"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy today; Sunday fair and cooler; light to moderate, variable winds.
☞For full weather report see Page 11.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 21,049. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1915.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. { Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

ENVOYS OF ALLIES HERE FOR BIG LOAN

Meet America's Financial Leaders at Reception in the Library of J. P. Morgan.

NO CREDIT PLAN SUBMITTED

But It Is Intimated That This Country Will Be Asked to Lend More Than $500,000,000.

FORMAL ACTION NEXT WEEK

Anglo-French Commissioners Wish to Study Conditions Here Before They Decide on Action.

The Allies' financial commission sent here from Great Britain and France to negotiate a loan or credit, the probable amount of which, according to American financiers, will be in excess of $500,000,000 at a conservative estimate, reached here yesterday morning on the White Star liner Lapland. Within a few hours after their arrival the Commissioners were in council with more than 100 representative American financiers.

J. P. Morgan's library on Thirty-sixth Street, between Madison and Park Avenues, which in the Fall of 1907 provided a setting for meetings of the most important men in Wall Street to contrive ways and means to check the financial disaster of that period, was the scene of yesterday's meeting. Conveyances rolled up to the library in an uninterrupted procession from 2:30 until 5:30 o'clok, and from them stepped bankers, railroad men, heads of insurance companies, and others well known in the financial world. The six foreign commissioners were among the first to arrive. They were received by Mr. Morgan and Henry P. Davison of J. P. Morgan & Co.

The commission has four representatives from Great Britain and two from France. The British members are Earon Reading, Lord Chief Justice, Chairman; Sir Edward Hopkinson Holden, Chairman of the London City and Midland Bank; Sir Babington Smith, President of the National Bank of Turkey, and Basil P. Blackett, a British Treasury expert, who is the Secretary of the commission. The French Commissioners are Octave Homberg of the French Treasury and Ernest Mallet, a Regent of the Bank of France

A strict censorship was exercised over yesterday's meeting, and when it was over both Mr. Morgan and Mr. Blackett said there was nothing to announce. Even the names of the American financiers who were at the meeting were kept a secret, although many of the men were recognized as they entered the library.

Among them were August Belmont of August Belmont & Co., A. Barton Hepburn, Chairman of the Chase National Bank; James B. Forgan, President of the First National Bank of Chicago; F. S. Smithers of Smithers & Co., Robert Bacon, former Ambassador to France; Samuel McRoberts, Vice President of the National City Bank; E. T. Stotesbury, a partner in J. P. Morgan & Co. and in Drexel & Co. of Philadelphia; Charles H. Sabin, President of the Guaranty Trust Company; Alexander J. Hemphill, Chairman of the Guaranty Trust Company; William A. Nash, Chairman of the Corn Exchange Bank; F. F. Dryden, President of the Prudential Insurance Company; Lewis L. Clark, President of the American Exchange National Bank; George F. Baker, Chairman of the First National Bank; Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank; Alvin W. Krech, President of the Equitable Trust Company; John R. Hegeman, President of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; Francis L. Hine, President of the First National Bank; Charles A. Peabody, President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company; Otto T. Bannard, President o fthe New York Trust Company; Lewis Cass Ledyard, counsel for J. P. Morgan & Co., and A. H. Wiggin, President of the Chase National Bank. Assistant United States Treasurer Martin Vogel arived too late to see the visitors.

The meeting was primarily for the purpose of introducing the visiting financiers to the bankers here. There may be other meetings today, but, it is understood, they will be equally informal. The real work will not begin until next week.

"A Reception," Says Mr. Morgan.

The presence yesterday of bankers from Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, and other cities outside of New York indicated that the whole country was concerned in the conferences to be held here. Canada, also, is to have a part in thenegotiations. The Canadian representatives include Sir Robert Borden, Premier of Canada; W. T. White, Canadian Minister of Finance, and Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, President of the Canadian Pacific. D. A. Thomas, who is purchasing supplies for Great Britain, was also present.

"Today's meeting was more a reception than a conference," Mr. Morgan said. There were no financial plas discussed, it was learned, but the visiting financiers learned something of the American viewpoint. It will take several other meetings to make them acquainted with the situation preliminary to the formulation of a plan for a loan. No announcement of the commission's engagements for today was made. Mr. Blackett said he might have something to announce tonight.

A prominent banker who attended the conference said afterward that the figure, $500,000,000, mentioned as the amount of the loan which the Allies are trying to negotiate, was no exaggeration. He inferred that the figure would be much greater.

Russia, as well as Great Britain and France, will participate in any loan made here, it is believed, although members of the commission declined to discuss that point. Passengers arriving here two days ago on the Holland-

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CUNARDER TORPEDOED OFF COAST OF SPAIN

The Alexandra Attacked Near Murcia—Twenty-eight of Crew Are Landed.

PARIS, Saturday, Sept. 11.—The British steamer Alexandra, owned by the Cunard Steamship Company, was torpedoed Thursday seventy miles from Cape Palos, near Murcia, Spain, according to the Madrid correspondent of the Savas Agency.

Twenty-eight of the crew have been landed at Mazarron, Spain.

CREAM FOR AMERICA WHEN WAR IS ENDED

Report of Committee of British Association Appointed to Study Effects on Finance.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 11.—In a report presented to the British Assocation yesterday by a Special Committe on Finance it is stated that the United Kingdom is likely to emerge from the war in a better position than any of the other belligerent countries, none of which seem to be meeting any part of the cost of the war or of the interest on war loans out of current revenue.

Geramny ahd a pre-war debt of £1,000,000,000 ($5,000,000,000), and is likely to have an additional debt of £15,000,000,000. The war will, however, put this country in a disadvantageous condition as compared with America, "which will have after the war the cream, while we shall have to be content with milk, and the other belligerents with skim milk."

On the subject of foreign exchanges the committee reports that the British stock of gold is wholly inadequate to maintain exchange rates.

There is, it is alleged, no doubt that America would have subscribed largely to the last war loan had it not been that no provision was made to exempt foreign subscribers from the British income tax.

BRITISH LABOR LEADERS REJECT PEACE MOTION

Trade Union Congress Overwhelmingly Against Resolution Looking Toward Formulation of Terms.

BRISTOL, Sept. 10.—The Trade Union Congress, representing more than 3,000,000 organized workingmen, today rejected by an overwhelming vote a resolution calling upon the Parliamentary Committee of the Labor Party to formulate and advocate terms of peace satisfactory to the working classes.

The sponsor of the defeated resolution said that such a move had already been made by German workmen, but this argument brought him no supporters.

J. Ramsay Macdonald, one of the labor leaders in the House of Commons, denied in an address to the Congress that he or any other member of the Labor Party in Parliament had ever counseled British workingmen to shirk their duty. Such an assertion, he added, was malicious and nothing but a perversion of simple declarations that the Labor Party should look out for itself. The duty of every citizen, he said, was to defend the national honor.

F. Bevin of the Bristol Dock Workers' Union was chosen by the Congress as delegate to attend the labor convention at San Francisco. Regret was expressed at the absence of an American delegation to the British Congress. The opinion was voiced that it was extremely desirable that this means of maintaining association with the American labor unions should be kept up.

WAR MAKES US SECOND SHIP OWNING NATION

Big Difference, However, Between Our Tonnage and England's—Large Increase on Atlantic.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The merchant marine of the United States, according to statistics gathered by the Department of Commerce, is now second to that of Great Britain, although there is a wide distance between the total tonnages.

Great Britain has a tonnage of 21,274,068, and the United States a total tonnage in its merchant mariene of 8,319,486. This latter figure includes river, coastwise, lake, and ocean vessels. The figure is accurate, although the total tonnage credited to the United States by Lloyd's Register on June 30, this year, was 5,892,639. The difference is believed to be due to the exclusion by Lloyd's of American river and lake vessels.

The large increase in the United States merchant marine is due solely to the peculiar conditions that beset foreign commerce because of the war. The United Stotes has more ships engaged in the carrying trade than Norway, Italy, France, and the Netherlands combined. The increase has come almost wholly on the Atlantic Ocean. Many ship owners have transferred their vessels to American registry in order to obtain better protection.

The increase on the Atlantic has been 437,481 tons in the last year, and on the Pacific it has been 21,341 tons. River tonnage has fallen off, and lake tonnage, which is now 2,582,922, has fallen off by 64,985 tons.

Whether the gain made this year will be retained and increased next year depends on the outcome of the war, and also on the contingencies of the war itself as it proceeds. It is understood that many ship owners are not entirely satisfied with the limitations placed on the amount of protection that will be accorded to them in case of interference with cargoes by Great Britain. There is also a feeling that unless the pending controversy with Great Britain in regard to the seizure of non-contraband cargoes and the valorization of American products shipped to neutral countries is settled, there will be a movement to seek other registry.

BOSCA SEC—Light, Rich, Soft.
A Favorite Among the Ladies.—Advt.

U. S. JUDGE FINES HAMBURG LINE

In Contempt for Failure to Tell of Boy-Ed's Activities and Coaling of German Warships.

QUESTIONS IN LIBEL SUIT

Counsel Charges Orders to Supply Cruisers Came from German Naval Attache's Office.

SUPERCARGO WAS RESERVIST

With Instructions to Divert Courses of Colliers from Ports in Clearance Papers.

The Hamburg-American Steamship Company was fined $700 for contempt yesterday by Judge Veeder of the Federal District Court in Brooklyn for declining to answer, among others, these questions:

"Did the Hamburg-American Line load and dispatch from this and other ports of the United States colliers with cargoes destined for German cruisers in the Atlantic?" and

"Did Captain Boy-Ed, Naval Attaché of the German Embassy, direct the supercargoes of these colliers, themselves German naval reservists, to divert the vessels from their stated courses so as to meet with the German ships of war?"

The questions were put by Ralph J. M. Bullowa, a lawyer of 10 Broadway, representing the Neptune Steamship Company and the Ordigs Steamship Company, in behalf of each of which he brought suit for $10,000 against the Hamburg-American Steamship Company on last April 23 for damage by fire to the steamships J. Ludwig Mowinckel and Nepos, under lease to the Hamburg-American Line, and by it used as colliers for German war vessels, according to the complaints of the steamship companies.

Orders from Boy-Ed's Office.

"Everything came from 11 Broadway, Room 801," said Mr. Bullowa last night. "It was the private office of Captain Boy-Ed, and from there he directed a camapign to make this port and other ports of this neutral country a coaling base for war vessels of his Government. Ife we force Dr. Constantin Dumba to leave this country why are we more lenient with the German diplomat? He did all that Dr. Dumba did and more. When our suit comes to trial I shall have some mighty interesting evidence to produce. That is why they don't want to answer my questions."

Mr. Bullowa said the Mowinckel and Nepos, at the outbreak of the war, had been leased to the New York and Bermuda Steamship Company, and by this company had been subleased to the Hamburg-American Line. Both were loaded with coal and cleared from Philadelphia for Monrovia, Liberia. Both were diverted from their couse, and efforts were made by the naval reservist super-cargoes to have them head for the Cape Verde Islands. Both captains refused to alter their courses, and both put in at Los Palmas, in the Canaries, where cpontaneous combustion started fires in the coal bunkers which damaged the vessels.

When he brought suit, said Mr. Bullowa, he included as the procedure of the Admiralty Courts permit, a list of questions to be answered by officials of the Hamburg-American Line and soon after the filing of the suit Julius P. Meyer, one of the directors of the line, appeared before Judge Veeder and declined to answer any of these questions on the ground that to do so might incriminate the company, already under indictment since March 1, for falsifying manifests in the plot to coal warships.

Avoided Some Questions.

Judge Veeder directed, nevertheless, that the questions be answered and subsequently answr was made to what Mr. Bullows termed some of "the last incriminating" of the questions. Those with which the lawyer had chief concern remained unanswered, however, even after Judge Veeder had ruled that a corporation, having no individuality, could not plead its constitutional rights. The fine yesterday resulted and the company announced at once that it would appeal.

"Of course, this will delay the trial of our suit," Said Mr. Bullowa last night, "but it gives me more time to get my evidence together. I have talked with the masters of many ships sent out by the Hamburg-American Line and the North German Lloyd Line with coal for German war vessels, and I am getting this into shape to present at the trial. I do not mind the delay.

"Most of my questions were directed at disclosing the activities of German lines other than the Hamburg-American, although all were at the direction of Captain Boy-Ed, for the purpose of bringing my case outside the somewhat restricted limits of the United States neutrality laws. Under these, as the courts have interpreted them, the dispatch of a single vessel loaded with coal for a German war vessel might not constitute a legal violation of the law. Under the Law of Nations, however, the sending of many ships would be clearly an illegal act and one which made the United States a partisan instead of a neutral.

Germans Used Same Law.

"It is interesting to note, now that Germany has become the offender, how she herself flew to the shelter of this same Law of Nations in the Franco-Prussian War of 1870 and protested bitterly against Great Britain supplying coal to the French fleet in the North Sea. She did not contend that England's neutrality law was violated, but she made the point that the much higher law, that of all the nations, had

Continued on Page 4.

Before going to the Panama Exposition an save and buy an Accident Policy in the Travelers Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.—Advt.

Million British Reported Holding a 100-Mile Front

News reached here yesterday on the White Star liner Lapland that the British front in France and Belgium had been greatly extended.

About a fortnight ago it was announced by cable that the British line was to be extended, but no particulars were given. It is now reported on the very highest authority that the ground now actually held by the British extends to something over 100 miles, and that the British Army in France amounts to just a million.

It seems that during the transportation of "Kitchener's third army" there was a complete interruption of the Channel service. This interruption, which lasted for two, possibly three, days, is believed by those who say they are in a position to know, to have been occasioned by the British Admiralty itself in order to have the sea clear for its attacks on the German submarine base and repair docks at Zeebrugge.

According to the latest reports available when the Lapland sailed, Zeebrugge had "ceased to exist." In connection with this it is added that the British attack was a sort of preliminary test of the possibility of a landing on Belgian soil in the rear of the German line in Flanders.

FEAR WAR MAY SAVE NICHOLS MURDERERS

Police Make Unusual Efforts to Prevent Trio from Reaching Turmoil of Europe.

$17,200 IN GEMS STOLEN

Description of Slayers and Their Booty Sent Broadcast—Pictures Not in Gallery.

Inspector Faurot sent out yesterday to all precincts in this city and to the police in all parts of the country descriptions of the three men accused of murdering Mrs. Elizabeth Nichols on Wednesday night in her home, 4 East Seventy-ninth Street, and a list of the jewelry supposed to have been stolen.

A watch is being kept on all ships leaving this and other ports, in the belief that the three men, all of whom are foreigners, will try to get to Europe, where in the turmoil and relaxation of civil functions because of the war the likelihood of their being traced and caught would be far less than in this country or in Europe under normal conditions.

The descriptions of the three men were based on information given by Onnie Talas, the servant of Mrs. Nichols, who confessed that he was in the conspiracy and that he had admitted her three assailants to her house. The description of the jewelry was obtained from Cyril F. Peck, a Fifth Avenue jeweler, who had a list of jewelry belonging to the murdered woman and was able to tell exactly what was missing. The value of the missing pieces is placed at $17,200, but part of this may be found in a safety deposit box which will be opened today. This is the description of the three men wanted for the murder and robbery, as carried in the police circular:

Arthur Waltonen, 25 years; 175 pounds; 5 feet 10 or 11 inches tall; has blonde hair, blue eyes, and light complexion; one gold tooth; wore a blue cap, blue sack suit, tan shoes, white shirt and collar; has scar on back one hand; combs wavy hair back; born in Imatra, South Finland.

Eddie, (last name unknown,) 23 years old; 160 pounds; 5 feet 6 inches; has blue eyes and ligt hair; wore a black sack suit, cap, and shoes; occupation, carpenter.

Italian, 23 years old; 160 pounds; 5 feet 8 inches tall; dark eyes, hair, and complexion; wore dark sack suit and straw hat.

Although more than 100 detectives are at work in this city, the police believe that the three men have left town, thinking that they could sell their booty with greater safety elsewhere.

Pawnshops in this city and in other cities near here are being closely watched, and pawnshops all over the East are being supplied with the description of the missing jewelry, which is as follows.

1. One emerald, two carats, may have diamond ends.
2. Four diamond rings, about two carats or larger.
3. One lady's open-face gold watch, a little larger than a twenty-five-cent piece.
4. One plain gold wedding ring, initials "L. S." or "L. S. N."
5. One lady's open-face watch, platinum. Back of it studded with diamonds, a circle of diamonds on the face. White dial. Size O. Makers, Patek Philippe & Co. Number of movement, 104,550. Stem wind; value, $1,500.
6. Diamond neck chain, set in gold, 51 inches long, 90 diamonds; value, $4,500.
7. One emerald and two diamond rings. The former six and one-half carats and the latter two and a half and one and three-quarter carats each; value, $3,800.
8. One lady's gold, three-stone diamond ring, the centre stone three and a quarter carats and the other two and a half carats each; value, $1,500.
9. One two-stone lady's diamond ring, set in gold, each stone weighing three and a half carats. Diamonds may be set into new ring; value, $3,000.
10. Two lady's gold rings, each set in diamonds, the stone weighing three and a half carats each; value, $3,000.
11. One circle diamond brooch, gold mounting one inch in diameter, twenty diamonds, one-half carat each; value, $350.
12. One gold pin, rifm one-eighth inch wide.
13. One horseshoe-shaped open brooch, gold mounting, twenty diamonds, one-half carat each.

In order to verify or correct this list the safe deposit box of Mrs. Nichols in the vault of the Guaranty Safe Deposit Company, at 512 Fifth Avenue, will be opened today. Authority to do this was granted by Surrogate Fowler, who signed the order at his home last night at the request of Maitland F. Griggs, a nephew of the murdered woman. Mr. Griggs alleged that he and his brother, John B. Griggs, are his aunt's only heirs and next of kin, and expressed the belief that Mrs. Nichols died intestate. He added that it was believed that his aunt kept some of her jewelry in this safe deposit box, and until it is opened it will be impossible to be sure of the correctness of the list of stolen jewels.

Waltonen was the former butler for Mrs. Nichols, Talas told the police. He was unable to give the names or anything of the past history of the other two men who were brought into the conspiracy by Waltonen, he said. Talas spent part of the day at Police Headquarters looking over the pictures in the Rogues' Gallery to find if Waltonen or either of the others was there, but Talas told the police that he could not find any one resembling them. The search made by the police showed that Talas himself had never been arrested before in this city.

BERLIN ARABIC NOTE UNSATISFACTORY; WASHINGTON TO TAKE A FIRMER STAND FOR SEA RIGHTS AND IN HOME AFFAIRS

TO PUT LID ON PROPAGANDA

Dumba Incident Marks New Course by the Administration.

TIRED OF INTERFERENCE

Conduct of Various Diplomatic Elements Exhausting the Patience of President.

TONE OF RESOLVE AT CAPITAL

Government Will Know Whether American or Foreign Interests Are to be Served.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—A stiffening of purpose in handling questions arising from the European war has become apparent on the part of the Administration within the past twenty-four hours. The Dumba case seems to have brought a new feeling and pointed the way to a definite and positive course of action.

The attitude of the Administration that has begun to develop may be expressed interrogatively; is this country to be run in the interest of one or another foreign belligerent or by Americans for Americans? Are excuses for continued infringement upon American rights to be responded to by words or deeds?

In the long-prevailing crisis that marked the exchange of notes over the Lusitania case, one heard in official circles such comment as this.

"The people say that the President must be firm in upholding American rights. But the people say they do not want war. The two things are inconsistent. What are we to do?"

Since yesterday, which was marked by the virtual dismissal of the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador and the receipt of Germany's note sitting up the plea of self-defense in the Arabic case the plaintive question is omitted. To say that the Government is through with German promises might be going too far. But at least it may be said that there is a greater confidence, a firmer determination to uphold American rights at sea "from whatevr quarter violated, without compromise and at any cost," as the President put it in one of the notes addressed to Germany on the subject of the Lusitania.

Patience Exhausted.

The sinking of the Arabic appeared to be the "deliberately unfriendly" act which Germany was warned not to commit. The Dumba case exhausted the patience of the Government over the persistent effort to embarrass it and its citizens with the object of assisting one group of European belligerents. The series of events culminating in the Lusitania sinking and revived in the Arabic's sinking was in the category of cases that threatened the continuance of friendly relations between the United States and Germany. The Dumba case marked the culmination of a series of pin pricks that the Government has borne with only occasional remonstrance.

Among these pin pricks are recorded the following:

The advertisement inserted in American newspapers by the German Embassy, warning Americans not to take passage in British vessels—"the amazing indiscretion," President Wilson called it in one of the Lusitania notes; the propaganda of Dr. Bernard Dernburg, former German Colonial Minister, which ended by his practically enforced departure from these shores, because he justified the Lusitania horror; the forgery of United States passports to enable German reservists to join the colors at home, and to serve as spies in the countries of Germany's enemies; the effort to send military information by radio from Sayville; the furnishing of perjured affidavits to the State Department to back up the German contention that the Lusitania was armed; the interference with work in munitions plants, although initial responsibility for this is not known to have been fixed; the accusations against President Wilson's neutral conduct; the organization of so-called peace societies and associations of laboring men, with the object of creating sentiment against the President and interfering with industries whose products might benefit the Entente Allies; and the pro-German propaganda with its many ramifications, including what is regarded here as the most important and dangerous—the effort to influence United States Senators and Representatives to bring pressure to bear on the Executive and the Congress for the adoption of measures placing an embargo on war munitions exports.

No More Halfway Measures.

The cumulative pinpricks have had their effect scarcely less than the cleaver cuts, like the greatest of all of them, the sinking of the Lusitania, with the loss of more than one hundred Americans—men, women, and children. In official circles today there is a new feeling that the period of halfway measures in dealing with the situation confronting the United States has passed, the period of overscalous consideration

Continued on Page 2.

British Authorities Willing to Give a Safe Passage to Ambassador Dumba

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—If Ambassador Dumba wants a safe passage home through British waters, the British authorities, so The New York Times was informed today, will not interfere.

While no precedent exists for exactly such a situation in time of war, the British Government is inclined to take the view that it is a matter of courtesy to the United States not to hinder an Ambassador who has received his passports to return home.

As a matter of fact, there would be no disposition among the British authorities to detain Dr. Dumba in any event. They see no point to be gained in taking him off a ship and interning him as an undersirable alien. Dr. Dumba will not be obliged to pick out an American ship and to have the escort of an official of the American Government to help assure the safety of his voyage after reaching European waters. He may sail on a steamer going to Rotterdam and be sure that when it reaches Falmouth en route no British official will step aboard to hinder his trip.

In fact, Dr. Dumba will be treated when he reaches British waters exactly as any other bona fide traveler to Rotterdam without regard for the fact that he nas been plotting to prevent lawful shipments of ammunition for the Allies.

The American Embassy, it was said, had no word from Washington today concerning Dr. Dumba.

The British authorities will not attempt to interfere with the passage from Rotterdam of Dr. Dumba's successor if any is appointed, but will permit him to go unretarded to New York. Precisely the same procedure will be followed regarding Dr. Dumba or his successor as in the case of Dr. Bernhard Dernburg on his return to Germany some time ago.

MAY DISMISS GERMAN ATTACHE

Wilson Considers Connection of von Papen with Munitions Plot, Also of Austrian Consul Here.

HUNGARIAN EDITOR MAY GO

Expulsion of Drafter of Dumba Project Thought Possible Under Immigration Law.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Following close on the recall of its Ambassador to the United States, Dr. Dumba, attention is being given by President Wilson and Secretary Lansing to the status of three other persons who are closely connected with the project of tying up munition plants in this country. These three pesons are:

Captain Franz von Papen, Military Attaché of the German Embassy.

Alexander Nuber von Pereked, Consul General of Austria-Hungary in New York.

The unnamed editor of the Hungarian newspaper who devised the plan to cripple the munitions plants.

The departure from the United States of Captain von Papen and Consul General Nuber would be very pleasing to the United States Government, according to all the evidence here. Officials did not hesitate to refer to the munitions tie-up plan as a conspiracy. When Secretary Lansing, in asking for the recall of Dr. Dumba, spoke of "the admitted purpose and intent of Mr. Dumba to conspire to cripple legitimate industries," the word "conspire" was used advisedly. The significance of this is the more apparent when taken into consideration with the parts played by Captain von Papen and Consul General Nuber in the project. Dumba named both in the letter which he sought to send to Count Burian through James F. J. Archibald, an American citizen, traveling to Europe with an American passport.

The Government contemplates applying the immigration laws or other general statutes in the case of the Hungarian editor, according to hints made in a high quarter. Accoraing to the letter of Dumba, the editor drafted the scheme to tie up munitions plants. It was said at the State Department today that the department believed tha it knew who he editor was. The immigration laws permit the Government to deport aliens, who have been in the country less than three years, if they are regarded as undesirables.

From the guarded statements of officials the impression was gathered that the German Ambassador or his Government would be given to understatnd that the presence of Captain von Pappan in this country as Attaché of the German Embasey was no longer acceptable to the Government of the United States.

The Government's dissatisfaction with Mr. Nuber, who has no diplomatic status, may be shown by resort to the simple process of cancelling his exequatur to transact business within his jurisdiction, which comprises New York, Connecticut, and Rhode Island, and most of New Jersey. A consular officer does not have the immunity given to envoys and the Attaches of the embassies or legations. He may even be tried on a charge of violating the laws of the country in which he is stationed.

Bernstorff's Case Different.

From what was said in official circles today the Administration is inclined to take no action with regard to Count von Bernstorff's sending a document by Archibald to Berlin.

It is held that the document was not secret information, as it was merely a copy of a communication filed at the State Department by Count von Bernstorff with reference to the newspaper disclosures concerning the pro-German propaganda. The service sought to be performed by Archibald for Count von Bernstorff, it was intimated, was "personal," and not official service, and did not put the German Ambassador in the position of having employed an American citizen, protected by his Government's pasport, to carry secret information

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MANY IMPLICATED IN STRIKE PLOTS

Detroit, Cleveland, and Chicago Have Been Centres of a Vigorous Campaign.

EMPLOYERS FIGHTING IT

Consular Representatives of Austria Have Shown Great Activity in the West.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Sept. 10.—Detroit and Cleveland have been centres for ninety days of a resourceful campaign aimed to cause 50,000 or more Austo-Hungarians, employed in motor factories, foundry, and machine shops, and kindred industries, having to do with the production of war munitions, to give up their places.

Employers of these men have alive for weeks to the peril that lay behind the efforts of Dr. Dumba and his agents and have matched resources with resource, in their efforts to preserve industrial peace. They have been successful in the main, partly through secret agencies, who have sought to frustrate the plans, which, when officially revealed, brought about the demand for Dr. Dumba's recall.

In addition to Dumba and Archibald these persons are conspicuous in the inquiry here:

Dr. Ernest Ludwig, Consul for Austro-Hungary, stationed in Cleveland, whose jurisdiction includes Middle Western territory.

Hans Pelenyi, the Vice Consul.

William Warm, associate editor of the Cleveland Daily Szabadsag, (Liberty,) who devised the scheme to tie up munition plants in advance of action by Dr. Dumba, and is now New York correspondent of the Szabadsag.

Z. Zalay, former editor of The Toledo Herald, who first brought Warm's scheme to Archibald's attention.

G. Hosko, editor of the Cleveland Szabadsag, who exposed publicly the false "credit" which Dr. Dumba obtained for the strike scheme and revealed his co-worker as the real author.

A large number of persans are working against these men. Count Stanislaus von Waleski, an official of the Polish National Alliance, is one. He is the representative of a Detroit corporation's agency, which ferreted out Austro-Hungarian strike propaganda.

Henry J. Hinde, General Manager of the Toledo Machine and Tool Company, is another. Menaced by a walk-out, he hired secret service agents to frustrate the Teutonic activities; but finally adjusted their differences.

E. H. Deane of 412 Erie Street, Toledo, Recording Secretary of the Machinists' Union, who is said to be a representative of a detective agency employed here.

In the Szabadsag today Hosko, the editor, declared that William Warm first conceived a wholesale walkout of Austrian munitions workers. To Warm and Dumba, therefore, belong the credit and not the newspaper, says Hosko, who affirms his own patriotism, while defending the walkout project.

Julius Fodor, of the Magyar Ujsag (Hungarian News), Detroit, and Z. Zalay of the Toledo Herald, are two other Austro-Hungarian journalists who, like Hosko, are desirous of giving out facts in the matter. They insisted this afternoon that Dr. Dumba was in error in his statement, found on Archibald, that he had "subsidized" Hungarian newspapers to urge their readers to give up work in munition plants.

"Such an offer of subsidy would have been unnecessary," said Zalay, while Fodor nodded assent.

Mr. Zalay went on:

"I know Warm well," said he. "He wrote the play 'Blood is Thicker Than Water,' which he produced throughout the country. This was long before it was shown in New York. He showed it in Detroit, Cleveland, and elsewhere, and I personally introduced him to Mr. Archibald, when he was delivering his lectures here and in Toledo. They were fine lectures, too—gave the truth of the terrible war."

What happened after Warm, sponsored by Zalay, met Archibald, is left to

Continued on Page 4.

SHOCKED BY ARABIC EXCUSE

Washington Officials Gravely Disappointed Over the Note.

REGARD PLEDGE AS BROKEN

Berlin's Stand on Submarine Warfare Contradicts Bernstorff's Assurances.

TALK OF BREAK REVIVED

Press of the Country Views the German Message as Flimsy and Trifling.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—"Unsatisfactory and disappointing" only mildly expresses the feeling among Government officials over Germany's defense in the sinking of the Arabic. No response is to be made to the German communication until all the evidence has been carefully collated and examined, but it is already evident that the Administration has not been impressed by the character of the German note and is inclined to be amazed that justification of the destruction of the big passenger liner is offered on such flimsy evidence.

No attempt was made in high official circles today to conceal the belief that it was hardly to be credited that the German submarine commander "was forced to conclude from the attendant circumstances that the Arabic planned a violent attack on the submarine," as the German note has it. All the affidavits and reports in the possession of the State Department go to disprove this contention.

"You can't ram a submarine that you haven't seen," said one official in a position to voice the view of the Government. Another official said: "If the torpedoing of a passenger vessel is to be justified by the mere statement of a submarine commander, that he thought the vessel intended to ram him, of what use are the assurances of the German Government that merchant liners will not be attacked without warning and without providing for the safety of the noncombatants on board?"

Judged by what was made known today of the attitude of officialdom, the German note has reopened the whole submarine controversy, although nobody in a position of authority is willing to say that the crisis in the relations between Germany and the United States has been revived. But the German position is regarded as amazing in view of the apparently sincere assurances that liners would be spared from attack without warning, and the public promise of Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor, that "complete satisfaction" would be afforded to the United States.

Case of Grave Importance.

The Arabic case has assumed a greater importance than the still-unsettled Lusitania case, for the reason that it must be utilized by the Government as a means of ascertaining whether Germany intends to live up to her solemn obligation to spare the lives of noncombatants on the high seas or will excuse her submarine commanders for attacking passenger vessels without warning on their mere say so that they thought that the submarines were in danger of being rammed.

It was indicated very clearly at the State Department today that, in spite of the Government's dissatisfaction over the German note, there would be no undue haste in disposing of the serious questi is involved. The State Department, it is said, would get together all the affidavits and reports that it had obtained and examine them carefully before any attempt would be made to reach a conclusion. Secretary Lansing, it was explained, had not had the opportunity of reading all the evidence, and until he did so it would not be possible to begin the preparation of a response to Germany. But it may be said in a positive way that the general knowledge that officials have of the character of the most important of the affidavits and reports convinces them that the German submarine commander's story will not hold water, and unless a more detailed study of all evidence brings to light circumstances that might excuse his action the German contentions will be rejected.

The text of the German Government's explanation of the Arabic sinking, as communicated to Ambassador Gerard, was compared today with the text as cabled from Berlin to American newspapers, and as printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning. Secretary Lansing did not give out the text of the note because it was identical with the text as printed this morning and differed in only one particular. The newspaper text, as printed this morning, said the German submarine stopped the English steamer Dunsley about "sixteen nautical miles" south of Kinsale and was on the point of sinking the prize by gunfire after the crew had left the vessel, when he saw a large steamer making directly toward him. At the State Department it was explained that "sixteen naut al miles" was a cable error, and should have read "sixty nautical miles."

Not only is the Arabic note a distinct

disappointment to the United States, but also indefinite and nebulous in its declaration of the purposes of the German Government. The only clear statement in the note is the declaration that the German Government "most deeply regrets the lives that were lost through the action of the commander." The excuse offered by the submarine commander for his action in attacking the Arabic without warning is far from convincing and very unsatisfactory to officials. The German Government's justification of the action of the submarine commander was not only disappointing, but came as a distinct shock to official Washington.

Arbitration Offer Puzzling.

The German memorandum, in its suggestion of referring the matter to The Hague for arbitration, indicates that it is the purpose of the German Government, should arbitration be acceptable to this Government, to eliminate certain aspects of the controversy from arbitration. This portion of the note is regarded as very unsatisfactory, because it fails to make clear the purpose of the German Government. Officials here are at a loss to understand just what this portion of the German communication means or is intended to mean.

It would appear from the text of the memorandum that the German Government would be willing to agree to the arbitration of something in connection with the Arabic case, but there is no clear or precise statement of what Germany regards as that "something." The memorandum does not make plain just what phase of the question the German Government would be willing to submit to arbitration or what question or feature of the matter Germany would prefer to have eliminated from arbitration. If it is the idea of the Berlin Government that this Government would be willing to submit to arbitration the question of the responsibility of the German Government for the indiscriminate destruction of "human life," as involved in the Arabic case, this Government will certainly reject the proposition.

Secretary Lansing tonight began a very careful study of the German memorandum and of all the affidavits, reports from Ambassador Page and consular officers, and other evidence bearing on the Arabic case. The Secretary will carefully compare every shred of evidence, and form an opinion as to the concensus of these statements for consideration by the President in determining just what is this Government's view of the facts. Having formed a conclusion as to what the evidence indicates, the conclusion thus reached will be compared with and applied to the German submarine commander's statement of his belief that the Arabic was pointed directly toward the submarine and had the intention of attacking that vessel.

In drawing its conclusions the American Government will do so from the facts as set forth in sworn affidavits and the evidence, and will not base its decision or action upon statements of intentions or beliefs, whether these are statements by the Captain of the Arabic as to his intentions or assertions of the submarine's commander as to his belief concerning the intentions of the Arabic's commander. Whether the Arabic did or did not attempt to ram the submarine is the question, and the answer to it will be framed on the basis of evidence rather than of statements of intentions. It can be stated that there appears to be nothing in the evidence now before the State Department that indicates that the Arabic did attempt to ram the submarine, and nothing in the evidence to show that anybody on the Arabic saw the submarine at all. There is evidence to show that the torpedo which sank the Arabic was discerned, but that it was not seen by any witness until within 300 yards of the Arabic and while traveling so swiftly through the water that it was impossible, according to the evidence, for the Arabic to have changed her course after the torpedo was sighted.

The Indemnity Question.

A surprising feature is Germany's statement that she cannot acknowledge any obligation to grant indemnity. On this point the memorandum asserts:

"The German Government is unable, however, to acknowledge any obligation to grant indemnity in the matter, even if the commander should have been mistaken as to the aggressive intentions of the Arabic."

The long and short of this appears to be, it was pointed out here today, that Germany feels under no obligation to pay indemnity if the Arabic was or was not trying to ram the submarine.

This is hard for American Government officials to reconcile with the assurances that had been given by Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, when he said: "Only after all the circumstances have been cleared up will it be possible to say whether the commander of one of our submarines went beyond our instructions, in which case the Imperial Government would not hesitate to give such complete satisfaction to the United States as would conform to the friendly relations existing between both Governments."

Germany's statement that she cannot acknowledge any obligation to grant indemnity is not considered to be the kind of "full satisfaction" that would be acceptable by this Government.

While officials here would not hazard an opinion as to what the Berlin Government meant by the statement that it was prepared to submit a certain phase of the matter to arbitration at The Hague, one interpretation of this paragraph was that Germany was willing to submit only the "question of international law" as to whether the German Government was under obligation to grant indemnity in the matter "even if the commander should have been mistaken as to the aggressive intentions of the Arabic."

According to this interpretation, the German Government challenges any assertion that the Arabic did not try to ram the submarine, and if the American Government is not ready to admit that the submarine was threatened, or believes there is doubt over the facts of alleged attempt to ram, the Berlin Government is willing to have this issue decided at The Hague. In the opinion of some analysts of the German memorandum, Germany, while willing to have the question of fact which has thus been raised submitted to The Hague for arbitration, is not willing to have the question of the "permissibility" of German submarine warfare passed upon by The Hague.

It thus appears that Germany is not willing to allow The Hague to decide whether German methods of torpedoing merchant ships are in violation of international law, but is willing, when it has been alleged, as in the Arabic case, that there has been such a violation of international law, to submit to arbitration the question of whether Germany is liable for indemnity.

Shatters Bernstorff's Pledge.

The memorandum is regarded as materially, if not basically, violating and weakening the pledge given by Count von Bernstorff on Sept. 1. He informed Secretary Lansing that his instructions concerning the answer Germany intended making to the last Lusitania note would contain the following passage. "Liners will not be sunk by our submarines without warning and without safety of the lives of noncombatants, provided that the liners do not try to escape or offer resistance."

Secretary Lansing considered this a clear statement and announced concurrently that "it appears to be a recognition of the fundamental principle for which we have contended." Mr. Lansing was guarded, and weighed his words very carefully when he made this announcement. In view of the indefinite, disappointing, and unsatisfactory character of the memorandum just received from Ambassador Gerard, American officials are revising their opinion as to the value of the Bernstorff assurances.

What Germany promised in the Bernstorff pledge was that liners would not be sunk by submarines without warning or danger to the lives of noncombatants:

1. If the liners do not try to escape.
2. If the liners do not offer resistance.

The German memorandum just received appears to add a third condition, as follows:

A liner will not be torpedoed unless the German submarine commander thinks, assumes, or feels convinced that the liner has the intention of ramming and attacking him.

What the Commander "Thought."

In other words, although a liner may be pursuing a perfectly innocent course and does not actually try to ram the submarine or offer resistance, she is not to be immune if the submarine commander merely thinks that the steamer intends to ram him. Analysis of the statements made in the German memorandum regarding the convictions, or alleged convictions, of the German submarine commander, indicate that the Arabic was some distance away when first seen. If the submarine were west of the liner and saw the liner coming from the east, the liner would naturally be coming in the general direction of the submarine. But unless the officers of the liner, following the beaten steamer paths south of the coast of Ireland, actually saw a submarine, it would be ridiculous to assume, it is argued here, that such a liner commander could even be intending to ram the unseen submarine. Nevertheless, according to the German statement, as near as it can be grasped here, the mere fact that the Arabic, which was traveling westward, and perhaps in the general direction of the submarine, was assumed by the submarine commander to be intent on ramming the submarine, then the submarine commander would be, according to the German argument, justified in torpedoing the steamer.

No such excuse will be satisfactory to the United States Government, according to the statements obtainable here. If the pledge given by the German Government is to embrace any such indeterminate and uncertain element as this, the American Government will not be willing to accept the pledge.

Talk of a Break Revived.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Coupling the Dumba case with Germany's disappointing and unsatisfactory explanation of the sinking of the White Star liner Arabic, after Count von Bernstorff had given assurances that full satisfaction would be given if it was established that a German submarine sank the ship, official Washington views the friendly relations with the Germanic powers strained more toward the breaking point than ever before.

Hopes that the submarine crisis has been safely passed and that a break between Germany and the United States has been avoided were displaced today by misgivings. Talk of the possibility of breaking diplomatic relations was heard again, although this time it involved both the central powers, on the theory that Austria, after having her Ambassador practically dismissed from the country, might stand with her ally in relations with the United States.

Unofficial reports that a second note had been started from Berlin furnished about the only basis of optimism in official quarters, so far as the submarine controversy was concerned. There was no official intimation that another communication was on the way, but the American reply to the note on the Arabic probably will be delayed until officials can learn whether to expect anything additional from Berlin.

It may be stated, however, that if nothing comes in the nature of a modification of Germany's explanation, an American note will reach Berlin probably early next week which will set forth the views of the United States in a brief and unmistakable manner.

The President spent most of today going over the German note. No official comment was made at the White House or the State Department, but the disappointment of officials was undisguised. The latest turn in the submarine controversy almost overshadowed the Dumba case.

FRENCH WIT AIMED AT WILSON

"He Isn't Pleased," the Refrain of M. Herve's Little Ditty.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 10.—The harshest ridicule of President Wilson's alleged pacifism yet recorded in the French press appears today over the signature of M. Herve, a former anti-militarist. After reviewing the submarine war and deciding that France has no cause for anxiety, he continues:

"If it follows my advice the French public will take good heart and even smile at the American-German squabbles over the torpedoing of liners and merchantmen carrying American citizens. Each verse relating to the insults ends with the refrain, 'He surely saw I wasn't pleased.' When the Lusitania was torpedoed Mr. Wilson protested in the name of outraged humanity—they saw he wasn't pleased. Then came the Arabic and the worthy President pronounced it an 'unfriendly act,' or at least not nice—refrain. Now, the Hesperian has been sunk without warning, drowning an American citizen.

"Fragson is dead, but I can find a singer to produce a grand attraction for America entitled, 'The President Isn't Pleased.'"

BUGLER OF THE ARABIC SCOUTS RAMMING TALE

Holdford Saw the Torpedo and Sounded the Alarm, But Got No Glimpse of Submarine.

The passengers on the White Star liner Lapland, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool, took considerable interest in the bugler, Charles Holdford, who served in that capacity on the Arabic and sounded "Taps" as she sank. He had the same trumpet with him on the Lapland, and blew the call to muster when the gangway was made fast from the pier.

Holdford said it was absurd to talk about the Arabic's deviating from her course to ram a German submarine, because no one on board saw one.

"I was on deck amidships with my bugle," he said, "waiting to sound the call for inspection, when I saw the wake of the torpedo, about 600 feet away, and sounded the alarm which brought the crew to the lifeboats. The men responded so quickly that they were starting to lower some of the lifeboats when the torpedo hit the ship. At that time the Arabic was about half a mile from the steamer Dunsley, and Captain Finch had gone out of his course to rescue her crew. The Arabic sank in seven minutes, according to my reckoning, and I looked about for the submarine all the time, but we never saw her.

"At Queenstown men from the Dunsley told me the submarine had hidden behind their vessel as the Arabic approached, and submerged to launch the torpedo."

Another passenger on the Lapland was Sir Edward Cassel, who was financial adviser to King Edward. The Lapland had 332 passengers and 3,100 bags of mail, and would have arrived on Thursday evening if she had not been detained on the Banks and off Nantucket by fog.

GERMAN PRESS VIEWS OF THE ARABIC NOTE

Editorials from Some of the Leading Publications on Berlin's Explanation.

The German press throughout the country comments freely on the German note regarding the Arabic disaster. Editorials from some of the leading German papers follow:

No Humble Knuckling.

From the New Yorker Herold.

The note of the German Government, which has now been cabled to Washington on the basis of the report of the submarine at hand, is a great disappointment for the people who had spoken of a humble knuckling down on the part of Germany. Why? Germany has till now not departed in any way from the attitude of conciliation that includes a recognition of the principles stated by our Government with respect to the warning of a ship that is to be sunk and the safeguarding of its passengers. In the Arabic case we have simply one of the exceptions which Wilson himself mentioned in his diplomatic papers.

Sees a Chance for Politics.

From the New Yorker Staats-Zeitung.

If Washington is disappointed about the explanation of the German Government concerning the Arabic case, that will not prevent Washington nevertheless from speaking further to the "peopul," for purposes that are political, about the great "diplomatic victory."

Thinks Sinking Justified.

From the Detroit Abendpost.

The commander of the German submarine had to draw from the suspicious movements of the Arabic the conclusion that he was about to be attacked and that his craft was in danger of being destroyed. He was justified furthermore in sinking the steamer, as it did not fly any flag and did not show any marks stating its neutrality. We agree with the views of the German Government proposing adjustment of indemnity by The Hague tribunal. It would be absurd to assume that the German commander acted purposely in contradiction to his instructions, in this manner embarrassing his Government and endangering the friendly relations just restored between both countries.

Justifies the Submarine.

From the Cincinnati Volksblatt.

This vexatious problem can be solved in no other way than by prohibiting American citizens to embark on hostile ships, or at least advising them to that effect. The President himself has admitted that circumstances may arise which justify a submarine in torpedoing without warning. But these circumstanes are a matter of evidence which cannot be conclusive from the lack of disinterested and expert witnesses. The most unfavorable judgment that could be passed on the German Captain would be the Scotch verdict of not proven. It may also be added that the promise of Count Bernstorff regarding the treatment of British liners by German submarines was made subsequent to the torpedoing of the Arabic, which protects the German Government against the charge of bad faith. But on our interpretation of the statement of the German Captain, we are satisfied that he committed no intended wrong.

Considers It Unimportant.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10.—We do not attach any importance to the Arabic incident, and do not treat it editorially.

PHILADELPHIA TAGEBLATT.

GERMAN SUBMARINES GET OIL FROM SPAIN

French Newspaper Thus Explains Their Recent Activity in Bay of Biscay.

BORDEAUX, Sept. 10.—In explanation of the activity of German submarines in the Bay of Biscay, the Petit Gironde says, a steamer registered at Bilboa, Spain, left that port recently with 300 barrels of oil. Where the cargo was unloaded is not known, but soon after the steamer left port empty barrels were seen floating on the sea. The newspaper declares the same steamer took fifty barrels of oil to a submarine at Concha de Artedo last June.

Private advices, received at Bilboa, state that agents had been scouring the north of Spain for gasoline which had been sent to Bay of Biscay ports.

CORUNNA, Spain, Sept. 10.—The British steamer Orania has returned to this port after having received notification by wireless shortly after sailing that a German submarine was off Cape Finisterre. The steamer sighted a sailboat with twenty or more persons on board who supposedly were from some steamer that had been torpedoed, but the Orania kept on her return course without approaching the small craft, suspecting a German trap.

Torpedoed Nebraskan Is Here.

The American steamer Nebraskan, which was torpedoed and seriously damaged by a German submarine off Fastnet on May 25, arrived in New York yesterday after having been in dry dock at Liverpool for three months while repairs costing $150,000 were being made. The German Government explained that the Nebraskan was torpedoed by mistake as an enemy ship because she had no flag up and no neutral markings.

GEN. FRENCH STUDIES ARMY FIRST HAND

Makes Automobile Dashes from Headquarters to Inspect the New Troops.

MEN EAGER FOR BATTLE

"Had Plenty of Inspections at Home," Says One; "We Came Out Here to Fight."

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS, France, Aug. 27, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The only man of the hundreds of thousands at the British front who wears the crossed batons of a Field Marshal on his shoulders appeared in an opening in the shrubbery which bordered the field where a machine-gun battery of the new army was waiting for orders to move.

None of the men in the battery had any idea that he was coming. They were lounging and chatting as they waited. In a glance every one identified that sturdy figure with its square chin and the white drooping mustache with the pictures which they had seen in the papers. There was no need for a call to attention. The effect was like an electric shock which sent every man to his place and made his backbone a steel rod.

"Does Sir John French often slip up on you that way?" gasped one of the battery Lieutenants who was all of nineteen years of age. Nineteen is the limit of youth for officers in the new army; and there are scores no older. The difference between the one chocolate drop on that boy Lieutenant's sleeve and the crossed batons represented a dizzy altitude.

The battery had just come out from England. It took the Commander in Chief about five minutes to form his judgment of the results of their nine months' preparatory drill. He asked a few questions as he looked over each gun and its crew. "Very good!" he said, and returned to his car, which was to take him on to inspect some other formation.

"Any idea that the Commander in Chief spends all his time over a map with a telephone at his elbow," the staff officer explained, "is quite erroneous. He is always on the go."

The automobile enables him to get over a lot of ground in a day. Sometimes the inspections are quite formal. Different battalions of a brigade drawn up in fields await his coming. Commanding officers know of his approach when they see the flag of his car fluttering along the road. On these occasions he usually makes a little speech. Once when a platform had been arranged for him to address a battalion he passed it by and went closer to the men standing in the field with their rigid columns around him. After that platforms went out of fashion.

"One might think that he could learn very little by a brief inspection or watching troops march past on parade," said the staff officer, "but a soldier's eye takes in more than a civilian can guess. He not only sees that uniform and equipment are in good condition, but he is able to judge both the spirit and the physical condition of the men. If they have been having a hard time of it in the trenches he can tell how much fight is left in them. He may judge the character of the reserves who have filled the vacant places. And the men see him. He is no longer a distant figure. They feel the effect of his personality."

The new army contingents as they arrive receive particular attention.

"Every General in the army seems to be taking his turn at inspecting us," said one of the new army officers. "We had plenty of inspections at home. We came out here to fight."

When this was repeated to a staff officer who belongs to "G-H-Q," as they call general headquarters, he said: "They need not worry about that. They will be getting fighting enough when the time comes. But they have the right spirit. All the armies in this war have found that the men who have been in the trenches know from experience how to hold the trenches. They can dig and they can stick, no matter how heavy the shell fire. But fresh troops, when properly drilled, are the best for the offensive. England has a far larger army which has never heard the crack of a bullet than has ever been under fire. The new army men learned a good deal in England; they are to be taught more at the front."

SPY EXECUTED IN LONDON

But the Official Announcement Does Not Reveal His Name.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—Official announcement has been made that a spy was executed here today.

The name of the person executed was not given.

This is the third anonymous execution in London since the war began, making six in all. Either through accident or design, all but one have occurred on Fridays.* The anonymous ones were on March 5, July 23, and Sept. 10. The others were Karl Hans Lody, Nov. 6; F. Robert Müller, June 23, and Robert Rosenthal, July 16. Another, Kuepferle, committed suicide in his cell in Brixton Prison May 20, on the eve of the day on which he was to have been sentenced to death.

Although the name of the man executed yesterday has not been made known, the most serious case on hand is that of a German traveling under a false American passport who was arrested by Scotland Yard on June 17. His case was almost identical with that of Rosenthal.

Like the latter, he declared in a confession that Captain Schnitzer of the German Secret Service in Antwerp had a number of genuine passports of Germans in the United States, who had obtained them as naturalized American citizens.

Captain Schnitzer, he said, also had some counterfeit passports, one of which was found in his possession.

When this passport was put through an acid test it showed, in the first place, that the watermark of the heavy lined paper was applied on the obverse side with paraffine, and, second, on closer observation the red seal and official stamp were counterfeits. Nothing was said of this to him at the time, and he was released.

He was finally trapped in a manner similar to the way in which Rosenthal was trapped. Among the latter's belongings had been found the cipher code and several letters written in it from Captain Schnitzer. Decoy letters were sent to the prisoner, purporting to come from the Captain, and the answers to these, which contained information supposedly asked for, were intercepted in the Post Office and turned over to Scotland Yard. In this way the evidence was accumulated against Rosenthal and against the mysterious, unnamed spy who, as the one prisoner on hand against whom convincing evidence had been presented, is probably the man referred to in the above dispatch.

HAS LOST 15,840 OFFICERS.

British Army Record to Aug. 30—407 Killed in a Fortnight.

LONDON, Aug. 31, (Correspondence of The Associated Press).—Officers' casualty lists for the fortnight ended Aug. 30 indicate the severity of the recent fighting in the Gallipoli Peninsula, whence the bulk of the casualties are announced.

They show that the British Army lost 407 officers killed, 959 wounded and 136 missing, a total of 1,502 for the fortnight. This number has been exceeded only once in any fortnight since the beginning of the war, 1,627 casualties having been announced between May 5 and May 18.

Losses of officers since the outbreak of hostilities have now reached a total of 15,840, of whom 4,790 have been killed, 9,698 wounded and 1,352 reported missing.

During the past fortnight Brig. Gen. A. H. Baldwin has been killed, three other Brigadier Generals have been wounded, nine Lieutenant Colonels killed and two reported missing.

The Australian contingent has been the greatest sufferer, having lost 68 killed, 150 wounded and 15 missing. The New Zealand contingent had 33 killed and 74 wounded; the Lancashires, 26 killed, 46 wounded, 16 missing; the Yorkshires, 6 killed, 31 wounded, 14 missing; Manchesters, 12 killed, 24 wounded, 9 missing; Sherwoods, 17 killed, 22 wounded; Staffords, 11 killed, 25 wounded, 7 missing; Irish Fusiliers, 10 killed, 31 wounded, 4 missing; Welsh Fusiliers, 12 killed, 26 wounded, 5 missing; Royal Welsh Regiment, 5 killed, 29 wounded, 8 missing; Indians, 6 killed, 27 wounded, and many other regiments from 20 to 30 casualties.

WIN FRENCH TRENCH WITH LIQUID FIRE

But the Germans' Gains in the Vosges Are Quickly Neutralized.

HEAVY ARGONNE SHELLING

Big-Calibre Guns Busy There and in Belgium, Near Nieuport—German Aviators Captured.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The Germans today followed up their recent attacks in the Argonne with a big-gun bombardment in the Fontaine-aux-Charmes region and an assault near St. Hubert, apparently without result. They claim successes in the Vosges, at Hartmannsweilerkopf and Schratzmannele; but the French, while admitting the loss of a part of the trenches at the latter point, due to the Germans' use of flaming liquids, assert that their counterattacks at the former succeeded in driving the enemy out.

Tonight's statement from the French War Office follows:

A very violent cannonade is reported in Belgium in the region of Nieuport and Steenstraete, around Arras, in front of Roye, and in Champagne from Auberive to Souain.

In the Argonne the enemy bombarded with very heavy shells the gully of the Fontaine-aux-Charmes, and directed on the road from La Harazée to St. Hubert a tentative attack, which was stopped promptly.

To the north of Flirey and in the region of St. Dié some artillery actions are reported.

The Germans launched a very violent attack against Hartmannsweilerkopf, but it was completely repulsed.

Two German aeroplanes have dropped a few bombs on Compiègne, especially on the hospitals. There were no victims, and only some unimportant damage is reported to have been done.

A German biplane has been forced to land within our lines near Hangest-en-Santerre. The aviators are prisoners.

Six German aeroplanes attempted this morning to fly oyer St. Menehould. They were obliged to turn tail owing to the fire from our batteries.

The French afternoon report says:

There was continued artillery fighting last night in the vicinity of Arras, in front of Roye, and on the front in Champagne.

In the Argonne, in the sector of Laharazée, there was fighting with hand grenades and bombs, as well as rifle exchanges from trench to trench, together with effective intervention on several different occasions by our batteries.

In the Vosges the enemy yesterday attacked our positions between the Lingekopf as far as the Barrenkopf, making use of asphyxiating shells. At Schratzmannele a trench of the first line had to be evacuated in consequence of the throwing by the enemy of flaming liquids. A counterattack made it possible for us to recapture the greater portion of the lost ground, and to secure a position about thirty feet from that portion of the trench which we could not reoccupy. Along the rest of this front our positions were virtually maintained.

Yesterday evening the Germans delivered an attack against our trenches on the summit of Hartmannsweilerkopf which resulted in their winning a foothold during the night. We, however, delivered a counterattack; recaptured the lost trenches, and drove the enemy back to his line.

Our aviators this morning bombarded the German mines and batteries in the Forest of Nonnenbruck, as well as the railroad station at Luttebach. Furthermore, about thirty bombs were thrown down on the railroad station at Grand Pré.

The following statement on operations of the Belgian Army was issued today by the Belgian military authorities at Havre:

German artillery showed some slight activity today, directing fire on Ramscapell, Pervyse, Oudstuyvekenskerke, Oudecapelle, Reninghe, Pyegaete, and also upon several other of our advanced posts.

Our artillery replied with a heavy bombardment of the enemy's trenches along the bank of the Yser Canal, where several detachments of the enemy were dispersed.

The text of today's statement by the German Army Headquarters follows:

West of Souchez an advanced French trench was taken. The occupants, with the exception of a few prisoners, fell at the point of the bayonet.

In the Vosges, trenches near positions on Schratzmannele and Hartmannsweilerkopf were stormed. Two officers and 109 men were taken prisoners. We captured six machine guns and one mine thrower. A counterattack on Schratzmannele was repulsed with sanguinary loss.

Germany's Excuse Too Flimsy for Acceptance by the President, Verdict of Press on Arabic Note

NEW YORK CITY.

Answer Should Be "Yes" or "No."

From The Herald.

What is the situation today? So far as submarine piracy is concerned it is exactly where it was the day the Lusitania was sunk, no better than it was the day the Arabic was sunk, but much nearer a crisis than it was the day the Hesperian was sunk. Germany's reply, published yesterday morning, reveals conclusively that all the assurances that Germany has given during the last month regarding meeting the requirements of the United States under international law were merely the promises of an international "Slippery Dick." Its protestations were only made to be broken; it was telling the United States these things much in the way that a physician tells stories to a mental incompetent in order to quiet him. It shows that the statements made by the German Foreign Office and by Count von Bernstorff were only expedients to stem the anti-German sentiment in the United States. Not an atom of good faith entered into any of it.

Dignity and self-respect demand that the United States formulate our requirements as to international law and neutral rights. Germany must respect them if she desires to preserve friendly relations with this country. The answer to these requirements should be "Yes" or "No," and the answer should be required without longer delay than is necessary to transmit to Berlin a cable in code and receive a reply.

Could Not Be Referred to Hague.

From The Sun.

German diplomatic writing is not always of the clearest. Indeed, as we have seen sometimes, when these singular gentlemen intend to be very friendly, very conciliatory, their expressions are so unfortunate as to be interpreted as truculent and defiant in the extreme.

What the present note apparently desires to have arbitrated is the legal question whether the German Government is liable to pay indemnity when the submarine commander alleges that he acted under an erroneous idea of the attitude of the torpedoed vessel as to escape or resistance.

This might seem to be trifling if we had not had other illustrations of the workings of the German diplomatic intellect.

Herr von Jagow, of course, knows that under Article 38 of the First Convention of The Hague a mere question of fact could not be referred to that tribunal.

Time For Action.

From The Evening Telegram.

At every turn Germany is meeting the issues raised by President Wilson with evasions and shifty efforts to shirk responsibility. More than four months have passed since the Lusitania tragedy appeared to have brought the whole question to a point where there must be an immediate abandonment by Germany of her piratical warfare against merchant vessels, yet the question is no nearer solution now than it was the day the Lusitania sank.

In such circumstances, in dealing with a nation whose promises are made only with the belief that violation of them can be excused, President Wilson would be justified in stating to Berlin that he cannot enter into further correspondence on the subject and that he will judge Germany's protestations of friendship for the United States on actions, not on words.

A Remarkable Announcement.

From The Evening Post.

There is one passage in the note handed to Ambassador Gerard by the German Foreign Office which is of great importance, and which had not been forecast in the unofficial dispatches. We refer to this remarkable and unambiguous announcement:

The German Government is unable, however, to acknowledge any obligation to grant indemnity in the matter, even if the commander should have been mistaken as to the aggressive intentions of the Arabic.

This evidently offers matter for the most careful and anxious consideration by Secretary Lansing and President Wilson. Does it mean that the German Government regards the assertion of any of its naval officers on every question of this kind as the last word in the matter? Does it mean that neither the judgment nor the veracity nor the bona fides of any such officer is ever to be open to question? If this is what it means, what is the value in practice of an assurance of safety by the German Government, however complete it might be in theory? If this is not what it means, what precisely does it mean! These are questions which cannot be ignored, if we are to know where we stand in the whole matter.

A Scrap of Paper.

From The Evening Sun.

What now arises is a conflict as to the facts in the case.

The torpedo struck the Arabic on her side some distance forward of the stern, according to all accounts—ninety or 100 feet forward, the Captain says. Would this have been physically possible if the Arabic had been headed directly for the submarine to run her down? Had the Arabic been head on to the submarine or anywhere near it, could the submarine by any possibility, have hit her with a torpedo? Or ninety feet from the stern? Certainly it would be a wonderful feat of marksmanship.

The thing seems incredible; it is incredible. At any rate it is plain that if Ambassador von Bernstorff's guarantee is dependent on the fears or the ex post facto allegations of submarine commanders it is simply worthless—a scrap of paper.

Nothing to Arbitrate.

From The Brooklyn Daily Eagle.

There is nothing to arbitrate. In cold blood, two American lives were taken. There is no disavowal of the crime of murder. The murderer in chief is not to be called to account. He is not even to be reprimanded for being more than sufficiently solicitous for his own safety. For anything that is known to the contrary, he is now in search of another steamer engaged in an errand of mercy. There is now no known reason why, should he find one, he should not take advantage of the opportunity to send it after the Arabic.

This country has given expression to its confidence that the sacred principles of justice and humanity will not be violated. That expression has been answered by the assurance that merchant ships will be sunk only if they resist or seek to escape. That assurance is now, in practice, translated into justifying a submarine commander in doing whatever he happens to think he ought to do, the extreme penalty of which will be regrets, more particularly deep should American lives be taken. Permit that sort of thing to persist and what becomes of the statement that we will omit no act or word essential to the maintenance of the rights of our citizens? It is inscribed upon a scroll of paper.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

Should Go to The Hague.

From The Jamestown Morning Post.

The weakness of the attempt by Germany to justify the sinking of the Arabic on the ground of self defense is that the submarine probably was not in imminent danger of being destroyed. The submarine could have escaped from the liner unharmed for the commander says that he submerged his boat before firing. Being submerged before the attack which he says he believed the Arabic was about to make, he could have dodged the liner and found safety in flight under water. The statement of Germany raises a question of fact which should be decided by the international court at The Hague.

PORTLAND, ME.

Germany Defying Us?

From The Portland Press.

The crisp way in which this is uttered is surely sufficient to give rise to the fear that the German Foreign Office has determined to recede from the position previously taken with regard to attacks on merchantmen and to assume a more aggressive one. In other words, it may be that Germany is going to defy us after all. Of course, this cannot be determined until a little more light is thrown on the subject and there comes from Germany some explanation as to why it cannot consent to an indemnity in the case of the Arabic.

PHILADELPHIA.

Tests the Limit of Patience.

From The Philadelphia Public Ledger.

The acceptance by Berlin of the absurd excuse put forth by the commander of the submarine which sank the Arabic, the defiant refusal to acknowledge any responsibility in the matter even if this excuse had no basis in fact, the suggestion that so wanton an infringement on neutral rights should be submitted to arbitration are insolences that no self-respecting government should endure. There is no disavowal or reparation, no intimation of any real concession. The orders which Count von Bernstorff said had been given out after the sinking of the Lusitania mean nothing. Any commander may ignore them on any pretext. Liners, like other ships, will still be sent to the bottom without warning, noncombatants will still be put in peril of their lives, and the act will be justified by excuses that would not deceive a child.

To give Count von Bernstorff his passports, to recall Mr. Gerard from Berlin is, of course, a step not to be taken lightly. But every other way of preserving amicable relations with Germany has been tried in vain. The limit of patience is surely reached when our demands are evaded, when the practices we denounce are upheld, when assaults upon our peace and prosperity are approved. All our protests have been treated as words, empty words. There has been no effort on the part of Germany to meet the issue, only to evade and postpone it. The Administration must now take the only means it has left to convince the government at Berlin that it is in earnest and that it means to protect the rights and defend the lives of American citizens.

Germany's Promises Worthless.

From The Philadelphia Inquirer.

Germany does not "disavow" the Arabic murders. She justifies them. She sheds crocodile tears over the loss of American lives, but refuses to grant even the poor satisfaction of indemnity. That matter, indeed, she is willing to refer to The Hague, but any decision rendered must be confined to this particular case; must not bear upon the general question of "the permissibility or the converse of German submarine warfare."

Thus, after all these months of controversy, we have arrived precisely at the point from where we started. We have been traveling in a circle. Submarine warfare goes on. The promises of Germany are worthless.

There is only one way out of such a situation that we can see, and that is the decisive declaration by the Government at Washington:

"Thou Shalt Not."

PITTSBURGH.

Deserves Consideration.

From the Pittsburgh Gazette-Times.

Theoretically, Germany has made out a case on defense that demands some consideration. The offer to submit the question of reparation to The Hague tempers her disavowal of responsibility for the lost lives of Americans. But the practical complications introduced by her ingenious defense are many and embarrassing. Obviously, if Germany is not playing fair, it would be an easy matter for every submarine commander to declare, after sinking a liner, that he "thought" he was to be the object of attack or he "imagined" that the victim was trying to escape, or he "supposed" he had given sufficient warning. The amount of latitude permitted the submarine commander under such a Governmental policy is enormous.

RICHMOND, VA.

Germany Must Answer Now.

From The Richmond Times-Dispatch.

There should be no delay in obtaining from Germany an exact statement of how that country proposes to conduct its submarine warfare and what safeguards it offers American lives at sea. If a submarine commander is entitled to assume that a steamship, answering the distress signals of another vessel, is about to ram the submarine, and thereupon to destroy the would-be rescuer and slay its passengers, Germany's assurances mean rather less than nothing. We have been unwilling to believe that on an issue so serious Germany was disposed to trifle with the United States, but we see some reason to apprehend that we may have to change our mind.

ATLANTA.

Can't Go On Indefinitely.

From The Atlanta Constitution.

It looks as if there were some funny business back of the German assurances. There is an apparent effort to satisfy the people of this country and at the same time concede nothing in the conduct of her retaliatory campaign, trusting to luck to get around each individual incident that gives offense. Any submarine commander can trump up an excuse such as that given by the man who wantonly sank the Arabic. This sort of thing cannot go on indefinitely.

SAVANNAH.

Germany's Remarkable Position.

From The Savannah Morning News.

If a German submarine commander, through his own mistake, kills a number of unoffending Americans, the German Government acknowledges no obligation to grant indemnity because of their deaths. That seems to be a remarkable position to take. It isn't at all likely it will be satisfactory to our Government.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

Thick with Uncertainties.

From The Charleston News and Courier.

There is the strong suggestion that the submarines will continue to give as much attention to liners in the future as in the past, and further that wherever there is a doubt as to whether the liner is either trying to escape or to offer resistance the submarine will feel free to go ahead and sink her. The situation is still thick with uncertainties and danger. Count von Bernstorff's note was a very cheering document, but only the event can show whether or not it will prove to have been more than simply "a scrap of paper."

CHATTANOOGA.

Flimsy Evasion.

From The Chattanooga Times.

Germany's note is simply a fresh illustration of the attitude of the Berlin authorities toward all questions relating to matters of controversy between the two Governments. It is a mere flimsy pretext for evading recognition of the justice of American claims and demands. The so-called explanation by the commander of the submarine for his action in torpedoing the steamer on the very face of it is a tissue of outrageous misstatements.

MOBILE.

Another "Scrap of Paper."

From The Mobile Register.

Germany proposes a reference to The Hague tribunal, but what is the use if with one excuse or another the torpedoing goes on and our protests are treated with contempt? Any sort of excuse will serve and the Bernstorff statement becomes a scrap of paper—a coach and six can be driven through it. The President should say the reply is not satisfactory and that within a reasonable time limit friendly relations between the two countries will cease. We do not need a friend who treats us so deliberately unfriendly.

CLEVELAND.

Grave Possibilities.

From The Cleveland Leader.

The most ominous feature of the German note in respect to the Arabic is the implied determination of the Kaiser's Government to take the word of the Captain of the submarine as its sole authority in regard to all questions of fact relating to the rights and safety of American citizens and their property. It seems that whatever the submarine may report to Berlin is to be accepted as the test of the conduct of the submarine.

Grave possibilities are involved in this decision to make the evidence of the submarine's officers the only and sufficient testimony considered by the German Government. A submarine commander might sink an American liner, and then tell his Government that the vessel sent to the bottom of the sea tried to ram his submarine.

Hope in Arbitration.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The question of veracity, or perhaps a question of interpretation of the Arabic's manoeuvres, may be left to the settlement of The Hague, for Germany, while upholding the action of her submarine commander, consents to leave the question of culpability to the decision of the international tribunal. The German announcement of willingness to submit this point to arbitration may prove technically satisfactory.

TOLEDO.

Promise Repudiated.

From The Toledo Times.

The attitude of the German Imperial Government relative to the Arabic incident presents a state of affairs that will necessitate exceptional diplomatic tactfulness if the United States and Germany are to continue their friendly relations. It looks as though the European country was looking for trouble.

The sanction given by Count Bernstorff relative to what his country would agree to seems to have been repudiated. It is to be deplored that the word of the European country cannot be depended upon.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

Only Sparring for Time.

From The Illinois State Journal.

Germany's declared indisposition to acknowledge her obligation to grant indemnity in the case of the Arabic is a deliberate evasion of frankness, and evidently is part of a plan to prolong the correspondence and hold open the opportunity for alleging similar mistakes, so long as it shall suit the German Government's purpose to continue its lawless attacks on passenger vessels.

ST. LOUIS.

Germans Making Their Own Laws.

From The St. Louis Republic.

The German note on the sinking of the Arabic attempts to take the case entirely outside of the rules for the protection of commerce which were laid down by this country in the notes on the Lusitania. The German contention is that, whether commander of the submarine was right in his conclusion or not, there is no liability upon Germany. His judgment at the moment the torpedo was fired is the contsolling judgment in this view of the matter, and under such a theory a shipload of peaceful men, women, and children may be sent to the bottom, with no resulting legal liability or moral obligation by any hare-brained apostle of frightfulness who thinks his U-boat is being attacked, no matter how absurd his judgment may be.

BISMARCK, N. D.

Can Afford to Arbitrate.

From The Bismarck Tribune.

Germany's offer to arbitrate the Arabic affair and her previous promise to modify submarine warfare in consonance with humane principles may appear slightly paradoxical. However, the intent to meet our demands is now more evident than at any stage of the critical deliberations. This nation can well afford to meet the Imperial Government half way. Recourse to The Hague Tribunal doubtless will result in another chapter of international law covering both the infractions of Germany and England on the high seas. By all means arbitration.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D.

Issue Up in the Air Again.

From The Sioux Falls Press.

If the Arabic was in the act of attacking the submarine the commander of the latter acted within his rights, of course, but can we, without evidence more substantial than the report of a submarine commander's suspicions, properly be asked to believe a passenger vessel attacked the deadly submarine?

The submarine issue is pretty well up in the air, and again our rejoicing over the adjustment of a serious dispute appears to have been premature.

BUTTE, MONT.

Neutral Safety First.

From The Butte Miner.

There is no reason why a submarine commander should not be compelled to make certain of the intention of unarmed vessels before attacking them, for even if by doing so he should miss the opportunity of sinking such ships, which is not likely, it is vastly more important that neutral human lives should be protected than that the property of Germany's enemies should be destroyed.

LINCOLN, NEB.

Won't Do At All.

From The Nebraska State Journal.

This won't do at all. It would make neutrals on merchant ships of belligerents responsible for the mistakes of German submarine commanders. Of course, under such a scheme Germany would never be responsible for any sinking of a merchant ship. It would need merely to say that the submarine Captain thought the ship which he attacked was trying to run away or to ram him, and that would end it. International law cannot be subject to what a German Captain may choose to think.

FIRMER POLICY ON WAR QUESTIONS

Continued from Page 1.

for the sensibilities of foreign Governments and those Americans who said "We must be firm, but must have no trouble with anybody."

Heretofore, firmness has been tempered by the recurrence of the anti-trouble phase. Firmness has been demonstrated mainly in words. It may be hazarding a guess, but the sentiment prevailing among officials today indicates the birth of a new determination, which seems to mean that the Government has become convinced that a vigorous policy of procedure is probably the surest guarantee of peace and peace accompanied by the respect of the world.

Therein lies the importance of the Arabic case. The explanation made by Germany of the reasons of her submarine commander in sinking the Arabic are unsatisfactory. It came on top of a request from the German Government to defer action until the facts could be ascertained and on top of the promise of the Imperial Chancellor that "complete satisfaction" would be given to the United States, and the assurances from the German Ambassador that his Government had recognized in part the principle for which the United States had contended in its protests against the submarine warfare.

In the opinion of some officials, the German explanation is merely triflingg. To what extent this view will influence those higher up is not known, but it is apparent thta there is a disposition in the White House and State Department, which are now more in sympathetic accord than at any previous period of the present Administration, to act with unqualified firmness in dealing gwith the German difficulties.

It is now the expectation in Washinton that the Government will not tolerate with as much patience as it has shown heretofore the efforts to embarrass it in its effort to handle both its international and domestic affairs in its own way and according to American principles.

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ROVNO MENACED BY AUSTRO-GERMANS

Russian Victories on the Sereth River Fail to Halt Foe's Advance.

CIVILIANS QUIT FORTRESSES

Big Military Centres Being Cleared of Non-Combatants as Invaders Fight for Railroads.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 11.—The two Russian successes on the Sereth River, Galicia, while they resulted in a big capture of men and guns, have not interfered with the Austro-German advance. Further north, having taken Dubno, the second of the triangle of fortresses to fall into their hands, the Austrians, with the help of the Germans, are advancing to Rovno, the third of these fortified centres.

Meanwhile, the Germans from the south of the Pripet marshes to the region southwest of Vulna, are fighting hard and with some success for the strategic railway system of the Brest-Vilna area. Most of this railway system is already in the possession of the invaders, but they are now aiming particularly at the main trunk line, which, starting at Riga, runs through Dvinsk, Vilna, Lida, and the East Pripet marshes to Rovno and onward to Lemberg, Galicia.

Military critics express the opinion that once this line is in the hands of the Austro-German forces they will go into Winter quarters, for the more important military purpose of bringing any large part of the Russian forces to a decisive battle under disadvantageous conditions now seems out of the question, as the Autumn rains already have set in.

The three main Russian armies, under Generals Ruzsky, Evert, and Ivanoff, although reduced and outnumbered, still are full of fight, as is shown by their offensive on the Sereth River, and the Austro--Germans must look to their own offense before reinforcements reach their opponents.

Invaders Aim at Russia's Granary.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 10, (Dispatch to the London Morning Post.)—Evacuation in the sense of clearing important centres of non-military elements with a view of improving efficiency armies has been very widely practiced by the Russians during this campaign. At the present moment this system is being applied at Dvinsk, Minsk, Smolensk, Kiev, and several other less important points.

The problem of dealing with the growing masses refugees is already causing anxiety to municipalities of larger towns in the interior, which, like the capitals, are being rapidly filled up by the influx of new residents.

Residents of better classes in the evacuated centres make an inventory of their bulky property and obtain a receipt from the authorities what is left behind. The poorer classes fill one bag with food and another with clothing and tramp toward the interior. Those possessing a horse and cart take rather more. Brass and copper in every form is collected by the authorities and dispatched to a place of safety. Then the military step into possession and the hamlet, village or township shares the fortunes of the army.

For the plans which the Germans appear to be developing, it is essential, firstly, that a base on the Baltic seaboard be secured, and secondly, that the East Prussian railways should be extended so there may be at least three good truck lines into the Baltic provinces. These steps are necessary for the attainment of the ultimate object of their Russian campaign.

Meantime they are endeavoring to push forward to Kiev. This movement, however, cannot be considered as anything more than subsidiary to the main object. Kiev is the centre of some of the richest soil in the Russian Empire, and for that reason alone is desirable booty for the Germans; but if they intend to maintain the prolonged struggle they are already so near the great granary of European Russia that the temptation to endeavor to seize this splendid sourceof the necessaries of life muse be irresistible. The grandiose scale of the German operations in Russia is calculated to strike the imagination of the dullest intellects. We believe here, however, that the admirably calculated plans of the Germans must fail for lack of men.

The heavy rains which have prevailed over the northern sections of the fighting front have proved a most welcome ally to the Russians. The roads are now impossible for heavy artillery and disastrous for motor traffic. The Germans are busy cutting down forests and constructing rough roads of tree trunks and brushwood. They are forcing every inhabitant they can catch, of both sexes and all ages, to take part in this very hard labor.

OFFICIAL WAR REPORTS.

Teutons Report Repulse of Russian Attacks Near Tarnopol.

BERLIN, Sept. 10, (via London.)—The following official report on the operations on the eastern front was issued today:

Eastern theatre of war:

Army group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg.—In fighting southeast of Friedrichstadt and near Vilkomir our divisions made 100 prisoners.

The situation between the Baltic and the Niemen is generally unchanged.

Near Skidel and in the Melwianka sector fighting is proceeding. The heights near Kiescki on the Melwianka were stormed. During the day 1,500 prisoners were brought in and seven machine guns were captured.

Army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen.—Our pursuing columns are approaching the railway station of Kossow on the road from Kobrin to Milowisy. On both sides of the railway to Pinsk we have reached a line running from Pulatycze and Owcieze.

Southeastern theatre of war:

German troops have driven the Russians in the direction of Tucnyow on the Sereth, south of Tarnopol. Southwest of Tucnyow and near Tarnopol stubborn enemy attacks were repulsed.

VIENNA, Sept. 10, (via London.)—The following Austrian official war statement was given out here today:

The Russian forces fighting in the region west of Rovno have been repulsed across the Studel lowlands. Our troops, advancing from Zalosce, repelled the enemy in the direction of Sbarasz.

Near Tarnopol Austro-German battalions repulsed several Russian attacks. The Germans captured the village of Buchniow, west of the middle Sereth. Hostile reinforcements took part in the fighting, which was violent there. East of the mouth of the Sereth and on the Bessarabian frontier calm prevails.

The Austro-Hungarian forces in Lithuania have crossed the broad, swampy region of the Jasiolda and Orla and have advanced in the region southeast of Rozany.

RUSSIANS REBUILT FORTS.

German Says Grodno Ought to Have Held Out a Long Time.

BERLIN, Sept. 10, (via London.)—The Lokal-Anzeiger today prints a belated report from its war correspondent, Dr. Stephan Steiner, concerning the capture of the Russian fortress of Grodno. The report says that after Field Marshal von Hindenburg's winter battle of February, the Russians undertook to renovate the forts around Grodno under the lead of forty engineering officers.

"They abandoned some of the old fortifications," the correspondent says, "remodeled and modernized others and built some entirely new forts. They made Grodno so strong that it ought to have held out for a long time against any attack whatever if energetically defended. The Russians also brought thirty heavy guns for the defense of the fort. They did similar work at the fortress of Ossowetz."

ENVOYS OF ALLIES HERE FOR BIG LOAN

Continued from Page 1.

American liner Ryndam reported that negotiations to that end were being conducted between the Finance Ministers of Russia and France and the British Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Detectives Guard Envoy.

The commissioners are making their headquarters at the Hotel Biltmore. They lunched there yesterday in Baron Reading's suite on the eighteenth floor. Police Commissioner Woods has taken precautions to guard the foreign financiers while they are here. Several detectives were stationed in the hotel yestrday. In front of the Morgan Library there were five policemen in uniform in addition to the plain clothes men.

Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, and Lady Spring-Rice are alse at the Biltmore. It was not announced whether the British Ambassador was here to attend the conference, or whether he had merely come to receive the commissioners.

The Lapland, on which the foreign representatives came, was met at Quarantine by Mr. Morgan, Mr. Davison, and Captain Gaunt, a rBitish Naval attaché who went down on Mr. Morgan's yacht, the Corsair. They boarded the Lapland at 5:30 yesterday morning and found the members of the commission already up and walking on the promenade deck. The Lapland made fast at her pier at the foot of West Nineteenth Street at 8:30.

Lord Reading was affable to the reporters and was amused at the operations of the photographers. When asked for a statement, he handed out slips of paper on which was written the following announcement:

> The joint Anglo-French mission has come to the United States in connection with the exchange between New York, London and Paris. The object of the visit is to consult with American bankers and other interested persons as to the best means to be adopted for regulating the exchanges between the cities named in order that the commerce of the three countries may suffer as little as possible during the course of the war.

"Will the commission confer with the United States Treasury officials at Washington?" Lord Reading as asked.

"It is too early to discuss our plans," was his reply. Further questions brought similar replies from the Chief Justice, who is a past master in the art of cross-examination.

Sterling Exchange Improves.

Mr. Morgan showed a full recovery from the attack made upon him by Erich Muentner, alias Frank Holt, several weeks ago. He discussed the weather and yachting with reporters, but refused to talk about the visit of the foreign Commissioners. Present conditions are nebulous, he said and American bankers must find out what is wanted and then plan to meet the requirements.

Two fast torpedo boat destroyers escorted the Lapland from Liverpool on Sept. 1 and accompanied her 200 miles past Fastnet. One destroyer, the Llewelyn, convoyed the Lapland 500 miles from Liverpool.

Dudley Field Malone, who was at the pier, said the report in one of the newspapers that three torpedo boat destroyers had been sent out from New York to escort the Lapland into port was ridiculous.

Chief Justice Reading, who heads the mission, is here for the first time. He was formerly known as Sir Rufus Daniel Isaacs and is one of Great Britain's most distinguished jurists. Sir Edward Hopkinson Holden is Managing Director of the London City and Midland Bank, Ltd., a joint stock bank having more than $650,000,000 in assests and 1,000 branches. He has been to this country on several previous financial missions, the last time four years ago, when his visit resulted in the establishment of the Cotton Bills of Lading Central Bureau. Sir Henry Babington Smith has been connected with the British Foreign office since 1887. Basil P. Blackett visited the United States last Winter with Sir George Paish and conferred with President Wilson on Anglo-American finances.

Octave Homberg and Ernest Mallet, the French Commissioners, were accompanied by their wives. M. Homberg represents the French Treasury Department and M. Mallet the Bank of France.

The foreign representatives and a number of American financiers were Mr. Morgan's dinner guests at the Metropolitan Club last evening.

There was still further improvement in the foreign exchange market yesterday and the financial district attributed it to the arrival of the Anglo-French financiers. Demand sterling gained 2 cents, closing at $4.69¼ against the low mark of $4.50. Cables closed at $4.70⅛, a gain of 1⅞ cents. Francs also advanced in sympathy, closing at 5.94¾, compared with 5.96 on Friday.

TO PUSH DOLLAR EXCHANGE.

Federal Reserve Board Opens the Way for American Banks.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The time has come, in the opinion of the Federal Reserve Board, when the American dollar should take a dominating place in the financial markets of the world, and when American or dollar exchange should become the medium through which the millions of exports and imports of the United States should be paid. To open the field for American exchange, the board today issued revised regulations governing the rediscount of bankers' acceptances by Federal Reserve Banks, providing among other things that under certain conditions such acceptances may be renewed. In explanation of the new regulation, the board tonight issued a statement which said:

> It has been the aim of the board to do everything in its power to create for the American acceptance, that is, dollar exchange, a dominating position in the world market. Present conditions offer in this respect a great opportunity. In widening somewhat the facilities of Federal Reserve banks in dealing with American bankers' acceptances the board is atempting to give the member banks a larger opportunity for developing their sphere of usefulness in this respect.
>
> The United States should now do what Europe has done for many generations for the United States, that is to say, the bank facilities of the United States should be used for carrying import and export transactions for foreign countries just as Europe up to now carried by its acceptances the import and export transactions of the United States. In order to do this with the exchange market disorganized it was thought that it would facilitate foreign transfers if liberal conditions should be allowed for the renewal of such drafts, so as to enable these foreign countries to have ample time to procure the necessary cover against the acceptances drawn by them.

Members of the board said today that there was no connection between the revision of the acceptance regulations and the visit of the Anglo-French Commission to the United States to take up exchange problems with American bankers. It was said that the visit of the commission had not been discussed by the board, and the statement points out that the revision of the regulations has been under consideration "quite two months" or long before it was known here that the commission was coming.

It was pointed out tonight, however, that the new acceptance regulations might facilitate the credit loan sought by the Anglo-French Commission. The Board has liberalized conditions so that foreign and American bankers may use a part of the resources of the Federal Reserve System in taking care of purchases made here for exportation.

On the last day the condition of the twelve reserve banks was published they had combined resources in gold in their vaults of about $209,000,000. If American bankers decided to extend credit by indorsing or accepting drafts on Europe they probably could reply on rediscounting these drafts with Federal Reserve banks to the value of many millions.

DENIES BRUTALITY TO SUBMARINE CREW

Dr. Banks of the Nicosian Repudiates the Story Attributed to Him.

BRITISH FLEW OUR FLAG

But the Patrol Boat Hoisted the Naval Ensign Before Firing on the Raiders.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday from Liverpool on the White Star liner Lapland was Dr. Charles B. Banks of Memphis, Tenn., a graduate of the Harvard Veterinary School, who was on board the Leyland Line freighter Nicosian when she was torpedoed by a German submarine on Aug. 19.

According to a letter sent by Dr. Banks to friends in Lowell, Mass., which was printed in The New York Times on Sept. 8, the submarine was attacked and eventually sunk by a British patrol boat flying the American flag, and the members of her crew, who escaped from the conning tower, were deliberately shot by the British marines while struggling in the water. The letter was further quoted as saying that the marines from the patrol boat afterwards boarded the Nicosian, which did not sink from the effect of the torpedo, and killed seven German sailors belonging to the submarine who had managed to get on board after their own vessel had foundered.

When Dr. Banks was asked by a TIMES reporter if he had written such a letter to relatives in this country he replied that on his arrival in Liverpool he had written to his family giving a few details of his experience on the Nicosian, but denied emphatically that he had charged the British seamen with firing on the German sailors, or had said that they had behaved in a brutal manner.

Wild Tales of Branding Germans.

"It is most remarkable to me," Dr. Banks said, "how much reports have been spread about. When I was in Liverpool I was told at my hotel that I had been credited with making similar remarks and on the Lapland it was the subject of conversation with the entire crew. Sailors came to me on deck and asked if it was true that I had said the commander of the patrol boat had bound the crew of the German submarine with their hands behind their backs and then branded them with hot irons on tee hands and feet. Even the captain of the Lapland, James Bradshaw, an American, asked me what the British had done to the crew of the submarine they captured on Aug. 18.

"What did become of the crew?" he was asked.

"That I cannot tell you, because I am a veterinary surgeon in the Royal Navy and am now on my way to New Orleans to cross over with another shipload of mules on my seventh trip of that kind.

"Did the patrol boat fly the American flag when she came to the rescue of the Nicosian?"

"Yes, that is true; but it was lowered before she opened fire on the German submarine and the British man-of-war ensign was hoisted in its stead."

Dr. Banks Makes a Statement.

Dr. Banks then gave out an account of the incident, which he said was the only one given by him yesterday, to a reporter of The Associated Press, remarking that any others that appeared purporting to be interviews with him were incorrect.

"The Nicosian left New Orleans on July 28," he said, "and all went well until the 19th of August, when the ship was nearing the Irish coast and all hands, including the 800 mules, were looking forward to landing within the next forty-eight hours.

"We were within a five-hour run of the Arabic when she was sunk, and we heard her wireless call for assistance, the call reaching us at 9:15 A. M., just one hour and five minutes after we had picked up the 'S. O. S.' call from the steamship Dunsley. At 11:15 A. M. we had a similar call from the British steamship Baron Erskine.

"At 2:30 P. M. we sighted a submarine about one mile ahead of us and almost immediately heard a shot, evidently a blank, calling on us to stop. We started a wireless call for help, and then the submarine turned loose on us with shrapnel, the second shot tearing away our wireless apparatus. By this time the submarine with within sixty yards of us, and she gave our Captain twenty minutes to get the crew into the boats. The last boat, in which I took refuge with the Captain, was hardly clear of the ship when the submarine opened on the steamer with two guns, fully twenty shells striking the Nicosian. Fortunately only two found a mark below the water line.

"The patrol boat, which had been coming up, was then within range, and when the British flag was substituted for the American the submarine turned a gun on her and fired several shots.

"The British Admiralty has placed severe restrictions on all officers and crews of her ships; consequently I cannot discuss anything that happened on the patrol boat on which we took refuge.

"The Nicosian did not sink, probably because she had in her hold a cargo of logs. The patrol boat took her in tow, and at 2:30 the following morning she was relieved by tugs sent out from Queenstown."

How the Baron Erskine was Sunk.

Another passenger on the Lapland who had passed through the experience of being torpedoed on a mule transport was Anthony L. Bonney of Oneida, N. Y. He was an electrician on the British freighter Baron Erskine when she was torpedoed on Aug. 20. He said that the steamer left New Orleans on July 28 with 900 mules for Avonmouth and that the voyage was uneventful until she was stopped on Aug. 20 off the Irish coast. Captain Tasker sent out the 'S O S' to the patrol boats which were within range, but could not get away and had to stop. The German commander gave him thirty-five minutes to get the crew into the boats and then fired a torpedo at the steamer which did not sink her. Finally the submarine went under the stern of the Baron Erskine and fired six shots into her hull which did the business, and the vessel went down stern first.

Mr. Bonney said that he had talked with Dr. Banks on the voyage and compared experiences, but the latter never said anything about the British patrol boat firing on the German sailors from the submarine when they were in the water, and he did not believe it.

"There has been a great deal of exaggeration about the manner in which ships have been torpedoed," he continued. "The Germans are trying to sink all the transports they can and the British patrol boats are seeking to destroy all the submarines they can find. It is a case of dog eat dog. If the submarine commanders are not being pursued they will give the crew time to get away before firing a torpedo. We had thirty-five minutes and that was ample time to launch the boats and get our bags with personal belongings to take with us."

Uphold Dr. Bank's Veracity.

Special to The New York Times.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 10.—Dr. C. B. Banks came to Memphise probably seven oreight years ago and established a veterinary infirmary. He was promninet in the Memphis Fair and Driving Association, and had the esteem of all the other members. He left here some time ago, and practiced in a Mississippi town, visiting Memphis at intervals.

Dr. Banks is regarded by his acquaintances as a man whose statements may be relied upon.

Admiralty Ignores the Banks Story.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The British Admiralty has no statement to make for publication relative to the story of brutality to the crew of the submarine which torpedoed the Nicosian, said to have been told by Dr. Charles Banks. The silence of the officials is not attributed here to inability to deny the allegations, but to their settled policy.

TRADERS IN CHINA PUZZLED.

Difficulty of British Merchants in Avoiding Deals with Enemy.

PEKING, Aug. 2, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Endless complications have been caused here by the prohibition against "trading with the enemy," which Great Britain is trying to enforce among the British firms in China. For months corporations which have had German affiliations have been reorganizing and adjusting their business so as to come within the requirements of the regulations against trading with Germans and Austrians.

American interests have already been considerably affected by the new order, and many American concerns are all at sea as to how they will meet the new regulations. English officials, in some cases, charged that American concerns took over German goods in order to enable the German owners to escape the new regulations. At Shanghai and other ports American concerns have been unable to get space in British ships for certain shipments. In some cases they were told by English officials that under the exigencies of war the English lines ceased to be common carriers. However, the later explanation of the refusal to carry such goods was that English ships have more English freight than they can carry, and this statement is substantiated in many cases by actual port statistics.

The British Minister, Sir John Jordan, has issued a four-page pamphlet, setting forth fully the regulations against trading with the enemies of Great Britain and her allies. Like most legal documents, this is difficult of interpretation and application to the complex conditions which exist in the Chinese cities where there is extra-territoriality.

English citizens have found great difficulty in applying the terms of the regulations to the complex business conditions of the Far East. The regulations are extremely broad in that they prohibit the payment of any sum of money to an enemy or "for the benefit of the enemy." They also forbid an English subject to act in any way "on behalf of an enemy" in any sort of financial operations. They prevent Englishmen from directly or "indirectly" supplying goods to an enemy or "for the benefit of the enemy."

In the enforcement of the new regulations upon small business concerns many absurd situations have arisen. At Tientsin, for example, a German baker and confectioner was forced to close up his soda fountain. However, he is permitted to continue the sale of bread and pastry. The explanation of this action was that it was undesirable to have a drinking place where Germans might congregate.

CHIEF WELCOMED BRITISH.

His Territory in Togoland Had Been Assigned to Germany.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The Daily Chronicle says: A striking commentary upon the attitude of native races in the distant marches of the Empire to British suzerainty is revealed in a communication from the Colonial Office yesterday.

Dagadu, Chief of Kpandu in Togoland, had, in 1886, applied to be taken under British protection and a British flag had been given to him, but his territory came within the German sphere of influence when the Togoland boundary was delimited. He, however, retained his flag until about eighteen months ago when, on account of his British sympathies, he was exiled to Duala, and the flag was taken from him.

When Duala was occupied by the allied forces. Chief Dagadu was released, and has been of much assistance to the occupation Government.

In forwarding a contribution to the cost of the war amounting to over $500, which was entirely spontaneous, and came as a surprise to the political officer in Togoland, Chief Dagadu wrote as follows:

"It was my willing to give more than what I have done above, but on account of the Germans, and owing to their bad treatment giving, most of my village young men have removed from this land and entered into another colony for their daily bread, and also my land is very poor to say.

"May God the Almighty bless the Great Britain to master the victory. I congratulate the local and the Imperial Government, and the district political officer, Mr. R. S. Rattray, who is treating us here very well and gentle; may he live long. And Mr. J. T. Furley (the senior political officer of Lome,) who is a best and good gentleman, carrying his duty very pleasant in order, by my eye witness; may he live long. May God bless the English Government and prolong their power to be second to none.

"God save the King!

"Yours obediently,

"HEAD CHIEF DAGADU OF KPANDU."

SCHWAB DENIES REPORT.

Hasn't Bought Paris Newspaper, and Doesn't Intend To.

The Berliner Tageblatt of Aug. 17, just received here, contains the following report, in a Vienna dispatch, of an alleged purchase by Charles M. Schwab of a French newspaper:

"Charles Schwab, the President of the Bethlehem Steel Company, has, according to a Geneva dispatch to the Neue Freie Presse, purchased the Paris newspaper Le Journal for 26,000,000 francs, ($5,200,000.) Heretofore the French armament magnate Schneider-Creusot was the chief owner.

"Recently, as we stated, the French newspapers reported that the Journal had been bought by a group headed by the well-known French Senator Humbert. The American Schwab may perhaps be the paymaster of Humbert."

Mr. Schwab, when called over the telephone last night at his apartments in the Hotel St. Regis, denounced the report that he was the owner of Le Journal, and said that it was absolutely untrue.

"There is not a word of truth in it," he said, emphatically, "and it undoubtedly arose from the fact that Senator Humbert is a close friend of mine. I have never thought of buying Le Journal, and do not intend to purchase it in the future."

RESENT HATE CAMPAIGN.

Austrian Women Issue Manifesto Protesting Against It.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ZURICH, Sept. 10, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Today's Socialist Volksrecht publishes the text of a manifesto just issued by Austrian women of all classes protesting against the attempt being made in Austria and Germany to stir up a new hate campaign.

"We women," runs one of the sentences, "have stood at the sickbeds of our heroes, but never have we heard from them humiliating abuse of their enemies. We are convinced that our sisters in the countries against which we are now fighting share our standpoint on this question."

OWN BOMBS KILL AIRMEN.

Two French Aviators Blown to Pieces as They Landed in Alsace.

GENEVA, Sept. 10, (via London).—Two French aviators were killed at Deyingen, Alsace, when their machine struck barbed-wire entanglements as they were making a landing, causing the explosion of bombs aboard the aeroplane. They had been forced to descend because of motor trouble.

The airmen were buried by the Germans with military honors.

BELL-ANS

Absolutely Relieves Indigestion. One package proves it. 25c at all druggists.

Contains no harmful or deleterious substances

MAY DISMISS GERMAN ATTACHE

Continued from Page 1.

through the lines of the enemy of Germany.

An intimation was given, however, that no decision had been reached on this point. "There is no hurry," said one official.

The suggestion in Secretary Lansing's note to the Vienna Government that Ambassador Dumba had "conspired" to criple munitions factories led to questioning today in official quarters and these brought answers that were construed to mean that the Government considered taking action against some of those who seemed to have been parties to the sceme that Dr. Dumba endorsed. Most of what was said pointed to contemplated action against the Hungarian editor.

The remark of an official that "there is no hurry," was supposed to refer to the fact that some evidence in the case has not been received in Washington.

Among the papers taken from Archibald by the British authorities was the memorandum from the Hungarian editor, sketching the plan to tie up munitions plants. It was admitted at the State Department today that this document had not arrived. With photographic copies of other documents taken from Archibald it was turned over to the American Embassy in London and has been forwarded by mail here. It is expected that when the copy of the memorandum has been received, a definite decision will be reached in the case of the Hungarian editor. The cases of others involved may be disposed of before that time.

In the packet of letters, taken from Archibald, was one writetn by Captain von Papen to his wife, in Germany, in which he told how he and Dr. Albert the Germany Privy Counselor, alleged to be the head of pro-German propagandists in the United States, had "compounded" the reply which the Privy Counselor made to newspaper disclosures of the activity of the propagandists. This showed the connection of Captain von Papen with efforts to influence public sentiment in the United States. It has been asserted that in this letter Captain von Papen intimated that it was easy to pull the wool over the eyes of American officials. There are reports also that he reflected on some officials personally, but the basis of these reports is not known. It is not unlikely that the Government will ignore any offensive utterances of Captain von Papen in a private letter to hi swife. Officials are more particularly interested in his part, if he had any, in the plan to cripple munitions plants.

As far as Captain von Papen and Consul General Nuber are concerned, action to be taken by the Government in their cases will be based on these statements in Ambassador Dumba's letter to the Austrian-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs, as given in the cabled translation to THE TIMES from London:

> Yesterday evening Consul General von Nuber received the inclosed pro memoria from the chief editor of the local influential newspaper Szabadsag, after a previous conversation with me and in pursuance of his oral proposals with respect to the preparation of disturbances in the Bethlehem Schwab's steel and munitions factories as well as in the Middle West. * * *
>
> I am under the impression that we could, if not entirely prevent the production of war material in Bethlehem and in the Middle West, at any rate strongly disorganize it and hold it up for months, which, according to the statement of the German Military Attaché, is of great importance, and which amply outweighs the relatively small sacrifice of money.

These extracts from Dumba's letter indicate that the Hungarian editor drafted the plan for tying up munition factories in collaboration with von Nuber, and that the plan was approved by Captain von Papen, the German Attaché.

Did Not Ask Vienna First.

It came out today that the United States did not communicate with the Austrian Government in any way on the subject of Dr. Dumba's offense before taking action. The first notice which the Vienna Government had of the displeasure of the united States with Ambassador Dumba was given when Frederic C. Penfield, the American Ambassador, presented Secretary Lansing's communication.

From a high source it was learned that while the Government was not obliged to explain to the Austrian Government its reasons for holding Ambassador Dumba to be persona non grata, it made the explanation in a spirit of courtesy and with a view to enabling the Vienna Government to make any statement it desired in the premises. It was admitted that the Austrian Government would have the right to dispute the contentions of the United States. At the same time it is not expected that his Government will seek to defend the plan of Dr. Dumba for crippling munitions plants.

If the Vienna Government combated the contentions of the United States it would be for this Government, and not for Austria-Hungary, to pass final judgment as to whether Dr. Dumba shall leave the territory of the United States. In the last analysis this Government would probably resort to the expedientof handing Dr. Dumba his passports.

DR. DUMBA ASSAILS THE NEWSPAPERS

Says Too Much Has Been Made Out of the Affair of the Letters.

Dr. Constantin Theodor Dumba, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to the United States, whose recall by his Government has been requested by Secretary Lansing, did not leave New York yesterday, as was reported at various times, sometimes officially. In the morning it was announced that he had positively left town and was on his way to his Summer home in Lenox. Two hours later he was in conference with Count Johann H. von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador.

Only once was Dr. Dumba seen outside of the St. Regis, which he makes his home when in New York, and that was at 4 o'clock, when he went for an automobile ride with Prince A. zu Hohenlohe-Schillingsfurst of the Embassy. Up to that time the Ambassador had remained in his suite except for a brief period during which he took luncheon in the dining room of the hotel.

In the evening a note was sent to Dr. Dumba asking him if he would have anything to say regarding his recall. He sent back word that he would not. Later he was seen in evening dress walking about the lobby of the St. Regis Hotel laughing and talking with the clerks and a newspaper man accosted him.

"Too much has been made out of this affair altogether," said Dr. Dumba. "In the street cars and among the crowds you hear nothing else discussed. It is simply unbearable. It wouldn't be so bad if these reports were correct. The newspapers go on publishing things that are absolutely not as they are represented to be and making a sort of sensation, and then they turn around and contradict everything that they have said."

Prince Albert Zu Hohenlohe-Schillings and Captain Albert-Elder, Secretary to Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, then approached. Dr. Dumba greeted them and turned back to the reporter.

"Thank you very much," he said, dismissing him.

"Can I not have ten minutes of your time?" asked the reporter.

"Not a minute," replied the diplomat. "All I have to say is—that I have nothing to say. Any statement that I may desire to make I will make formally over my signature and will give out through The Associated Press.

He then left the hotel with his two visitors and it was learned that he had gone to dine with Count von Bernstorff at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel. It was also learned that Dr. Dumba expects to leave on the 2 o'clock train this afternoon for Lenox, Mass.

It was a very different appearing Dr. Dumba who came out of the St. Regis at 4 o'clock in the afternoon from the Dr. Dumba whom the newspapers used to try to interview in the days when he was thought an acceptable Ambassador to this country. Then he was a man of few words, but was always courteous, and he was generally smiling. Yesterday there was a worried look on his face, and he was not only nervous, but also appeared greatly irritated.

"Now go away from here, go away from here," he said excitedly as he entered the waiting limousine. His remarks were addressed to several photographers who had been waiting to get his picture, and as events turned out, were not to be disappointed. They snapshotted him when his excitement was intense, so intense, in fact, that he leaned half way out of the limousine to tell the photographers that they were all "personae non gratae" so far as he was concerned.

During the excitement a newspaperman asked Dr. Dumba if there was anything he cared to say about the action of the United States Government in requesting Vienna to recall him.

"No, not a word, not a word," replied Dr. Dumba, manifestly annoyed.

"Well, would you mind telling us when you expect to leave for Lenox?" the reporter asked.

"No, I cannot tell you," Dr. Dumba replied as he settled back into his seat.

The automobile did not start at once and, as the photographers were still snapshotting, Dr. Dumba leaned out again and called to the chauffeur to drive away. A moment later the machine speeded through Fiftieth Street to Madison Avenue, and then north to Fifty-sixth and back to Fifth Avenue and into Central Park. The curtains were drawn during the ride and the Austrian diplomats did not return to the hotel until after 6 o'clock.

Soon after noon yesterday one of Dr. Dumba's secretaries left the St. Regis and went to the Ritz-Carlton in a taxicab. In a few minutes he returned with the German Ambassador, Count von Bernstorff, who hurried through the lobby to the elevator and refused to answer any questions. He went immediately to Dr. Dumba's suite and was in conference with him more than an hour.

When Count von Bernstorff reappeared, he was not averse to answering some questions.

"What was the nature of the conference between Dr. Dumba and yourself? Did it have to do with the action of the United States Government in asking Vienna to recall him?" he was asked.

"I did not have a conference with Dr. Dumba. I simply called to say goodbye to him," replied the Ambassador.

"Are you also going away?" a reporter asked.

"No, not I, but Dr. Dumba is," was the answer to that question.

"Then Dr. Dumba is going back to Austria immediately, is he?" was the next question.

"No, no. He is going to Lenox," was the somewhat sharp answer.

Count von Bernstorff refused to discuss in any way the action of the Washington Government in the case of Dr. Dumba. Likewise he declined to say anything about the report that Captain von Papen, Military Attaché of the German Embassy, might figure in the case before it was ended.

Count von Bernstorff admitted that he had dined with Dr. Dumba Thursday night. An attaché of the German Embassy had previously stated that he had not done so.

Although the German Ambassador sought to appear pleasant and in a way unconcerned, he seemed to be perturbed. It was reported that Count von Bernstorff had said in conversation that he did not think that he was in any way involved in the disclosures in the papers seized from J. F. T. Archibald, despite the fact that Archibald also had in his possession a long communication to the German Foreign Office from the Ambassador.

Efforts to find Captain von Papen, Military Attaché of the German Embassy, who also figures in the papers found on Archibald, were without result yesterday. A friend of the Captain's said he would have nothing to say and that any statement on the matter would have to come from Count von Bernstorif.

Charles M. Schwab, whose munition plant at South Bethlehem, Penn., was mentioned in the document seized by the British Government from Archibald, was at the St. Regis Hotel yesterday. Asked as to how the Dumba activities and the German employment agency in this city had affected the output at his plants he said that in view of the tensity of the present situation he did not care to discuss that point.

"I think the Government and the people themselves will be able to cope with the situation and they might resent any expression of opinion by me at this time," he said.

"Do you think Ambassador Dumba should be recalled," he was asked.

"Well, I suppose it is the only course, don't you," was the reply.

Mr. Schwab said that the era of prosperity in all lines would not be affected by the war. He predicted great advances in business from now on.

DESERVED HIS FATE, LONDON PAPERS SAY

Action of Wilson in Regard to Dumba Is Called Only Possible Course.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 11.—The morning newspapers generally comment on the action of the United States in regard to Dumba.

The Chronicle says: "There was no other issue of the Dumba affair consistent with the dignity and self-respect of the United States. Dr. Dumba is not to stand upon the order of his going, but to go at once. President Wilson has been very patient with the vagaries of the official representative of the Central Empires in America since the war began, but when he thinks the time for action has come, he strikes hard as in this case.

"America would have become a laughing stock to the nations if she had tolerated the continued presence in Washington, in the official capacity, of an Ambassador who had been fomenting strikes in her industrial establishments. A grosser outrage against the internal peace of a great country can hardly be conceived.

"The dismissal of Dumba will modify the exuberant activities of his colleague, the German Ambassador. It is true that von Bernstorff has been more prudent than Dumba and more tactful than his own underlings, Captain von Papen and Captain Boy-Ed, but significantly enough he was present in New York with Dumba at the farewell dinner to Archibald on the eve of the latter's departure with the incriminating dispatch in his possession.

"By odd and piquant coincidence the Dumba messenger was carrying at the same time a copy of a letter written by von Bernstorff to Lansing, stigmatizing as romantic tales The New York World's reports of ramifications of Teutonic conspiracy. There is something farcical in the juxtaposition of these two documents, so flatly contradictory one of the other. For all the passionate energy, organizing skill, and large expenditure that has been put into it clumsiness and ineptitude are dominant characteristics of the pro-German propaganda in the United States. No wonder it failed to influence American opinion."

GERMAN-AMERICAN PRESS COMMENT ON DUMBA

Action "Somewhat Hasty," Says One Editor, But President Must Be Upheld.

Comment of the German-American papers on Dr. Dumba's case is shown in the following:

Duty Versus Right.

From The Illinois Staats Zeitung

We, Americans, are talking too much about right. We are insisting with great emphasis that our rights must be respected. We talk too little about our duty and scarcely ever insist that duty is a higher sense than right. We are acting the part of the swaggert rather than that of the patriot. A continuation of this course will lead us into greater difficulty and may involve us in war.

Our President is right, Dr. Dumba is wrong. The foreigners, whether diplomats or laborers, sojourning in the United States must obey our laws.

Inciting others to break laws of our country is illegal. Strikes are not illegal, therefore inciting others to strike is not illegal. Walkouts as well as lock-outs are not illegal, hence inciting others to walk out or to lock out is not illegal. If Dr. Dumba incited his countrymen, who are sojourning here, to walk out of American factories, thereby crippling their efficiency no illegal act was committed by Dr. Dumba.

Still, I say, our President is right, and Dr. Dumba is wrong. For duty is a higher, a nobler sense than right. Dr. Dumba thinks it is his duty to prevent non-naturalized residents of the United States from manufacturing arms and ammunition for the Allies. Americans unjustly criticize Dr. Dumba for desiring to do his duty as he sees it. But Dr. Dumba is in the United States of North America and the President of this republic has a duty to perform. It clashes with Dr. Dumba's duty and Dr. Dumba is wrong in insisting upon his legal rights in defiance of the duty which President Wilson has toward his countrymen.

So President Wilson is right in acting as he thinks his duty calls upon him to act.

Personally I think that American citizens should consider it their duty to prevent all in the United States, except the Government, the manufacturing of arms and ammunition, as well as consider it the best internal policy for our country. Personally I think that it was somewhat hasty to demand Dr. Dumba's recall and confront our country with another crisis.

But President Wilson has taken a decided stand. We all approve of it. German-Americans will approve of it. It is a stand for non-interference, even in a legal way, in our internal affairs by foreigners.

The Crime of Being Caught.

Far be it from us to attempt to excuse Dr. Dumba. He has committed the crime of being caught which for a diplomat can hardly ever be rectified—thereby is he sentenced. The Department of State has nailed him on the cross as a convicted criminal and the press in order to make his diplomatic death more certain has stoned him. As we have said in the entire affair there is nothing which permits of an attack on the Department of State, everything correct from A to Z in conformity with the customs of international law sanctified by tradition.

Press Upholds President in Asking the Recall of Dr. Dumba

BOSTON.

A Curious Romance.

From The Boston Globe.

Dr. Dumba's exploit has been an edifying chapter in a curious romance. Romance, if we are to take the pro-Teutonic campaign of propaganda at its face value, is the word.

What a bungling attempt to steer public opinion in this country by paid propaganda! How mediaeval, how out of date. Louis XIV. coming back to life and supposing he can buy Cabinet Ministers again. Subsidized pens and voices, fomented strikes, and, by-indirection, a dynamited bridge, a shot at a banker, and now an Ambassadorial intrigue. And the utter futility of it all. Public Opinion, that irresistible, fluid ocean of thought, ebbing and flowing obedience to eternal laws while King Canute and his silly courtiers stand on the sands making mysterious passes in the air.

HARRISBURG.

Limit to Our Patience.

From The Harrisburg Patriot.

No matter how perniciously active the representatives of other countries may have been or continue to be, the actions of none were so flagrantly defiant of propriety as that of Dr. Dumba. He not only fostered an audacious plan to interfere with the legitimate industries of the country, but he employed an unworthy American to aid him, and then shamelessly confessed the whole dirty business to Secretary Lansinf.

For the sake of humanity the United States is willing to toperate a good deal. Its patience is a virtue, because it refuses to swagger and assume the pose of a swashbuckler merely to achieve some diplomatic point of doubtful value, but its patience has ilimtations, and beyond this the taunts of its enemies may be thrust with peril.

ATLANTA.

Warning to Foreign Governments.

From The Atlanta Constitution.

We have no idea that Dr. Dumba sought to give this country intentional offense in suggesting the calling of a strike of the Austro-Hungarian laborers in munitions factories because of certain phases of the laws of his country, but is was necessary that foreign Governments be given to understtand that their laws, wherein they differ with those of the United States, can have no weight or force in this country.

The Only Course.

From The Atlanta Journal.

The President has taken the only course consonant with the dignity and security of our institutions. The Austrian Ambassador was undertaking, as he himself declared, "to disorganize and hold up for months, if not entirely prevent, the manufacture of munitions" in various parts of the country. If such efforts were tolerated, the industrial freedom of our people would be fettered to a European monarchy.

CHICAGO.

Vienna Cannot Take Offense.

From The Chicago Tribune.

The grounds for the recall of Ambassador Dumba are clear and found. We do not see how the Aunstrian Government can fail to recognize them. We do not see how the Austrian Government can pretend to take offense at our self-respecting action, and we do not apprehend that it will do so.

DETROIT.

Vienna to Decide.

From The Detroit Free Press.

What the Government in Washington has done to date has nothing to do fundamentally with the nature of the general relations between it and the Government in Vienna. Washington disapproves of Dr. Dumba as Austrian representative in this country, that is all. The whole episode is a personal one yet. Vienna is to decide whether it shall be made a governmental one.

MINNEAPOLIS.

Still a Chance for Austria.

From The Minneapolis Tribune.

What Austria will do cannot be forecast. Under present circumstances diplomatic relations with Austria at the present time are not of first importance, and yet our Government has handled the matter in such form as to display a sincere desire to maintain friendly relations and to enable Austria to meet the United States in the same spirit, if she desires.

ST. LOUIS.

An Example for Other Diplomats.

From The St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

He (Dumba) has blundered, egregiously, astoundingly, unforgivably, so crudely that he could not escape being caught. He has got only what he deserved, and in getting it a wholesale example has been furnished, to his colleagues of the corps.

How About Mr. Bernstorff?

From The St. Louis Republic.

So far as Dumba's case is concerned, it should not be forgotten that he is not the sole individual involved. * * * It is, indeed, high time that the Ambassador for the Imperial German Government, Count von Bernstorff's activities should be reviewed.

Our Patience at an End.

From The St. Louis Star.

For a long time the United States has been patient under provocation. * * * If from all this belligerents have gained the impression that there was to be no end to this, they have been undeceived in the promptness with which the recall of Ambassador Dumba has been demanded.

RENO, NEV.

Should Break Off Relations.

From The Nevada State Journal.

Germany's refusal to acknowledge any obligation to grant indemnity for the loss of American lives, whether or not the submarine commander was in error, destroys all of Germany's claims of sincerity in dealing with this nation over submarine warfare.

All of Germany's expressions of regret and excuses made now and heretofore to this Government, together with the information contained in Ambassador von Bernstorff's letter to Secretary Lansing, come to naught. Our Administration should discontinue further exchange of notes with Germany.

BOISE.

Nothing More Brazen.

From The Boise Statesman.

It was high-handed enough for Dumba to engineer industrial disturbances in this country in opposition to its peace and welfare, in defiance of diplomatic proprieties and in contravention of American rights under American law and international precedents, but it was far worse when an attempt was made to leap the Atlantic with the laws of a foreign land and transplant them for enforcement in America. The history of our relations with foreign nations presents nothing more brazen than this excepting when associated with armed force.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Cannot Tolerate Interference.

From The San Francisco Chronicle.

No country can afford to tolerate an interference with its political or industrial relations by a representative of any foreign power. * * * America's neutrality does not call for the sacrifice of American independence or our sovereign rights.

A DAILY DELIGHT

POSLAM SOAP

Its use for Toilet and Bath is so gratifying that it becomes the lasting preference of many after one month's trial.

At All Druggists. 25 cents and 15 cents.

Minimum-Weight Soft Hats and Derbies, $3 and $4

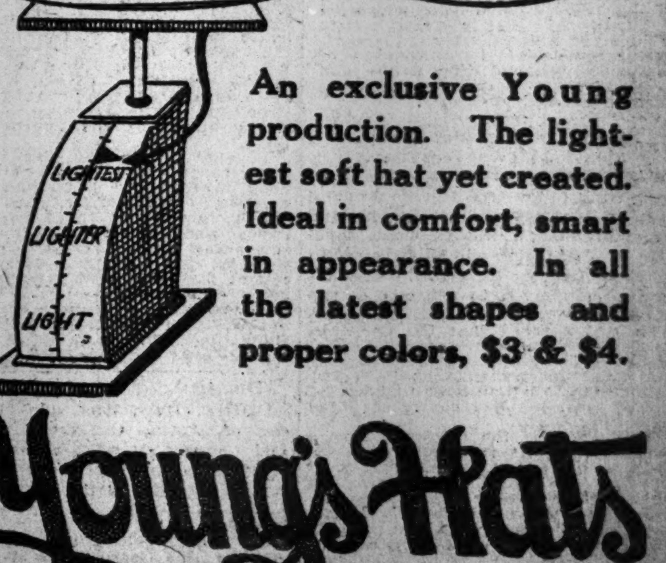
Autumn will be a season of *smart simplicity* in men's dress, from Hat to Boot. We anticipated this in our Soft Hats and Derbies, which are in the best New York taste.

On top of smart style you get utmost comfort due to *minimum weight.*

JOHN DAVID

STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES

Broadway at 32nd Street



An exclusive Young production. The lightest soft hat yet created. Ideal in comfort, smart in appearance. In all the latest shapes and proper colors, $3 & $4.

Young's Hats

NONE BETTER MADE

CARRANZA REJECTS PAN-AMERICAN PLAN

Reply to Peace Appeal Says He Cannot Recognize Any Outside Influences.

TRUSTS ENVOYS' MOTIVES

Declares It His Duty to Finish Madero's Work, Whose Fall Foreign Ministers Aided.

VERA CRUZ, Sept. 10.—General Venustiano Carranza, First Chief of the Constitutionalist Party, has declined to acquiesce in the invitation of the diplomatic representatives of the United States and the Latin-American countries that he join the leaders of the various factions in Mexico in an endeavor to bring about peace.

The reply of General Carranza, which was handed to John R. Silliman, President Wilson's representative in Mexico, at noon today, said that General Carranza could not consent that the interior affairs of the republic be handled by mediation or by the initiative of any foreign government. The text of the reply follows:

General Carranza's Reply.

Messrs. Ministers:

Having informed General Venustiano Carranza, the First Chief of the Constitutionalist Army, in charge of the executive power of the Union, of your note, which you signed in your official capacities and addressed to him under date of Aug. 15 last, inviting him to a conference with the chiefs of the rebel party to consider the Mexican situation and re-establish peace, I have seen fit to address your Excellencies, as in fact I have the honor to do, to inform you in the name of the First Chief of the Constitutionalist Army, in charge of the executive power of the republic, that he cannot consent that the interior affairs of the republic be handled by mediation or by any initiative of any foreign Government, inasmuch as all have the right to respect the inalienable right of the sovereignty of nations, and since, upon the acceptance of the invitation of your Excellencies, addressed to him, to attend a conference with the chiefs of the rebel factions with a view of returning peace to Mexico, he would impair profoundly the independence of the republic and would establish the precedent of foreign interference in the determination of its interior affairs, this consideration alone sufficing in prohibiting our Government from participating in the legitimate defense of the sovereignty of the Mexican people and of the other American nations.

Apart from this fundamental reason there are other reasons which I do not wish to pass without mention, in order to produce in your minds the intimate conviction that the conduct of the First Chief of the Constitutional Army, in charge of the executive power of the nation, in this attitude is inspired solely by the highest duties imposed upon him by his elevated trust.

Aims of the Revolution.

I am sure that your excellencies do not doubt that Mexico is at present in the throes of a revolution in which it is proposed to wipe out the last vestige of the Colonial epoch, as well as all the errors and abuses of past administrations, and realize the noble aspirations for the welfare and the betterment of the Mexican people.

On the other hand your excellencies will have been able to observe from the answers received to your note from the military chiefs and civil subordinates of the first chieftaincy that the firs chief is the only authority that could decide and who, in fact, does decide matters submitted to the consideration of the former, who, with their replies, have given an eloquent example of their discipliee and solidarity, at the same time giving evidence that the first chief has known how to preserve unity within the Constitutionalist Government, notwithstanding the prolongation of the strife, and in spite of the ignoble and repeated intrigues of our enemies for the relaxation of discipline in the Constitutionalist Army and their attempts to corrupt its principal chiefs.

The First Chief in consequence bears the immense responsibility of the realization of the national ambitions, and he cannot by means of any dealings endanger the fate of the country nor permit the enemies of the cause which he represents to participate directly in the Government.

Nor does he believe it just or wise to bring to nought the results of the blood spilled on the republic's soil by following the course which your Excellencies courteously and disinterestedly indicate to him, but which he considers erroneous in view of the teachings of our own experience.

In short, the revolution of 1910, initiated by Don Francisco I. Madero, was not able to fulfill its object, because of the pact made at Juarez with the old régime. The treaties there entered into left the enemies of the people still a footing and were one of the principal causes of the tragic events of February, 1913, of which your Excellencies are no doubt cognizant, and in the machinations of which not a small part was taken by certain foreign Ministers accredited to the Government of Mexico.

Huerta and Villa Beaten.

Upon the assassination of President Madero and the consummation of one of the most infamous treacheries recorded in our history, the First Chief of the Constitutionalist Army, who was then Constitutional Governor of the State of Coahuila, assumed the attitude that he should assume according to the Constitution, by refusing to recognize General Victoriano Huerta as Chief of the Executive power and addressing a call to the Governors of the other States, and to the Chiefs in command of the forces, to second his attitude to the end of liberating the people from the hated dictatorship of the usurper of the public power.

The people responded with enthusiasm to his call, and the strife was long and sanguinary. Constitutionalism, headed by the first chief, overcome the usurper, who commanded the greatest army which the republic had had up to that time. But when this brilliant triumph was consummated the reactionaries had bribed one of the constitutionalist generals, Francisco Villa, who came forth as the chief of a new reactionary movement, taking advantage of the powerful elements which had been entrusted to him by the first chief and being supported principally by those who had upheld the usurper, Huerta, after the lamentable spectacle of the convention of Aguascalientes, and after a new and bloody struggle the cause of the people again triumphed gloriously.

Envoys to Consider Reply.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The Carranza reply to the recent peace proposal made by Secretary of State Lansing and the six ranking Latin-American diplomats in Washington will be delivered to Secretary Lansing tomorrow. This assurance was given to officials of the State Department late this afternoon when they learned that the Carranza reply had been delivered to Special Agent John R. Silliman at Vera Cruz at noon today for transmission to Washington. Up to a late hour tonight the text of the reply had not reached the State Department.

The arrival of the Carranza answer is expected to be followed almost immediately by some announcement from Secretary of State Lansing regarding the time and place of his next conference with the Ambassadors from Argentina, Brazil, and Chile, and the Ministers from Bolivia, Uruguay, and Guatemala, who signed the original note to Carranza with the sanction of their respective Governments. It is the plan to hold this conference before next Wednesday, Sept. 15, when Dr. Romulo S. Naon, the Ambassador from Argentina, expects to sail for Buenos Aires.

The indications are that the conference will be held on Monday or Tuesday of next week. At that time the signers of the peace appeal will consider the replies that have been received from the various factional leaders to whom it was addressed, both on their merits and in their relation to political and military developments in Mexico since the Pan-American appeal was issued.

Advices to the State Department from the west coast of Mexico today stated that conditions were quiet at Guaymas and La Paz and in the Yaqui Valley. From Vera Cruz the State Department had advices saying that the Carranza Secretary of War had stated, in connection with the outbreak that recently occurred in Tabasco, that the insurgents scattered upon the arrival of a steamer carrying Carranza troops. The Carranza officials informed the American official representatives at Vera Cruz that only a small number of men were involved in the uprising, that a new Governor and Military Commander had been installed, and that the situation was again under complete control. The Carranza officials denied that there had been any recent disturbances at Progreso or elsewhere in Yucatan.

MEXICANS KIDNAP AMERICAN RANCHER

Hinted That Troops May Be Sent Across Border to Rescue Him if He Can Be Found.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—State and War Department officials were aroused today over the kidnapping of an American citizen by Mexican bandits at Columbus, N. M. A ranchman whose identity has not been disclosed was seized by a band of Mexicans said to be soldiers, carried across the border from Columbus and word sent back that he was being held for a $2,000 ransom.

Information of the incident was first communicated to the War Department. It was at once taken up with Secretary Lansing, who sent representations to General Villa through Consular Agent Carothers, demanding that the ranchman be released. Columbus is about a hundred miles west of El Paso, Texas, bordering on the State of Chihuahua, which is under Villa control.

The Administration has reports indicating that General Villa is losing control of some of his forces in Northern Mexico and that many of the soldiers have broken away from their commands and organized into belligerent bands, adding to menacing conditions along the border.

Assistant Secretary of War Breckinridge conferred with Secretary Lansing about the situation. It was stated that no orders had been sent to American commanders cn the border. There was, however, an intimation that United States forces would not hesitate to cross the border to rescue the kidnapped American if his whereabouts could be ascertained.

Names Villa Peace Delegates.

SAN ANTONIO, Sept. 10.—A telegram received at the Carranza agency today from El Paso states that Villa has appointed Felipe Angeles, Miguel Diaz Lomardo, and Enrique Llorente as his delegates to the conference to be called by the Pan-American conferees. The conference may be held at Juarez.

COLORED COTTON GROWN BY AMERICAN PLANTER

A. W. Brabham, of South Carolina, Exhibits Specimens from Egyptian Seeds.

Special to The New York Times.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 10.—A. W. Brabham, a cotton planter of Olar, S. C., has succeeded in producing cotton which ranges in color from snow white to a deep olive green. He asserts that black cotton, sought for ages by spinners and manufacturers, is about to become a reality. The planter's statements are borne out by the receipt here of samples of his colored cottons. The exhibit has been framed and hung on the walls of the Cotton Exchange, where it has occasioned a great amount of interest and comment.

The seed used by Mr. Brabham in his experiments were those of Egyptian staple. He has practiced seed selection extensively, and in four years has obtained in regular order from the Egyptian seed a cream, tan, yellow green, light brown olive green, and bronze. He believes that the attainments which he has thus far achieved warrant the assertion that black cotton is coming in the near future.

The samples sent here by Brabham could not have been the result of exposure or weather conditions. Neither s there any suspicion that dyes have been used to produce the colors.

It is the confident belief of Brabham that the spinners and manufacturers will eventually be enabled to obtain cotton in the raw or unmanufactured state in any desired shade or color.

WOULD HALT ALL AUTOISTS.

Railroad Official Wants Law Compelling Stop at Grade Crossings.

Following three grade crossing accidents on the Long Island Railroad within a period of two hours on Thursday evening, General Manager McCrea declared yesterday the time had now come when some drastic action must be taken and legislation enacted to make it compulsory for automobile drivers to stop before going over railroad crossings at grade.

"When railroad employes are killed and injured by the very persons whom they are trying to protect," said Mr. McCrea, "it is high time for our legislators to get busy. The grade crossing problem is with us and will be for some time and the only final solution is the elimination of all crossings. We need legislation, fixing a heavy and specific penalty for reckless driving over grade crossings."

Mr. McCrea laid special stress upon the case of John P. Joyce, a Long Island Railroad traffic policeman, stationed at the Hempstead Turnpike crossing in Queens, due to unusually heavy automobile traffic caused by the races at Belmont Park, and who was run down and killed by an automobile owned and driven by Martin H. Conroy, of 310 Eighth Street, Brooklyn, while warning a line of automobilists of the approach of a train.

"I can go on and give numerous other cases where our employes have been injured and have had narrow escapes," concluded Mr. McCrea. "We are having about three narrow escapes from accidents each day and something must be done to stop this reckless driving, but apparently this cannot be done with legislation. I know only the Long Island situation and how much we have accomplished, but the columns of the daily papers show the accidents that are happening all over the country."

Duchess of Aosta at the Front.

UDINE, Italy, Sept. 10.—The Duchess of Aosta, to whose competent and unwearying work as an inspector since the beginning of the war the satisfactory working of the Italian hospital system is in great measure attributed, has gone to the front to visit her husband and her eldest son, the Duke of Apulia. The Duchess was accompanied by her youngest son, the Duke of Spoleto. The Duke of Apulia, who volunteered as a private soldier, recently has been promoted to the rank of corporal for efficiency in work with the artillery.

PERKINS INDORSED BY CITIZENS' UNION

"Doesn't Keep Himself in the Limelight," Says Chairman W. J. Schieffelin.

TO WORK HARD FOR HIM

Republican Chairman Koenig Praises Sacrifice Saul E. Rogers Made for Fusion.

The Citizens' Union yesterday indorsed the candidacy of Charles A. Perkins for District Attorney. At the same time a campaign committee was appointed to consider the indorsement of other county and judicial candidates and to pass upon the qualifications of candidates for the Assembly and the Board of Aldermen.

There was some division in the Union over the question of whether to indorse John M. Bowers, the Republican candidate for Sheriff, or Alfred E. Smith, the Democratic candidate. No decision was reached, and the matter was left to the Campaign Committee. In commenting upon the indorsement of Mr. Perkins, William Jay Schieffelin, Chairman of the Union, said:

"Mr. Perkins's record for faithful and effective public service extending over a period of eighteen years makes him conspicuously worthy of the support of the voters of this county regardless of party affiliations. During this period he has gained an exceptional insight into the peculiar requirements and duties of the office which he occupies.

"He has not planned his activities with a view to keeping himself in the limelight. Mr. Perkins does his work as Public Prosecutor from day to day as the duties of the office present themselves. He does not pick out and focus his energies upon matters of a spectacular character with a view to furthering political ambitions. He is District Attorney, and as such serves the people conscientiously and faithfully. His ability and broad legal knowledge are generally acknowledged.

"Voters must recognize the evident advantage of keeping in office men who earnestly devote themselves to the work they are expected to do. For this reason the Citizens' Union will actively work for the nomination and election of Charles Albert Perkins as District Attorney."

Saul E. Rogers, who was designated by the Republicans for Judge of the City Court, and who agreed later to withdraw from the primaries in favor of Lorenz Zeller, the Democratic candidate, after fusion on the judiciary had been arranged by the two parties, denied yesterday that he had been put on the Republican ticket as a "dummy" in order to be displaced later by anyone to be agreed upon.

"The facts are," said Mr. Rogers yesterday, "that I was selected as the candidate for that office by the Republican Party as the choice of the Designating Committee of that party because I was deemed fitted to exercise the functions of that office and not as a 'dummy.' Before the fusion with the Democratic Party on the judiciary I was consulted, and my consent was requested to permit the fusion plan to go through. Without that consent there could have been no fusion, and I was under no promise to the Republican Party at any time to withdraw my candidacy in favor of a fusion with the Democratic Party.

"There is in my possession at present a copy of the letter I wrote to Mr. Koenig, as Chairman of the Executive Committee, declining the designation, and a letter from him to me thanking me for my attitude in allowing the fusion to be consummated."

Chairman Koenig also denied that Mr. Rogers had been put on the ticket as a "dummy." He said:

"When fusion on the judiciary was proposed, Mr. Rogers generously withdrew so as to make it possible that the judiciary this year could be taken out of politics. For this he is entitled to the praise of all who believe in a nonpartisan judiciary, and the Republicans in this city certainly appreciate his action."

STIER TO RUN FOR SHERIFF.

Rich Contractor Placed on Primary Ticket by Queens Democrats.

Paul Stier, who within the last two years has erected more than $1,000,000 worth of new buildings in the Ridgewood section of Queens, where he resides, was yesterday placed on the primary ticket for the office of Sheriff of Queens County by the regular Democratic organization of that place. He fills the vacancy caused by the withdrawal of Alderman Alfred C. Benninger of Ridgewood, who yesterday morning filed his declination with the Bureau of Elections in Manhattan.

Benniger was born in Canada, and this was being made an issue by factions opposing the regular Democratic designations, and Benninger voluntarily withdrew in order to relieve his party from any embarrassment. Stier is President of Stier & Bauer and a number of other building and contracting firms. He was one of the organizers of the Ridgewood National Bank, is a thirty-second degree Mason, and a member of Kismet Temple in Brooklyn. He was one of the founders of the Ridgewood Democratic Club and is interested in civil improvement. He was born in Germany, and came to this country when 17 years old.

AUTO RAKES MEN OFF CAR.

Two Seriously Injured by Motor on Wrong Side of Street.

Two men were seriously injured last night when a heavy touring automobile sideswiped a Smith Street trolley car at Coney Island Avenue and Reeves Place, Coney Island.

The trolley car was bound for Coney Island when the automobile, going north in Coney Island Avenue, on the wrong side of the avenue, swept from the running board the conductor, William O'Farrell of 82 Hall Street, Brooklyn, and John Cavanaugh of 261 Coney Island Avenue, Coney Island, a passenger. The machine was driven by Charles Gagner, a chauffeur, of 149 West 145th Street.

Gagner stopped his car, and with the aid of passengers on the trolley took the injured men into a drugstore. An ambulance was called from the Kings County Hospital and Dr. Pearley found that O'Farrell had suffered a broken left leg, severe laceration of the scalp, and internal injuries. Cavanaugh suffered a fractured pelvic bone and internal injuries. The men were taken to the hospital.

When the ambulance was gone the police began to look around for Gagner, but he had driven off in his car. A general alarm was sent out for the arrest of the chauffeur on a charge of felonious assault.

CITY BREVITIES.

A brindle bull dog with the name "John H. Hinton, M. D., Alpine, 41 West Thirty-second Street," on his collar, discovered frothing at the mouth and running about in the rear yard of the apartment house at 976 Eighth Avenue caused excitement last night until he was shot dead by Patrolman Dreher. The dog had been tied in the yard by a traffic policeman and had got loose.

Alfred J. Small, 415 Brook Avenue, a private detective, was held by Magistrate Levy in Yorkville Court yesterday on a charge of operating without a license.

Abraham Kahn, 18 years old, of 52 East Ninety-ninth Street, was drowned yesterday while bathing off Pelham Bay Park.

While bathing at the foot of West Eleventh Street, Coney Island, Harry Kaplan of Webster Avenue, the Bronx, was drowned yesterday afternoon.

Officials of the Lafayette Fund issued a statement yesterday that 1,000,000 American men, women and children were expected to indorse a movement to make Sept. 6, the birthday of Lafayette, a national holiday.

CENSUS FIGURES SHOW A FIVE MILLION CITY

Manhattan Borough Losing Population—Nearly Ten Millions in the State.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBA..Y, Sept. 10.—The population of the State has almost reached the 10,000,000 mark, according to a statement filed with the Constitutional Convention today by Secretary of State Francis M. Hugo. The exact figures, based on the recent census, is 9,773,817. The population of the City of New York is 5,066,222.

The figures show an increase in the last five years since the Federal census of 1910 of only 660,203 in the State, or of 7 per cent., compared with an increase of 12½ per cent. in the five years from 1905 to 1910, and of 11 per cent. between 1900 and 1905.

The New York City figures are especially disappointing, as the Health Department's estimate for the year 1915 was 5,806,532.

The population of the boroughs, according to the State enumeration, is as follows:

Manhattan	2,143,061
Brooklyn	1,803,191
Bronx	622,635
Queens	398,651
Richmond	98,684
Total of city	5,066,222

Acchrding to the Federal census of 1910 Manhattan Borough had a population of 2,331,542. The returns this year, therefore, show a decrease of 187,481. The other boroughs of the city have all increased, the Bronx showing the largest advance, 184,655, an increase of about 42 per cent. over 1910. Queens has increased about 39 per cent. The entire city, however, shows an increase of only 300,661 the past five years. The population of the State outside of New York City is 4,707,595. So that the city has about three hundred thousand more inhabitants than the up-State counties.

HEALTH MEETING IS OVER.

Dr. John F. Anderson of Washington, D. C., Elected President.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 10.—Dr. John F. Anderson, Director Hygienic Laboratory, Washington, D. C., was elected President of the American Public Health Association this morning. Other officers elected were: First Vice President, Dr. George W. Goler, Health Officer, Rochester; Second Vice President, Dr. Charles J. Hastings, Medical Officer of Health, Toronto, Ont.; Third Vice President, Dr. Omar Gillette, Colorado Springs, Colo.; Treasurer, Dr. Lee K. Frankel, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; Secretary, Professor Selskar M. Gunn, Boston, Mass.

Honorory members: General W. C. Gorgas, Surgeon General, United States Army, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Stephen Smith, State Board of Charities, New York; Dr. Frederick Montizambert, Director General of Public Health, Dominion of Canada, Ottawa, and Dr. Henry D. Holton, Brattleboro, Vt.

The concluding sessions of the forty-third annual meeting of the association were held today. Among the addresses delivered this afternoon was one by Victor T. Noonan of Ohio, who outlined the safety first campaign conducted by that State.

HOLLAND TYPE WINS.

Norway Chooses American Submarine Design Over All Others.

The Electric Boat Company of New York, builders of the Holland type of submarine, have received a contract from the Norwegian Government for a special type of submarine boat to be built from the company's design in a shipyard in Norway.

The Norwegian Government advertised some time ago for designs of submarine boats, and keen competition took place among the leading submarine builders in England, Italy, Germany, and the United States, and it was not until after the most careful investigation that the Government of Norway decided to award the contract to the Electric Boat Company.

At the present time all of the submarines in the Norwegian Navy are of the Krupp type, and have been built in Germany, but notwithstanding the excellent showing of the German submarines of this type in the present war, the Norwegian Government selected the American design. This is the more gratifying to the American builders, in that, there was no question of production to influence the decision, since the boats are to be constructed in Norway.

BABY FATALLY HURT IN ROW.

Mother Charges Husband Threw Vase That Hit Infant.

Policeman Hervey Berger of the Poplar Street Station, Brooklyn, met a woman running in Middagh Street last night holding in her arms a baby whose head was wounded. He took her into a drug store and called for an ambulance. The druggist said a man had been in the store a few moments before and asked the best thing to be done for a lacerated scalp.

The woman said she was Mrs. Mary Sullivan of 58 Middagh Street, and that her baby Josephine was six months old. She told a story of a fight with her husband, Eugene, in which she had hit him with a plate. She said that when she took up the baby and started from the apartment her husband ignored her until she was at the door when he hurled a vase at her which struck the baby on the head.

Dr. Loeb of the Williamsburg Hospital said that the baby was dying. She was taken to the hospital. The police set out to find Sullivan, but he was not at home. A general alarm was sent out for his arrest on a charge of felonious assault.

CANAL TIE-UP IS ENDED.

Fifty Vessels Were Delayed—New Slide Likely to Occur at Any Time.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, Sept. 10.—The tie-up of ships on the Panama Canal and its termini was ended today, when seventeen vessels were put through in rapid succession. The rest of the ships that are waiting, numbering thirty-three, will probably pass through the canal tomorrow. These include the Finland of the Panama-Pacific Company, with over 700 passengers, and the Kroonland of the same line, with 500 passengers.

This is the largest number of ships held up at one time since the canal was opened. It represents a tonnage of many thousands and will pay tolls of over $200,000.

Conditions in regard to the slides have improved, though a new movement is likely to occur at any time.

Take 14-Year-Old Boy as Forger.

Albert Vessey, 13 years old, of 137 East 119th Street, was arrested in his home last night by Detectives Mahoney and Hagarty of the Third Branch Detective Bureau on a charge of juvenile delinquency. The complainant, Max Diwald, a grocer, at 1,926 Lexington Avenue, said the boy forged an indorsement to a check for $9, and received the money from him on July 30. The check belonged to Mrs. Kate Coffin of 137 East 119th Street. It is charged the boy fished a letter containing the check out of her mail box and took it to Diwald. The detectives say the boy admitted the theft and forgery, and said he spent the money in a single afternoon in Palisades Park.

Announces Cable Codes to Italy.

The Commercial Cable Company announced yesterday that the codes authorized in cablegrams to Italy from Sept. 15 will be the A B C, fifth edition; Western Union, Lieber's, Bentley's, not including oil and mining supplements; Broomhall's, not including the rubber editorial, and Meyer's, thirty-ninth edition.

U. S. JUDGE FINES HAMBURG LINE

Continued from Page 1.

been disregarded, and Great Britain conceded the point as well taken, and from then on ceased to send out her colliers to the French ships of war.

"Now it is Germany who has made this country her partisan. Evidently this particular phase of the law of nations has become another scratch of paper, for the efforts of Captain Boy-Ed and those who worked under his direction could not have been more vigorous and scarcely more open had that which they did been of a character to meet with the admiration of every American.

"Why, you may recall when the neutrality squad caught the Barbarossa as she was leaving this port on the night of Aug. 9 loaded with coal for some German warship. Besides this cargo she had myriad bags and baskets for the passage of this cargo at sea and when she was stopped these were hurriedly taken ashore, shipped by fast express to Philadelphia, where they were put aboard the Bramdenberg and that same night she put out to sea on the Barbarossa's interrupted mission before our officials here caught on to the trick.

"The steamship Lorenzo left this port with clearance papers for Buenos Aires. Instead she met the Thor and the Hamburg-American liner Spregwald off the Venezuelan coast and cruised up and down there waiting for the German cruiser Karlsruhe until captured by the British cruiser Berwick.

"The Berwin cleared for the Argentine port, but instead stopped off the South American coast and had already put her supplies aboard the Cap Trafalgar when the British cruiser Carmania came along and sank the German.

"I talked with the Berwind's master and he told me he had got away from there as soon as possible. 'It wasn't any place for me,' said he, 'with shells fallin' all around me and then I'd just put supplies aboard that German.'"

Not a Neutrality Case.

Mr. Bullowa pointed out that the indictments against the Hamburg-American Line and several of its officials do not deal with the question of neutrality but merely with alleged infractions of the shipping laws. How then, he asked, could the answers to his questions incriminate the line except by disclosing that its acts had violated the law of nations if not the specific provisions of the neutrality laws of this country.

The fact that the absence of any German cruisers on the high seas gave assurance that no further attempts would be made to convert American ports into a naval base for Germany did not relieve her agents here, in the person of Captain Boy-Ed and all those hpo took instructions from him, from the onus of having once vilated the law of nations, in the opinion of Mr. Bullowa, and his efforts at the trial of his libels will be directed as much at disclosing this situation as at achitving a purely monetary victory over the Hamburg-American Line.

NEW DYESTUFF PROCESS.

Sulphur Black to be Made Here by a $500,000 Corporation.

Another new dyestuff invention or process was announced yesterday by Dr. Thomas H. Norton, the Government expert now conducting an investigation into the chemical and color situation of the country, with headquarters in the Custom House. This time the process relates to sulphur black, a direct black, which was represented to Dr. Norton as being superior to the usual aniline blacks now on the market.

It was stated that the chief agent in producing this sulphur black was dinitrochlor-benzol. Dr. Norton said this black had never been manufactured successfully before for commercial use. He declined to say who the inventor was, or throw any light on the identity of a company said to be formed with a capital of $500,000 to manufacture the new color, which is badly needed by hosiery makers.

Burdette Loomis, a promoter and capitalist of Hartford, Conn., called to explain his process for utilizing kelp for the production of potash for fertilizer. Mr. Loomis said he would have a plant in operation shortly for this purpose. Silk manufacturers also conferred with the Government investigator.

The serious situation developed by the dyestuff shortage was called to the attention of William C. Redfield, Secretary of the Department of Commerce, yesterday. Mr. Redfield, who was at the Hotel Belmont, was visited by William C. Corwine, Secretary, and other officials of the National Association of Clothiers. Mr. Redfield promised the Government's aid in alleviating conditions as far as possible.

Dr. Norton said he hoped to visit Thomas A. Edison within a short time and tell him how necessary it was for the inventor to continue his manufacture of aniline oil, a base for aniline colors, which he understood would be stopped when the war ends. In the opinion of Dr. Norton, Mr. Edison's work and that of the du Pont-De Nemours Powrer Company, which constructed a $1,500,000 plant within two months, is a monument to the inventive and industrial energy of the United States.

CANAL "JUST A BIG DITCH."

Whitney on Cost of Service Board and Panama Engineers.

Alfred E. Kohler, a railway engineer employed by the Public Service Commission, testified before the Thompson Legislative Committee at its hearing on subway contracts at 165 Broadway yesterday. Leroy T. Harkness, counsel for the commission, asked permission to examine the witness to clear up certain points in connection with contracts for the third-tracking of the Manhattan elevated lines. Mr. Kohler explained the method employed by the commission in checking up expenditures by the railway companies and determining whether such expenditures agreed with the terms of the contracts.

Chairman Thompson asked the witness if it was not true that the engineering staff of the commission was maintained at an annual cost of $2,300,000. The witness was not familiar with the figures and Secretary Travis H. Whitney interrupted to say that the cost of maintennance of the engineering force was 6 per cent. of the value of work done.

"Have you any idea as to how the figures compare as applied to the Panama Canal?" asked Senator Thompson.

"Oh, that's just a big ditch," said Secretary Whitney.

"Yes," retorted Senator Thompson, "but the cost of the engineers is less than one-third of yours."

Mr. Harkness testified regarding the existing contracts between the Public Service Commission and the traction companies. His testimony was in corroboration of that given by Chairman Edward E. McCall on Thursday. The committee took an adjournment until next Tuesday morning.

OUR NEW DREADNOUGHTS TO BE WELL PROTECTED

Daniels Signs Plans Which Include Safeguards Against Submarine and Air Attacks.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Plans for two new battleships authorized by the last Congress were signed today by Secretary Daniels. They will be the largest and most powerful warships ever designed for the American Navy and, in addition to formidable main batteries of twelve 14-inch rifles each, will be provided with new safeguards against torpedo attack and anti-air craft guns.

While the Navy Department will not make public the nature of the invention adopted to protect the dreadnaughts from torpedoes, Secretary Daniels said lessons learned from the European war had been given careful consideration by the navy's experts who developed the device.

Specification for the vessels will be ready for bidders before the end of next week, and bids will be opened at the department Nov. 17.

The ships will displace 32,000 tons. They will have four submerged torpedo tubes, secondary batteries of twenty-two 5-inch guns and four 3-inch rifles for repelling air attacks. The length will be 624 feet over all, breadth, 97 feet 8 inches, and draft, 30 feet. The cost of each vessel, exclusive of armor and armament, is limited to $7,800,000.

FRESH-AIR WORK GROWS.

Trinity's Aid to Women and Children This Summer Is a Record.

This Summer has witnessed an unprecedented support of "fresh-air" work on the part of New York churches. One of the features of this work among the city's churches is that of Trinity parish, with its nine churches covering territory from Governor's Island to Harlem.

Through the mission house of the mother church, standing at the head of Wall Street, a number of camps have been established for the children and city-bound members of the parish, and many excursions have been given.

At Great River, L. I., Trinity has established the Seaside Home, and this year has proved the most successful in its history. The season opened on May 1 and will continue until the end of September, and in that time more than 50 persons will have been given an outing. This throng includes alike the ten-months'-old babe and the mother of mature years, but is composed for the most part of young children.

Another interesting camp, this one for boys and young men, is located at Bellport, L. I., and is under the immediate direction of St. Luke's Chapel, Trinity Parish. From June 9 this camp has been open for the Summer sports, and it will remain open for at least another week.

At the Chapel of the Intercession, located at 155th Street and Broadway, the "fresh-air" work has been well developed. Under the tutelage of Miss Gretchen Tappen, a girls' camp has been established at Lebanon Springs, N. Y., where instruction in cooking and other domestic arts is mixed with the sports of the Summer time. The Intercession also gives a big Sunday school picnic, usually attended by about 1,000 persons, and many single day's excursions for mothers and their children.

A form of the work which is probably peculiar to Trinity is the throwing open of the churchyards of Old Trinity and St. Paul's Chapel for the noon-hour rest and luncheon of the downtown office workers.

The Trinity Mission House on Fulton Street is particularly designed to meet the religious needs of the downtown people, and now and then throughout the Summer groups of women who late at night and early in the morning clean out the city's office buildings are sent away for a day's boat trip to one of the beaches.

BAR TUBERCULAR TEACHERS

Board of Health Will Allow Only Those in Early Stages in Schools.

The Board of Health announced yesterday that it had taken steps to prevent teachers from serving in the public schools when suffering from tuberculosis, unless it were certified by examining surgeons of the Health Department that the disease had not advanced sufficiently to make them a menace to the health of school children.

The first move in this direction was made by Dr. Goldwater, the Health Commissioner, several weeks ago when he sent letters to 537 school principals calling upon them for reports on tubercular teachers and the names of those frequently excused because of colds and coughs. He received replies from only seven six schools in Manhattan.

Section 95, of the Sanitary Code forbids teachers suffering from tuberculosis from following their vocation without written permission of the Board of Health. This section has not been lived up to. The Commissioner now proposes to make it a live issue and not only are tubercular teachers to be accounted for, but those who appear to be suffering from chronic colds and coughs must give the name and address of their private physician to the department.

The reports received to date show that fifty-six Manhattan schools have a clean bill of health. In twenty others, however, the reports shows, there are now teaching fifteen persons afflicted with pulmonary tuberculosis and eighteen others suffering from chronic colds and coughs. These last will be carefully investigated.

Dr. Greeley, of the Bureau of Public Health Education, said yesterday that certificates would be refused to teachers stricken with communicable tuberculosis. A notification to this effect has been sent to the Board of Education. Dr. Greeley said that, of course, this would work a hardship in some cases, but better the hardship than that the interest of thousands of school children should suffer.

CITY WILL PAY LESS.

Slight Reduction from Estimated Share of the State Tax.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 10.—New York will pay 68 per cent. of the State tax next year instead of 72 per cent. as was estimated when the appropriation bills were before the Legislature. The rate was fixed today by the Board of Equalization. The board went over the returned assessed valuations of all the counties.

MANY IMPLICATED IN STRIKE PLOTS

Continued from Page 1.

conjecture. But soon after this Mr. Warm held many conferences with Consul Ludwig in Cleveland. The "decree," which was widely published in Austro-Hungarian newspapers, and warned subjects of Emperor Francis Joseph not to help the enemies of their country, made its appearance soon afterward in the Szabadsag and other journals.

About this time Henry J. Hinde noticed unrest among the workers in his plant in Toledo. There, as well as in Detroit and Cleveland, Dr. Ludwig and his Vice Consul, Polenyi, had been supervising the enrollment of Austro-Hungarian laborers for military service. Mr. Hinde engaged detectives to make an inquiry. Soon afterward Mr. Hinde readjusted conditions at his plant, which was making shrapnel casings. The foreigners who were dissatisfied left, and to the workers who remained was conceded the eight-hour day.

RENEW INQUIRY IN CHICAGO.

Federal Agents Digging Into Phases of Union Activity.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—Following the request of President Wilson that Ambassador Dumba of Austria be recalled, Federal agents today redoubled their activities here in connection with labor troubles in this city.

They have delved into the causes of strikes in five local plants, the sources of information which officers of the machinists' union have as to what plants are making war munitions, the alleged connection between these sources and the agents of the German and Austrian Governments, and the large strike fund which the union has at its disposal, enabling it to pay weekly benefits of $8 to all members who go on strike.

They have already discovered that officials of the machinists' union are in possession of what purports to be a complete list of all plants in the United States which are making war materials.

The German newspapers throughout the country are said to be in possession of identical lists.

A good proportion of the members and officers of the machinists' union are Germans and Austrians, it is said.

The men who are actually on strike believe, or profess to believe, that they are striking solely for more wages, shorter hours, and better working conditions. These strikers are confined almost solely to plants having war orders, or believed to have them.

PARENTS OF PUPILS ADVISED

Urged to Attend Physical Examinations of Children Entering School.

Prominent in a list of "Suggestions for aPrents of School Children" issued yesterday by the New York Association for Improving the Conditions of the Poor through its uBreau of Welfare of School Children is the recommendation that parents should personally attend the physical examinations of their children when entering school for the first time. Edward F. Brown, Superintendent of the Bureau, said yesterday:

"When the parent accompanies the child, parent and doctor can confer as to the child's general condition, courses of treatment can be outlined, the parents get a clearer idea of the system of medical inspection, and, in general, the examination is far more likely to be thorough and conclusive.

"Furthermore, should any parent still doubt the desirability of the unclothed examination, such doubt would disappear when the parent is a witness of the examination. The father or mother would then understand perfectly why a thorough examination cannot be made through the clothing. If there are parents who do not want the school doctor to make the examination, it can be done by the family doctor.

"The new provision in the sanitary code which calls for the examination with all clothing removed goes into effect this fall for the first time. While this system has been in vogue on a smaller scale, it is now to become general because of the errors to which the examinations have always been subject when the child was fully dressed. Owing to the limited funds at the disposal of the Health Department for the purpose, it is not yet possible to examine every child for physical defects each year. The best that can be done at present, is to examine the new pupils."

WIFE, SUING, ASKS GUARDIAN

Girl Married at 15 to Man of 42 Seeks Annulment—He Don't Care.

Mrs. Cecelia Mesereau got an order from Justice Donnelly of the Supreme Court yesterday permitting her mother, Mrs. Smoll of Long Branch to act as her guardian in a suit she is about to bring against her husband Charles for an annulment of their marriage. In her application Mrs. Mesereau said that when she and her husband were married on July 5, 1910, she was 15 years old and her husband was 42. They lived together until April, 1912, when she said her husband left her.

Mrs. Mesereau said she did not know where her husband was. The last time she heard from him he was in Northvale, N. J. In a letter she received from him he expressed regret that he could not permit himself to be served with papers in her action because he was not personally interested in the matter and because he "cannot afford to get mixed up in this affair in any way that will affect my present plans."

CALLED HIS WIFE UNKIND.

Jersey Man Willed Her Only $3,000 Out of $80,000 Estate.

Mrs. Margaret Walter filed in the Surrogate's Court yesterday an objection to the probate of the will of her husband, Wilhelm, who died on Aug. 17 at Camden, N. J. In a codicil the testator left Mrs. Walter only $3,000 in lieu of dower, and explained the reason by saying:

"I hereby declare that I make her this comparatively small bequest because of her unkind treatment of me."

Nearly all the estate was left to five children. In her protest Mrs. Walter said that she believed the decedent was taken away and secreted from her for some time before he died, and that he was in such a feeble condition previous to this time that he could not recognize her or talk to her.

She denied that she was ever unkind to her husband, and said that if he had any such idea it was born of an unsound mind. The estate amounts to $80,000.

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CONVENTION ADOPTS NEW ORGANIC LAW

Vote on Final Draft 118 to 33—"A Great Measure," Root Asserts.

FIVE REPUBLICANS OPPOSE

Taxation Article and the Reapportionment Proposals to be Submitted Separately to Voters.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 10.—The Constitutional Convention of 1915 has passed into history. The final gavel fell at 8:15 o'clock this evening. Exactly half an hour before President Elihu Root, on behalf of the convention, delivered into the hands of Secretary of State Francis M. Hugo the final draft of the revised Constitution, with his own signature and that of every delegate who attended the convention affixed.

The Secretary of State under the law is the custodian of the document. It will be his duty to se to its publication and provide that a copy is in the hands of every registered voter prior to Election Day.

The Constitution as adopted will be submitted to the electors in three sections. The first will be the taxation article, the second reapportionment, and the third the remainder of the Constitution.

The final draft of the proposed new Constitution, in the exact form it had been reported by the Committee on Revision and Engrossment, was adopted by a vote of 118 to 33.

The opposition votes were furnished by the small group of standpat Republicans from up-State who have been united in opposing the short ballot and practically every progressive amendment pressed by the convention leaders and by the Tammany Democrats, who voted in the negative under a mandate from the Wigwam in Fourteenth Street.

Edgar Truman Brackett of Saratoga, who in the early stages of the convention assumed the leadership of the Republican insurgents, begged to be excused from voting when the revised Constitution came before the convention for adoption. His colleagues in the convention did not seem to have any objection, and so he did not stand recorded on the final roll call. Earlier in the session today he made a bitter attack on the revised organic law, which left no doubt with regard to his attitude.

William Barnes, when the roll was called on the adoption of the Constitution, made a speech and asked to be recorded in the negative. Later on, after it had been pointed out that an affirmative vote on the part of any delegate meant nothing more than that he favored the submission of the proposed new Constitution to the voters, Mr. Barnes changed his vote. A similar course was followed by Senator James A. Foley, who represents the Senatorial district in which Tammany Leader Charles F. Murphy lives. Senator Foley and the other Democratic regulars gave the scant measure of home rule and the discrimination against New York City in the matter of representation in the Legislature as their excuse for voting against the adoption of the Constitution.

With the exception of ex-Lieut. Gov. William F. Sheehan, the Democratic delegates not dominated by Tammany Hall or by Mr. Hoey's Democratic organization in Kings voted for the Constitution. De Lancey Nicoll, one of the independent Democrats made a stirring address in defense of some provisions to which the Tammany Democrats had objected, in which he said that in his opinion New York City should have received better treatment in the matter of representation in the Senate and Assembly.

"A Great Measure," Root Says.

President Elihu Root, in reviewing the convention's work and pronouncing the valedictory just before the final gavel, expressed his unequivocal approval of what the convention had done, describing the revised constitution as "a great measure that should appeal to a great people."

"I want to say to every citizen of this State that this convention has risen above the plane of partisan politics," Mr. Root said. "It has refused to make itself the vehicle for party advantage, except as faithful service to the State reflects credit on a party and resounds to its advantage. It has refused to play the game of practical politics. No caucus, no secret conference has marred its deliberations.

"Our conception of the duties we were called upon to perform was to leave partisan politics behind when we took our seats in this convention and to join hands in a spirit of patriotism for a labor of love through which we aimed to achieve the best we could for the welfare of the people of our beloved State."

The debates in the convention, Mr. Root said, had been on a higher plane than the debates in any parliamentary body in the lifetime of any of those present.

In support of his assertion that the convention had held aloof from partisan politics Mr. Root showed from tabulated figures that of the thirty-three amendments made by the convention, twelve had been adopted by unanimous vote, twelve by a majority of more than ten to one, nine by a majority of more than nine to one, two by a majority of more than seven to one, two by majorities of more than four to one, two by majorities of more than three to one, and three by a majority of more than two to one.

"All the great measures of the convention were adopted not only by an affirmative majority of the Republican delegates, but an affirmative majority of the Democratic delegates as well," Mr. Root continued. For the short ballot proposal there were 97 Republican and 28 Democratic votes, with only fifteen Republican and an equal number of Democratic votes against it. The budget reforms received 101 Republican and 35 Democratic votes, and only two Republican and two Democratic votes were recorded in the negative. Home rule received 102 Republican and 18 Democratic votes. Two Republicans and fifteen Democrats voted against that proposal. The judiciary article was adopted by 103 Republican and 32 Democratic votes in the affirmative and only 1 Republican and 2 Democratic votes in the negative. Both parties substantially united in favor of most of the great reforms this convention has adopted."

Mr. Root pointed out that evils similar to those found in the government of this State, which the convention has set out to remedy, had been discovered in other States.

"In many of those States," Mr. Root said, "recourse has been had to the partial abandonment of representative Government and the substitution of such make shifts as the initative and refrendum, the recall of public officials and the recall of judicial decisions.

"In this convention all arguments have been concentrated against such nostrums, such patent medicines that afford no enduring cure for ills in public life and in favor of the representative Government which is the chief gift of our race to the cause of liberty. Instead of abandoning representative Government we have sought to reform it by rendering it more representative and to preserve it for the promotion of free institutions in your State.

"As we have been the loyal and devoted servants of the people so we appeal to the people to be loyal to us in return and give at least a presumption in favor of the work this convention has done. If it should be found wrong, then the people should reject it, but it should not be rejected on light grounds or insufficient consideration."

Hard Day for Delegates.

It was a long and arduous day for the delegates. When the convention assembled at 10 o'clock this morning Assistant Secretary Frederic B. Hammond continued the reading of the revised Constitution, which was begun at the night session yesterday. The reading of the measure completed, President Root at once ordered the roll called on its final adoption.

Many of the delegates arose to explain their votes in three-minute speeches. William Barnes was one of the first.

"I believe two of the proposals adopted by this convention are socialistic in their tendency, or at least tend to direct the public mind that way," said Mr. Barnes. "I cannot by my vote do anything to sustain the cause of State Socialism. That is an issue before the people of the State. I vote no."

Andrew McLean, editor of The Brooklyn Citizen, and a Democratic delegate, caused a surprise when his name was called.

Senator James A. Foley, another Democrat, had already been recorded in the negative and had explained that his vote was due to the discrimination against New York City in the matter of representation and the fact that the home rule article did not go far enough to suit the home rule advocates in New York City.

"In my opinion," said Editor McLean, "the provisions of the home rule article outweigh any reason that might make me vote against this Constitution. No such contribution to the cause of true home rule has ever been made prior to this enactment. Here we see a perfect balance between the sovereignty of the State and the right of the cities to self-government. As a student of the home rule problem and a municipal government generally for many years, it gives me great pleasure to be recorded in favor of this Constitution, which embodies the fullest measure of home rule New York City has any right to exact."

It was learned later that an argument made by Mr. McLean before a conference of the convention leaders this morning had made them change their plans to submit the home rule article as a separate proposal, as was determined last night. It will now go before the voters as part of the revised constitution.

"I think I know home rule when I see it," said De Lancey Nicoll in explaining his affirmative vote. "I was in the ring fighting for it when a majority of those who are now crying for more home rule than this convention has been willing to give them were in their cradles crying for the bottle. I do not hesitate in saying that the home rule article in this constitution goes far beyond anything that I have ventured to hope for from a Republican Constitutional Convention."

Ex-Judge Morgan J. O'Brien spoke in a similar vein. Both he and Mr. Nicoll said that while they were not satisfied with the reapportionment article, they were happy to vote for the revised constitution as a vast improvement on the present basic law.

Sheehan in the Negative.

William F. Sheehan in voting against the adoption of the revised Constitution, denounced the reapportionment provisions as a gross evasion of the principles of popular government and called attention to the fact that every Democratic State platform since 1894 had inveighed against the inequality of representation of the Senate and Assembly embodied in the present Constitution and retained in the revised law. Ex-Speaker A. E. Smith had the same complaint to make and added criticism of the Home Rule article which, he said, by vesting the Legislature with the right of nullifying charters locally adopted opened the door to dicker and compromise which would surely result in evil.

Senator Robert F. Wagner, another Tammany spokesman, also was recorded in opposition and gave insufficient home rule and injustice in representation—the repetition of the crime of 1894 as he termed it—as his reason.

When the vote was announced it was found that five Republicans had voted against the adoption of the constitution. They were: George L. Berkes of Otsego, George H. Bunce of Herkimer, Charles S. Merenoss of Herkimer, William S. Ostrander of Saratoga, and Ray B. Smith of Onondaga.

There were twenty-eight Democratic votes on the opposition side. They were furnished by these Democrats: John D. Ahearn, Arthur J. Baldwin, Nathan Burkan of New York; James H. Dahm and Michael J. Daly of Kings; James F. Donnelly and Peter Donovan of Bronx; John T. Dooling, Michael Drummond, and Mark Eisner of New York; Frank Endres of Erie, Theadore C. Evpig and Michael Fogarty of Kings, Philip Frank of Queens, Anthony G. Griffin of Bronx, Abraham Harawitz of New York, Harry Heiman of Kings, Hiram M. Kirk, Timothy A. Leary of New York, Francis Martin of Bronx, Thomas V. O'Connor of Erie, John G. Saxe, William F. Sheehan, Alfred E. Smith, Albert B. Unger of New York; Francis P. Ward of Brooklyn, and Robert F. Wagner of New York.

These fifteen Democrats voted for the revised organic law:

J. Sidney Bernstein of New York, George A. Blauvelt of Rockland, Edward J. Byrne of Kings, Louis F. Haffen of Bronx, Andrew McLean of Kings, Harry W. Newburger, De Lancey Nicoll, Morgan J. O'Brien of New York, Eugene Lamb Richards of Richmond, George J. Ryan of Queens, Clark Schoenhut of Erie, Andrew P. Shipman and William F. Slevin of New York, Charles A. Webber of Kings and John W. Weed of Queens.

Adopt Address to the People.

At the afternoon session the "address to the people," explaining the Constitutional amendments made by the convention and urging the adoption of the revised Constitution was brought in by a committee headed by Majority Leader George W. Wickersham and composed of Seth Low, Alphonso T. Clearwater, Jacob Gould Schurman, Morgan J. O'Brien, Ledyard P. Hale, and Alfred E. Smith.

All the members except A. E. Smith had signed the address. It was adopted by a vote of 83 to 47. William Barnes, E. T. Brackett, H. Leroy Austin, and Lemuel E. Quigg were among the Republicans who failed to vote for its adoption.

CITY MAY CUT SALARIES.

Protest on Behalf of 7,500 Employes Made in Committee.

When the hearings of the budget subcommittee on the 1916 departmental estimates began yesterday in the Municipal Building, George L. Tirrell, Director of the Bureau of Standards requested permission from Acting Chairman Leo Arnstein to explain the proposed new standardized salaries and the methods for reducing the present incumbents' salaries to the new proposed schedule.

"Where positions have been standardized by the bureau an present incumbents are receiving between $1,200 and $1,800 a year, if their present salary is above the proposed standardized schedule," Mr. Tirrell said, "the Bureau of Standards will recommend a decrease of 10 per cent. each year on their present salary in excess of above $1,800 a year, a 10 per cent. reduction each year will be recommended."

It is generally understood that if the proposed standardized salaries are adopted by the Board of Estimate between 5,000 and 7,500 city employes will be affected. The question of the new proposed schedule and the method of reduction from the present salary schedules, in case of adoption, will be taken up next Wednesday by the board.

Edmund W. Voorhies, Deputy Commissioner of Public Works of Brooklyn, protested against any wholesale reduction of salaries by the bureau.

"In so far as the filling of new positions is concerned," he said, "I might agree with the Bureau of Standards to fill positions in th efuture at the minimum grade, but I cannot agree to the idea of having employes of the city who have been working and are working at the present time lose any of their salary, or be placed in a lower grade than their present one."

LE BOUTILLIER BADLY HURT.

Polo Player Will Not Be Able to Make Trip to Pacific Coast.

An X-ray taken by Dr. John Mann yesterday showed that the injury which Thomas Le Boutillier suffered in a game of polo last Wednesday was more serious than at first announced. Mr. Le Boutillier's right leg was broken in two places, his right arm was sprained, and his body severely bruised. The injury was received when his horse slipped and fell.

Mr. Le Boutillier was on the team which represented Long Island in the contest with a Pacific Coast team at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. He will be playing in a practice game Wednesday, with John L. and Henry C. Phipps, against a four-men team, Malcolmn Stevenson, Harry Phipps, and W. R. and J. P. Grace.

The injured man expected to be able to make another trip to the Pacific Coast to play polo this Fall, but the nature of his injuries will force him to give up this plan.

$30,000 FOR THOMPSON.

Luna Park Benefit Will Provide Home for Man Who Built It.

Frederic Thompson, who built Luna Park and lost it a few years ago, saw crowds entering Coney Island's big amusement resort yesterday with the knowledge once again that the money they spent was going into his pockets. It was Fred Thompson Day at Luna. The proceeds of the day and evening will be used in building a home for the man who created Luna.

Thompson is "broke." His ventures at the Panama Exposition proved failures, and a month ago the once wealthy showman drifted back to Coney Island.

The Directors of Luna and the business men of Coney Island planned yesterday's benefit. The admission price to Luna was raised from 10 cents to 25, though for the additional price admission was provided to all shows within the big resort, and more than 50,000 persons visited the place.

According to Tody Hamilton, who checked off the gate, there will be about $30,000 left today, when all expenses have been paid, to provide a home for Thompson at Coney Island.

TRUCK BLOCKS BROADWAY.

Motorload of Gravel Breaks Through Planks Over Broadway.

Both north and south-bound traffic in Broadway was tied up between 5:15 and 5:45 o'clock yesterday evening by a gravel truck of the Central Delivery Company, which broke through the planks above the subway excavation at Broadway and Twelfth Street. The truck and the gravel together weighed about ten and one-half tons.

The wheels sank to their hubs, missing a 36-inch water main by an inch and coming within two inches of a big electric conduit. Workmen removed the truck with jacks.

SAY NEW HAVEN MEN HID BIG STOCK DEAL

Particulars Filed in Anti-Trust Suit Charge Secret Purchases by Finance Committee.

OTHER OFFICIALS IN DARK

Minute Quoted by Government Tells of Buying 2,334 Shares of New England R. R. Company.

Purchase of preferred stock of the New England Railroad Company was concealed from the other Directors and the Standing Committee of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company by the Finance Committee of the New Haven, according to a minute included in the supplementary bill of particulars, filed yesterday by Assistant United States Attorney General Frank M. Swacker, in compliance with Judge William H. Hunt's order of Aug. 24, in the Federal District Court.

The supplementary bill was requested by William Rockefeller and twelve other officers and Directors of the New Haven so as to enable them to answer the indictment charging them with engaging in a conspiracy to monopolize interstate trade and commerce in violation of the criminal provisions of the Sherman anti-trust law.

Now that the defendants have been fully informed regarding the evidence, the Government expects to bring the case to trial at the October term of the Criminal Branch of the United States District Court.

The supplementary particulars concern more than 2,200 resolutions, agreements, and other corporate actions taken by the New Haven since the passage of the Sherman law in 1890 in building up the combination and monopoly charged in the indictment.

The minute relating to the purchase of preferred stock of the New England Railroad Company was adopted on June 11, 1897, and read:

"At a meeting of the Finance Committee, present Charles P. Clark, J. P. Morgan, William Rockefeller, George J. Brush, and Charles F. Choate, the President reported the acquisition of 2,334 shares of the preferred stock of the New England Railroad Company at and under $60 a share; that the stock was being carried as a collateral to note of William E. Barnett, and the committee ordered further purchase of the stock at and about the same price, and directed that no mention of the transaction should be made to the standing committee or to the board, and suggested that on or before the 30th of June the amount of William Barnett's note should be paid by check from one of the members of the Finance Committee to be taken up and reissued after the first of July."

Government's Steamship Charge.

Resolutions of Sept. 18 and Oct. 10, 1908, referred to in the supplementary particulars tend to support the Government's charge that the New Haven, through the Metropolitan Steamship Line deal, had the steamships Yale and Harvard sent to the Pacific.

A resolution passed Sept. 9, 1909, by the Billard Company, authorizing an increase of the capital stock, cited by particulars which tended to support the charge of the subsidizing of newspaper writers and newspapers in New England through loans made to Charles W. Pickett and others, and the purchase of the stock and bonds of The Boston Herald.

The particulars call attention to a loan made on March 14, 1910, of $1,500,000 by the Billard Company to the New England Securities Company, on Metropolitan Steamship Company stock, and the surrendering on Jan. 18, 1912, although for the additional price admission was provided to all shows within the big resort, and more than 50,000 persons visited the place.

According to Tody Hamilton, who checked off the gate, there will be about $80,000 left today, when all expenses have been paid, to provide a home for Thompson at Coney Island.

The particulars call attention to a loan made on March 14, 1910, of $1,500,000 by the Billard Company to the New England Securities Company, on Metropolitan Steamship Company stock, and the surrendering on Jan. 18, 1912, of the New England Securities Company for $1,400,000 for bonds of the Eastern Steamship Corporation to the amount of $1,700,000. This note and the bonds were recently found in the strong box of John F. Hill, who prior to his decease had been Governor of Maine, with a note reading "This does not belong to me." The Government claims that the bonds are now in Canada.

Loans made by the Billard Company on Jan. 6, 1913, to the Springfield Street Railway Company and the Worcester Consolidated Street Railway Company are cited in support of the Government's contention that the company violated an order of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts made in 1900 directing the New Haven to get rid of its trolley holdings in that State, and that four years after it continued its control of those lines.

Billard Assets Transferred.

By a resolution passed on March 31, 1913, the Billard Company decided to sell its assets and books, and by a resolution of March 23, 1914, the assets and books of the company were transferred to the St. Lawrence Securities Company, Limited, a Canadian corporation.

A resolution adopted by the United States Transportation Company on Oct. 10, 1906, authorizing the payment of $20,000 to John Hall McKay for obtaining pier leases supports the Government's charge that the company was formed by the New Haven to drive the Enterprise Steamship Company out of business. After the suppression of the Enterprise Steamship Company the United States Transportation Company on Nov. 22, 1907, purchased the steamship Kennebec and discontinued business on March 16, 1908. On the same day its property was sold to the New England Navigation Company and resold to the Hartford and New York Transportation Company. At the Interstate Commerce Commission hearing it was claimed that the New Haven was not concerned in the destruction of the Enterprise Steamship Company.

A resolution of the Metropolitan Steamship Company of Maine, passed on March 3, 1910, authorized Grover Cleveland Richards, the youthful Treasurer, to sign and indorse checks, and on March 18 of that year the company made an agreement regarding the steamships Harvard and Yale, as well as steamship piers.

PUMP OFFICIALS ACCUSED.

Cockran Says They Seek to Get Great Concern at Half Price.

Judge Charles M. Hough in the Federal District Court yesterday heard arguments of counsel in the matter of the petition of McDougall Hawkes, Roger F. Sturgis, Charles K. Beekman, Charles H. Wiltsie, and Thomas C. Carmody, composing a protective committee representing the minority preferred stockholders of the International Steam Pump Company, who asked that they be allowed to intervene and defend their rights in a creditors' suit brought by William N. Conley and two others, and a foreclosure suit brought by the Guaranty Trust Company.

W. Bourke Cockran and other counsel representing the petitioners contended that the default in teh payment of interest upon which the foreclosure action is based was allowed to occur through a collusive proceeding, and argued that in consonance with Judge Ward's decision in the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific case the petition should be granted.

"Through whose machinations do you claim the default was brought about?" asked Judge Hough.

"The officers, Directors, and bondholders of the company," replied Mr. Cockran.

"For what purpose was the default permitted?" asked Judge Hough.

"So that the officers, Directors, and bondholders of the International Steam Pump Company could get possession of property, which they admit is worth $20,000,000, for $10,000,000," replied Mr. Cockran.

Paul D. Cravath, representing 90 per cent. of the bondholders, explained that the time to assent to the plan of reorganization would expire next Monday, and intimated that the petition for intervention was made to interfere with the adoption of the plan through delay. He said $1,200,000 was due on the company's mortgage and the company was insolvent. Replying to a declaration by Mr. Cockran that through war orders the Pump Company had not only become solvent but was prosperous, counsel for the receivers said the company had only $9000,000 in cash, and there was due on the receivers' certificates $300,000 as well as $280,000 on trade discounts.

Judge Hough adjourned the proceedings until next Monday.

UP-STATE CAR STRIKE ENDS.

Both Sides Agree to Submit Dispute to Arbitration Board.

ALBANY, Sept. 10.—The strike on the United Traction Company lines, which has tied up all city traffic in Albany, Troy, Cohoes, Watervliet and Green Island since Monday, was settled early today. Cars resumed operations on all lines soon after daylight.

The disputed point—whether the agreement between the company and its employes permits the disciplining of motormen and conductors by either the General Superintendent or Division Superintendents—will be decided by a board of arbitration on Oct. 1. The committee which will decide the dispute consists of Lyman J. Arnold, President of the Albany Knickerbocker Press Company; Mayor Cornelius J. Burns of Troy, and W. E. Wollard of Albany. A citizens committee met with representatives of both sides, and thus the arbitration agreement was reached.

ARREST WOMAN FOR THREAT

Mary E. Quimby Admits Having Menaced Life of Former Husband.

Mary E. Quimby, former wife of Fred E. Quimby, President of the Tanglers Manor Corporation, which has real estate holdings in Centre Moriches, L. I., and other places, was arrested yesterday in a furnished room she occupied at 31 East Fifteenth Street on a complaint of Post Office Inspector R. C. Mayhew, charging her with misusing the mails in the operation of a scheme to defraud her former husband by threatening to expose "his record" to his friends and associates, and also by threatening to shoot him unless he gave her money.

When arraigned before United States Commissioner Houghton Mrs. Quimby did not deny writing and mailing the letters presented by Assistant United States District Attorney Edwin M. Stanton. They were mailed Oct. 27, 1914, and addressed to Quimby at the Payne Building, Campbell Avenue and Jefferson Street, Roanoke, Va. Mrs. Quimby claimed to be penniless and unable to employ counsel and said that if committed to the Tombs she would never come out of the prison alive. She was placed under $5,000 bail for a hearing, and former United States Assistant District Attorney Charles H. Griffiths was assigned to defend her. Later she was paroled in Mr. Griffiths's custody.

Mrs. Quimby, while admitting that she had written the letter in which she said she would purchase a revolver and take the life of her husband, said she had not procured any such weapon. She said that when she mailed the letter she was in dire need of money, and that while it was true that she had no legal claim on Quimby, in her distressful condition it angered her to know that her former husband was living in luxury while she was starving in a hall bedroom.

The Quimbys have been divorced fifteen years, and in lieu of alimony it is said Mrs. Quimby accepted a cash payment of $1,000. Since then, it is said, Mrs. Quimby has received more money from her former husband. She said Senator William Hughes of New Jersey, Senator James W. Wadsworth of New York, and other influential men had from time to time obtained positions for her, but said that at present she had no employment.

DEMANDS OF MINE WORKERS

Anthracite Unions Will Ask Operators for an Eight-Hour Day.

WILKES BARRE, Sept. 10.—The union anthracite mine workers in convention today adopted ten demands which will be presented to the coal operators when the time comes for negotiating a new wage agreement to take the place of the present one, which expires April 1 next year. The principal demands include a 20 per cent. increase in wages, an eight-hour day with extra pay for over time and holiday and Sunday work, recognition of the union, a two-year agreement, and a better system of adjusting grievances.

The demands were drawn up by a scale committee appointed by the convention which represented all the organized mine workers in the three anthracite districts of the United Mine Workers of America.

After the convention adopted the Scale Committee's report a resolution was passed criticizing the action of the University of Pennsylvania trustees in failing to reappoint Professor Scott Nearing as an instructor in the Wharton School of Finance.

YVETTE DE VON WINS.

Gains a Law Point in Suits Against Banker Cuneo.

Yvette de Von, who sued Andrea A. Cuneo, the Italian banker, for $3,000, which she said she lent him, and for $50,000 for breach of promise, defeated Mr. Cuneo yesterday in his attempt to have the two suits divided and tried separately. Justice Donnelly refused the application on the ground that the two suits were bound together by a similar condition of circumstances.

Miss de Von was an artists's model, and for a time was on the stage. After she began her suit against Mr. Cuneo he had her arrested and arraigned in a police court on a charge of perjury.

BLUECOAT DANCES IN COURT

Gives Demonstration of Alleged Objectionable Burlesque Show.

When the case of two women and a man, members of a burlesque company, who were arrested at the Star Theatre in Brooklyn last week, charged with taking part in an objectionable performance, was called in the Adams Street Court yesterday, Patrolman Pooler of Inspector Daly's staff, one of the crack dancers of the force, gave what he considered an imitation of a dance performed by the burlesquers. After the big policeman had entertained the court with a series of wiggles and other movements the two women were called to the stand.

One of them, Gladys Sears, produced a pink-and-bule creation which she said was what she wore while singing and dancing. Magistrate Dodd looked it over.

"I'll put it on, your Honor," offered Gladys, "and you can see for yourself how modest it is."

"No," said the Court hastily, "it isn't necessary."

One of the witnesses called by the defense said that he was a doctor.

"You are familiar with the human form, then?" he was asked.

"Oh, yes, I'm familiar with the human form, all right," he answered, "but I'm a horse doctor."

The case was referred to Special Sessions.

MAN SWEPT INTO DRAIN PIPE

Bather Carried into Ocean as Swimming Pool is Emptied.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Sept. 10.—Samuel Lash, 40 years o New York City, who is said to be ted with the Lee Lash Studio, met with a peculiar accident last evening. He was swimming in the Allenhurst Bathing Pool when the attendants started to empty it. He was caught by the water and drawn into the outle pipe which empties into the ocean. He was carried through it, past a rather sharp elbow in the pipe emptied with the water into the ocean a distance of 250 feet from the pool.

Both arms were broken, his collar bone was broken, and his hips bruised and crushed. He was dragged out of the water and taken to the Spring Lake Hospital. His cvondition is serious but not critical.

LAWYER LOST FROM SKIFF.

H. E. Briggs of Poughkeepsie Falls Into White Lake and Drowns.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 10.—Homer E. rBiggs, aged fifty-five a lawyer of this city, was drowned while fishing with two companions in a skiff at White Lake, Putnam County, a part of the Croton reservoir. He attempted to change seats with another of the party after having tired himself out rowing. He fell overboard and his body failed to rise.

A number of lawyers and Dutchess County officials called from Poughkeepsie by telephone early today went to the scene with expert divers and grapplers, but failed to find the body.

LEAPS FROM 26TH FLOOR.

Boston Suicide Believed to Have Been Affected by Heat.

BOSTON, Sept. 10.—John N. Durick of the South Boston District jumped from the twenty-sixth story of the new Custom House tower this afternoon, and was instantly killed.

It is believed that his mind was affected by the oppressive heat.

Roadhouse Owner Hangs Himself.

Robert Palmer, 47 years old, who kept a roadhouse at Richmond Turnpike and Old Stone Road, Bull's Head, S. I., committed suicide yesterday by hanging in his barn. Palmer's roadhouse was a favorite resort for people when they used to drive horses, but the advent of the automobile had a bad effect on the trade, and Palmer lost money until he became despondent. Several weeks ago he sent his wife and daughter away, she began her suit against Mr. Cuneo he had her arrested and arraigned in a police court on a charge of perjury.

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ANNOUNCING a New Standard of VALUE in Suits at $24.75.

The millions in CASH resources and the tremendous buying influence of an institution like Macy's is a real force in merchandising when concentrated on a single point.

That point has been for some time past the creation of a suit at the average price paid by well-dressed business men that would set the absolute standard of value for fabric, fit, tailoring, style and quality.

We did not want to attain it by standardization, because what we aimed at, above everything else, was INDIVIDUALITY.

And through merchandising efficiency combined with the Macy policy of buying and selling only for CASH, we succeeded in producing the Master-Suit at the price.

They are smartly tailored, some silk lined, finished in custom fashion, and up to the very highest notch of value at the price. Macy standards in workmanship, Macy quality in fabrics and Macy economy in cost and wear, are points on which the Men's Clothes Store cannot be surpassed. "Think of Macy's when you think of clothes"—and you'll think well of your judgment later!

Others $14.75 to $34.75

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FIFTEEN DOLLARS

For Suits
That were
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For Overcoats
That were
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THE SUITS are in light, medium and heavy weights—just right for Fall and Winter, most of them. All sorts of weaves, effects and colorings. Linings all the way from skeleton to full. Some silk-lined. Some blue serges. *All at* $15.

THE OVERCOATS are Oxford gray, full silk-lined; tan covert cloth, with silk top and sleeve lining; loose fitting knitted cloth, with silk top and sleeve lining. *All at* $15. Fourth Floor

Men's New Fall Neckwear, 50c

One of the handsomest and smartest collections that we have ever made at the price. Hundreds upon hundreds of different patterns, colors, combinations of colors, weaves and weights. Included are the newest ideas in regimental and college stripes, figure and floral effects and Persian designs. All wide open-end model.

Men's $1.50 Soft Shirts at 85c

Ideal for every-day business or outdoor wear. Made of the strong mercerized cotton pongee that lasts and launders so well, in neat *woven* colored stripes. All with turn-back soft cuffs, and in all sizes from 14 to 17. Main Floor

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Putnam's New Publications Sept. 11th

Secret Diplomatic Memoirs

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8°. $2.50 net.

The veteran Japanese diplomat traces some of the great consummations of recent Japanese diplomacy. The author, as the Ambassador from the Mikado's Empire to the Court of St. James's, had a large measure of responsibility for the shaping of the Anglo-Japanese alliance. His verbatim account of the diplomatic play of forces gives a very clear impression of the conduct of this important affair of state.

The Path to Rome

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Illustrated by the author. New Edition. 12°. $1.50 net.

No conventional account is this of European travel, with the usual inventory of attractions for the tourists, but a racy narrative of leisurely and observant travel through the quaint little places and open country of Middle Europe on to Rome. Excellent little sketches in black and white are scattered through the volume.

Incense and Iconoclasm

Charles Leonard Moore

12°. $1.50 net.

Mr. Moore is a literary critic of the very first rank and has a fine freedom and broadness of both style and ideas. He throws a new light on any subject he may choose, and when dealing with the subject of a genius of an older day he treats it with a true genius of his own.

The Sweet-Scented Name

And Other Fairy Tales, Fables, and Stories.

Fedor Sologub

12°. $1.50 net.

Sologub is one of the cleverest of contemporary Russian tale-writers and poets. His genius lies in the power he has to suggest atmosphere. He casts the reader into a spell through which he is infallibly beguiled out of the everyday atmosphere into the mirage or phantasy or trance which the author wishes.

War and Christianity

From the Russian Point of View.

Vladimir Solovyof

12°. $1.50 net.

Solovyof is Russia's greatest philosopher and one of the greatest of her poets. In national culture he owned Dostoevsky as his prophet, and with him is one of the spiritual leaders of the Russian people. In this volume he combats Tolstoy and positivism, expressing the trust in spiritual power, which was his deepest faith.

Isabel of Castile

And the Making of the Spanish Nation.

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8°. Illustrated. $2.50 net.

The story of a great woman and a great ruler, and the history of a nation in the making. Isabel opened her eyes on a world where her country stood discredited, the prey or mockery of stronger neighbors; and, when she closed them in death, it represented, in union with Aragon, the predominant voice in the councils of Europe.

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Wilde was not only the keenest wit and most brilliant writer of his time—he was a supreme master of the English tongue. As he himself truthfully and unblushingly said, "I am a lord of language."

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On the Management of Infants and Young Children.

Charles Gilmore Kerley, M. D.

Professor of Diseases of Children, N. Y. Polyclinic Medical School and Hospital; Attending Physician to the N. Y. Infant Asylum; Assistant Attending Physician to the Babies' Hospital, N. Y.; Consulting Physician, New York Home for Crippled and Destitute Children; Consulting Pediatrist, Greenwich Hospital; Consulting Physician, Savilla Home, N. Y.

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LIKE DELICATE CHINA

Some Babies are such frail bits—tiny digestions—my, in what fearful disorder we find some.

THE BABIES' HOSPITAL

55th St. at Lexington Ave.

CORD PARTNER GIVES CLUE TO THE POLICE

Former Associates of Murdered Man in Financial Deal Are Being Sought.

FUGITIVE BANKER IS WANTED

Peterson Admits He Sheltered Alleged Embezzler for Whom the Police Were Searching.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMDEN, N. J., Sept. 10.—Associates in a big financial deal, over whom he held the whip hand and whom he was about to freeze out, are responsible for the murder of Samuel Cord, the Laurel Springs real estate man, on Aug. 30, according to conclusions reached by the police today. Just who these men are the detectives refuse to say, but it became known that they are now directing their search for Louis C. Lewis, a fugitive banker of Philadelphia, wanted for the embezzlement of $20,000 five years ago.

Olaf Peterson, Cord's partner, and a "material witness," placed the detectives on the track of clues today. Peterson admitted the man they wanted had been sheltered for a month by him in Riverton after he had fled from Philadelphia, but denied that he was a fraudulent check worker, whom he accused in a previous statement of being responsible for his serving eleven months in the Essex County Jail.

While the bringing of Lewis's name into the case seemed for a while to increase the mystery, the statement made by Stanley Stanford, President of the Delaware Fidelity and Trust Company, of which Lewis was Treasurer, threw considerable light on the situation. Stanford knows Peterson, and twice in the last two years he had the latter's assurance that he knew nothing of Lewis's whereabouts. When Mr. Stanford learned today that Peterson confessed to housing Lewis for a month while he was being sought for by the police he said:

"The Public Prosecutor is on the right track. I firmly believe that to find Lewis the best way is through Peterson, and both of them know a lot more about the Cord murder than any one now suspects."

Every effort has been made by wealthy relatives of Lewis to settle cases against him out of court. According to one of the bank bondholders, Lewis left a trail of swindles behind him since he disappeared after embezzling funds of the bank.

Peterson today said that those who had denied any part of the story of his life that he told yesterday were not telling the truth. He said he included Mrs. Cord, widow of the murdered man, and Mrs. Josephine Copperfield, sister of Mamie Sullivan, in whose murder Peterson figured as a witness in 1895 at Paterson, N. J.

"If Mrs. Copperfield continues to circulate such slanderous stories about me," said Peterson when her statement that he was arrested in the Sullivan murder was put up to him, "I'll take legal action against her. I know I'm in jail, but even a man in jail has rights, and she is mistaken if she thinks she can say anything about me that is not true and get away with it. I was not arrested in that case. As for Mrs. Cord, she is mistaken. She ought to know, and I am positive that there was another woman with whom her husband was infatuated."

"Peterson," an official asked, "doesn't it strike you as strange that one man should have been arrested so many times on so many different charges and should twice have been at least questioned in connection with a murder, yet always have been released, with one exception?"

"There's no question about it's being strange," was the calm reply. "I have been exceedingly unfortunate, a victim of strange circumstances. Time after time I have been engaged in big deals which promised to make me wealthy, but always at the crucial moment something has come up to make the deals fall through. It is a strange fate."

D. A. DUGAN, JR., PAROLED.

Judge's Son Among Those Who Win Pardon Court's Clemency.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 10.—The Court of Pardons today announced that a parole had been granted to Daniel A. Dugan, Jr., of Orange, son of a Judge of the Orange District Court. Yuogn Dugan was serving from five to ten years for manslaughter. Driving an automobile in Newark, he ran down Leo McDermott. He had served about two years in State's prison.

Of the 328 applications for clemency before the court, two pardons were granted and 148 paroles were allowed. Leopold Ritter, 71 years old, who served twenty-six years in prison, got a full pardon. His latest term was from three and one-half to seven years. He has served about three years. He was sentenced from Camden for the theft of one-half of a cooked chicken from a restaurant.

Florence Murray, whom jealousy caused to murder a girl who taunted her, was paroled She was sentenced from Monmouth, 1912, to serve from twelve to thirty years for killing the girl because of jealousy of a man.

Richard Brock, sentenced in 1905 in Atlantic for thirty years for the murder of his common-law wife, also was paroled.

IN NEW JERSEY.

JERSEY CITY.—Sheriff Kinkead received a letter from Richard V. Lindabury, counsel for the Standard Oil Company, yesterday, saying the company would waive its claim against Hudson County for damages sustained in the recent strike at Bayonne, because of its "appreciation of the very efficient manner" in which he quelled the rioting.

NEWARK.—Failing to comply with the regulations governing vaccination in the public schools, three children of William J. Frost of 71 West End Avenue, were excluded from the Alexander Street School yesterday. Thir father opposed compulsory vaccination.

NEWARK.—John D. Brodbeck, a manufacturing chemist of 341 Market Street, was held by Judge Grice yesterday in default of $10,000 for extradition to New York. Detective Gleason of the Bronx Bureau charged Brodbeck with a $31,000 swindle.

NEWARK.—John R. MacDonald, proprietor of the Mount Arlington Hotel, at Mount Arlington, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy yesterday, with liabilities of $4,000 and assets of half that amount.

BAYONNE.—Two thousand persons danced on the asphalt pavement at Bayonne's first block dance in West Fourth Street last night. The houses were decorated and illuminated and two bands played. Mayor Garven and other city officials were guests.

PATERSON.—Jumping from the rear of a delivery wagon, Josephine Coughlin, 11 years old, was killed yesterday by a motor truck driven by William Leary of 100 Water Street. Leary will appear before Recorder Carroll this morning.

PATERSON.—William Taylor, 64 years old, an employe of the du Pont Powder Works, was found injured by a locomotive on the tracks of the Susquehanna Railroad near Pompton early yesterday and died in St. Joseph's Hospital.

HACKENSACK.—The body found crushed near the Susquehanna tracks at Little Ferry was identified yesterday as that of Edward Fitzsimmons, 50 years old, of Kingston, N. Y., a salesman for the Manhattan Brush Company of 665 First Avenue, New York.

ROCKAWAY.—The local authorities have decided to take legal steps to recover $1,000 from members of the Board of Health, who have been receiving $3 for each meeting since 1909 instead of $2 as provided by statute.

DOVER.—A bolt of lightning yesterday killed Mrs. Mary Ann Stickle, an aged woman, as she was closing a window in her home near Teabo.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—More than 1,000 farmers in attendance at the annual meeting of the New Jersey State Agricultural Experiment Station, which began Thursday, were at the annual field meet of the New Jersey Poultry Association yesterday. A demonstration of diagnosing diseases of poultry by Professor H. R. Lewis was a feature.

RAILROAD SUIT FOR 34 CENTS

Action by the Pennsylvania to Avoid a Fine of $1,000.

To recover thirty-four cents the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has instituted a suit in the District Court of East Orange, N. J., against Jules Jacobs of 20 Wallace Street, Newark. The railroad claims the amount as a balance due on a ride that the defendant took on its lines six months ago from Wilmington to Philadelphia. The suit is brought by the railroad to avoid being fined $1,000 under a Federal law for showing favoritism to a passenger.

Jacobs, who is a Sales Manager for a cigar company in Newark, offered a pocket-worn ticket to the railroad conductor. The stamped date on the back of the ticket was illegible, and the conductor refused to honor it because the limit for which it was good had expired. After a friendly dispute the conductor finally accepted the ticket along with the business card of Mr. Jacobs for the purpose of identification.

The matter was referred to the Legal Department of the railroad, and it was found that the regular fare of the trip taken by Mr. Jacobs was 67 cents. It was then decided that in order to protect itself under the Federal law suit would have to be brought to recover the sum due to the company.

JERSEY MEN "ANTIS" GAIN.

Four Weeks' Old League Reports Membership of More Than 3,000.

Reports that caused rejoicing among the delegates of the Men's Ani-Suffrage League of New Jersey were presented at a meeting of that body at its hadquarters in the Wiss Building in Newark yesterday. Edward Q. Keasbey, the Vice President, presided, in the absence of the President, Colonel William Libbey of Princeton.

The report of the Secretary, Walter C. Ellis, showed that although the organization was formed only four weeks ago, its membership already exceeded 3,000, and that additional members were being continually added from all parts of New Jersey.

Edward J. Handley, who is in charge of the campaign, said New Jersey would defeat woman suffrage on Oct. 19 by an overwhelming majority.

Speaking for the executive committee, T. H. Powers Farr, Chairman, made a protest against the assertion which he said suffrage orators were making, to the effect that the league is identified with the liquor interests. He also scoffed at the statements made by suffragists that the league is in possession of a "slush fund" of $500,000 to defeat woman suffrage.

ROW OVER BALLOT BOXES.

New Brunswick City Clerk Resists Efforts of Others to Get Them.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Sept. 10.—A bitter fight over the possession of the New Brunswick City ballot boxes, which may involve the employment of force to get them out of the hands of John Watson, City Clerk under the Aldermanic régime, has been started. Mr. Watson in an advertisement inserted in the local papers today states that the poll books and primary books are now ready at his office for the primary election on Sept. 14. The advertisement also states that the ballot boxes will not be ready until Sept. 27.

This puts an end to the hopes of City Clerk Eugene McLaughlin under the new Commission Government rule that he would be able to reach an agreement with Mr. Watson for the use of the ballot boxes, and it is the opening gun of a bitter fight. The present city officials are determined to obtain the boxes at any cost, and Mr. Watson is equally determined that the boxes shall not be issued by any one except himself.

KILLS HIMSELF AT COFFIN.

Grief Over Daughter's Death Drives Covash to Suicide.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Sept. 10.—John Covash, 42 years old, who worked in Pennsylvania, while his wife and little daughter resided in Wyckoff Street, this city, was summoned home last night. When he reached here he found the child dead. The shock was too much for him and this morning, telling his wife he wanted to look at the girl as she lay in her coffin, he entered the room.

A few minutes later he called his wife. She tiptoed to the little parlor where the remains lay and saw her husband standing by the casket with a peculiar expression on his face. As she ran next door to summon help, she heard pistol shots. The neighborhood was aroused and going into the house Covash was found lying dead on the floor by the coffin, with a revolver grasped in his hand.

WHISKY FORCED ON BABY.

Mother of Infant and a Companion Sentenced to Jail.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 10.—Charged with having forced her child, 2 years old, to drink whisky, Julia Warkowsky of 26 Rankin Street, and John Pawkowski, a neighbor, were sentenced to thirty days in jail by Judge Wolf today. The child by direction of the Judge was turned over to the Catholic Children's Aid Society.

According to several witnesses the mother of the child and Pawkowski had been misbehaving for several months and the baby, as well as themselves, was frequently under the influence of liquor. Last night the police were notified that the couple were enjoying one of their periodical debauches and that they had forced the baby to drink whisky. The arrests followed.

Postmasters Elect Officers.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 10.—The New Jersey Presidential Postmasters of the second and third class, in convention here today, elected Harry M. Kniht of Camden President, Edward S. Nurke of Morristown, George H. H. Smith of Wildwood, and A. P. Corbett of Linden Vice President; Edward C. Stabley of Haddonfield Secretary, and C. C. Cowperthwait of Mount Holly Treasurer, Assistant Postmaster Daniel C. Roper read a paper on the parcel post, in which he said it was proposed to encourage the system by carrying fruit products. He said the parcel post was one way of reducing the high cost of living.

Look under this Lamp Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday!

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CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS

YOUNG WANAMAKER IS SUED BY WOMAN

Lucille Storer Charges Merchant's Grandson Failed to Keep Promise to Marry Her.

WANTS $100,000 DAMAGES

Defendant's Lawyer Moves to Have the Case Transferred to the United States Court.

John Wanamaker, Jr., son of Rodman Wanamaker and the grandson of John Wanamaker, the merchant, has been sued in the Supreme Court for $100,000 damages for breach of promise to marry. The plaintiff is Lucille Storer, and nothing more could be learned about her yesterday. Her attorney, Henry V. M. Connelly, said last night that he had only met his client once and knew very little about her.

"I am going to see her at 8:30 this evening," he said, "and get some more particulars concerning the matter. I hope to have a statement for publication later in the evening."

But Mr. Connelly telephoned several hours later that whatever further information he had would be given out this morning at his office, 111 Broadway.

Henry A. Wise, counsel for Mr. Wanamaker, said that he knew nothing about the matter except that his client had evidently become acquainted with the plaintiff. He had no knowledge as to what had passed between them. On request of Mr. Wise Justice Donnelly of the Supreme Court yesterday signed an order for the plaintiff to show cause on Tuesday morning why the case should not be transferred to the United States District Court because she is a resident of this State and Mr. Wanamaker is a resident of Pennsylvania.

The complaint filed by Miss Storer merely recites that the defendant promised, on June 11, 1912, to marry her at some nearby itme to be agreed upon and that on Christmas Eve, 1914, he refused to marry her at that time or at any other time in the near or distant future. Miss Storer says that she is ready and willing to marry the defendant at any time. With her demand for $100,000 damages she also asks interest from the date of the alleged engagement.

Mr. Wanamaker is in his early twenties. Like his father he was a student at Princeton, but unlike his father he did not graduate. He has always had plenty of money. He is connected with the Wanamaker business in some small capacity. His mother died in 1901 and his father, in July, 1909, married Violet Cruger, the daughter of the late Eugene Guido Cruger. His home is at the family residence in Philadelphia.

TON OF DYNAMITE ON PIER.

Munson Liner Loads It for Cuba Without a Permit.

Inspector Healy of the Bureau of Combustibles made a protest yesterday when he learned tha ta ton of dynamite was being loaded at Pier 9 of the Munson Line upon the freighter Pathfinder, to be taken to Matanzas, Cuba, for clearing plantation land. He was assured by an official of the line that a permit for the loading had been obtained from the Fire Department.

After the Pathfinder had sailed, Fire Commissioner Adamson was told of the matter and he said he had issued no such permit and that no such permit could be issued by any one. He added that he would order an investigation. The new regulations of the Bureau of Combustibles introduced since the beginning of the European war provide that all loading of explosives shall be done in the bay from lighters.

FINDS BICHLORIDE IN CANDY.

Chemist Reports Mercury in Gift Sent to Insane Woman.

That the tablet, found in a box of candy sent to woman patient in the Essex County Hospital for the Insane at Overbrook, N. J., contained bichloride of mercury, was the report yesterday of the chemist who made an analysis of the tablet for the hospital and county authorities.

The poison tablet was discovered by a nurse who received the box of candy from a man who lift it for the patient. The attendant bit into one of the sweets, which revealed the tablet and she turned it over to Dr. Guy Payne, Medical Director of the hospital.

According to physicians the poison tablet would only cause death if it were left in the system for a considerable length of time.

Automobile Kills a Child.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEVIEW, N. J., Sept. 10.—While she was playing in the street, Josephine Coughlan, 5 years old, of 9 Lakeview Avenue, was run over today by an automobile driven by William P. Leary of 100 Water Street, Paterson. Leary rushed her to Dr. J. O'Connor in Paterson and later she was removed to St. Joseph's Hospital, Paterson, where she died. Leary gave himself up to the police, but was released when it was shown the accident was unavoidable.

A. W. Mack Dies at His Desk.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Sept. 10.—Alexander W. Mack, heead of the Raritan Woolen Mills, died this morning when seated at his desk in the office of the mills. He was 40 years old. Mr. Mack leaves two sons, a daughter, and his widow. He was a Past Exalted Ruler of the local lodge of Elks and a member of Solomon Lodge, F. and A. M. Two weeks ago he consented to run for Mayor of Somerville on the Republican ticket.

WOMAN TEACHER SAVED AFTER BATTLE WITH SEA

Dashed Against Maine Rocks Miss Bagier, of Smith College, Struggles to Open Water.

Special to The New York Times.

PEMAQUID POINT, Maine, Sept. 10.—While bathing in a natural pool at this resort today Miss Victoria Bagier of 24 East Ninety-fourth Street, New York, a professor at Smith College, Northampton, Mass., was hurled into the breakers by the heavy undertow, and after her bathing suit had been practically torn from her body by contact with the ledges she swam, bruised and bleeding, for the open sea. She was rescued by a quartet of fishermen two hours later.

Miss Bagier was swimming in company with Miss Margaret Gates of 83 Third Avenue, Newark, N. J., an instructor at a Holyoke, Mass., school, and several other teachers. Miss Bagier and Miss Gates, both expert swimmers, started for the middle of the pool. A high breaker swept over the rocks, which separate the pool from the open sea, and dashed them against the rocks. Miss Gates caught hold of a projecting rock, where she was battered until she was nearly unconscious. Three times was Miss Bagier hurled against the craggy cliffs. As she struggled toward the open sea two of her companions, who had seached the bank, fainted.

A call for assistance was sent to the nearby resort. It was more than one hour before a rescue boat could be obtained, as all the fishermen were out to their gear. Finally a number of craft from the power-boat flotilla at Pemaquid Beach, six miles away, responded to a summons by telephone. Around the long jet of the point buffeted by the combers the boats raced for the drowning woman. A dense bank of fog hung over the shore, and only by the wig-wagging of those on the beach were the rescuers able to discover her.

Miss Bagier, who is 30 years old, will take a degree at Columbia University this Fall. Only a few days ago she was notified that her brother was killed in the French trenches. Her mother and two sisters are with the French Red Cross.

LAW GETS DEFIANT AIRMAN.

Kendrick Fined for Not Carrying Lights on His Hydroaeroplane.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—"You can't do it. There are no United States laws in regard to navigation of the air," said B. H. Kendrick of Atlantic City, when he was advised by the Coast Guard officials there that he had better put lights on his hydroplane.

The aviator persisted in flying without lights, and as he said, the Coast Guard could not touch him literally as well as physically. All went well until a mishap to a cylinder brought him and his craft low and he glided dangerously near a passing yacht and was nearly run down. Again the remonstrance and warning came from the Coast Guards.

The matter was referred to Washington and Government officials put their heads together and decided that in its dual life the hydroplane might be immune from Government control in the air but that if it undertook to be a boat and sailed the sea within the jurisdiction of the United States authorities it would have to obey what law there was on the subject of coastwise navigation.

A few days later, after the advice went back to the Coast Guard men that a hydroplane, as a boat, must carry lights, Hendrick again took a long flight, carrying two passengers with him. It happened again that a cylinder balked and down came Hendrick, the hydroplane this time nearly smashing itself on the million dollar pier. This time he was haled before the court and the regulations for lights on vessels in coastwise navigation read to him, with the result that the court fined him $30 for violating the law.

AUTOIST SHOWS IRON NERVE

Takes Girl Home, Though Suffering from Hurts That May Kill Him.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 10.—Although so badly injured that he may lose his right eye, and suffering from a fracture of the skull and a badly lacerated back, H. Dunton Seymour of 95 Mamaroneck Avenue, drove an automobile in which he had just had a collision, nearly four miles to the Gedney Farm Hotel at midnight, last night, left the young woman with whom he was riding, and started to the White Plains Hospital for medical aid. As he was going out of the gate leading to Mamaroneck Avenue, the automobile collapsed, struck a pole and he was again thrown to the ground. Even then he did not lose consciousness, but was able to hail a passing automobilist, who took him to the office of Dr. H. T. Kelly. The doctor sent him to the hospital where he became unconscious.

Seymour was returning through Harrison from Rye Beach, when the car he was driving, callided with a touring car, owned and driven by E. F. Commer, of Harrison, containing several ladies. Commer was thrown through the windshield, and alighted on his head in the road. He was cut by the splintered glass, and his right eye was almost torn from the socket. The young woman with him was not hurt. Seymour is the son of E. D. Seymour and is a member of the Crescent Athletic Club.

Hempstead Forms Militia Company.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Sept. 10.—The organization of an independent infantry company among business and professional men of this village, Garden City and Westbury is under way. About forty have enrolled. Application will be made to join the National Guard. The company will have experienced men as officers, including Arthur H. Turner, who was with the Eleventh Cavalry in the Philippines, and W. V. S. Happener, who served six years with the Twenty-second Engineering Corps.

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DISORDER IN COURT AS SANGER IS FINED

Justices Order Room Cleared When Socialists and Anarchists Hoot Verdict.

DEFENDS BIRTH CONTROL

Prisoner Accuses Comstock of Violating the Law and Goes to Jail Rather Than Pay.

Turbulent scenes followed the conviction yesterday in Special Sessions of William Sanger, artist and architect, of having violated the Criminal Code in giving away a single copy of "Family Limitation," a pamphlet on birth control written by Margaret Sanger, his wife.

The announcement of his guilt brought Sanger to his feet with a denunciation of the verdict and an impassioned declaration that the court could not intimidate him.

In a second nearly every one in the court room was upon his or her feet, cheering, shouting opinions of the Judge and court and declaring that the prisoner had been unjustly treated.

All business was suspended while court attendants with difficulty got the disturbers into the corridor, practically clearing the court room.

Before the climax came there was a heated passage between Sanger and Anthony Comstock and the latter declared that he had been threatened with assassination if he continued the prosecution of the case. He did not say in what manner the threat had been conveyed to him nor did he intimate who had promised to kill him.

The Sanger case has attracted much attention among sober-minded persons who believe that there should be a wide discussion of birth control, and Sanger, in the trouble which came upon him after giving a copy of the pamphlet to a Comstock agent, has had the support of Socialists and anarchists.

Long before the case was called many men and women prominent in anarchy and Socialism, entered the court room and when Sanger was called to the bar the room was filled and a hundred more struggled to get in. Among those in the court were Alexander Berkman, Miss Elizabeth Girley Flynn, Leonard D. Abbott, Carlos Tresca, Miss Marie Yuster, and Samuel D. Abbott. Mrs. Amos Pinchot was also present.

Admits Misrepresentation.

When his case was called Sanger announced to Justice McInerney, Salmon, and Herbert, that he intended to plead his own case. Charles J. Bamberger, an agent of the Comstock Society, testified that he had gone to see Sanger on Dec. 19. The latter then had a studio at 10 East Fifteenth Street. He said he had represented himself to be a Mr. Heller, a friend of Mrs. Sanger, who was then abroad. Sanger had refused to give him a book until he explained that he had the other works of Mrs. Sanger, and desired "Family Limitation" to have translated and distributed among the poor. Having convinced the architect that he was a "friend," the latter handed among his wife's effects, found and gave him the pamphlet. Bamberger said Sanger cautioned him not to say where he got the circular, and to an offer of pay, said there was no charge. Sanger refused to question the witness.

The events surrounding Sanger's arrest a month later were recited by Anthony Comstock. When he was arrested Sanger surrendered five copies of the pamphlet. When asked to question Comstock the prisoner replied that he was not going to question witnesses, but confine himself to reading a prepared statement.

"Very well," said Presiding Justice McInerney, "take the stand."

After being sworn, Sanger told of his appeal to a higher court for the right of a trial by jury, and went on.

I am charged with violating a statute of the penal law of this State which makes it a crime to furnish information regarding the prevention of conception. The District Attorney has brought into court a Comstock agent to whom, it is charged, I gave a copy of my wife's pamphlet on "Family Limitation." I do not deny I gave the pamphlet. I frankly admit it. Nor will Mr. Bamberger, the Comstock agent, deny he came to me under false name and obtained the pamphlet under false pretenses. I admit I broke the law, and yet I claim that, in every real sense, it is the law and not I that is on trial here today.

Charges Criminal Methods.

Sanger entered into an account of the perfidy of Bamberger in coming to him as "Mr. Heller," and went on:

I was trapped into handing the pamphlet in question to an agent of Comstock. This self-appointed censor of our morality and his agent did not hesitate to use criminal methods to make a criminal out of me.

"Bang," fell the Justice's gavel.

"I deny I am a criminal," continued the witness, raising his voice. There followed an interruption, during which Sanger insisted he wanted to make his statement. He continued that he thought his reputation was such that character witnesses were unnecessary. For the information of the court he said he had lived here for thirty-five years, that he was the father of three children, that he had been raised a Unitarian and that he needed no credentials from any one. He denied the pamphlet was indecent and declared that it was as decent as any medical book.

"I was offered a suspended sentence by Comstock if I pleaded guilty," the prisoner fairly shouted.

Again the gavel fell, and this time Justice McInerney said emphatically he was not going to have "a lot of rigamarole" on the record.

Sanger insisted that he be allowed to make his statement, and the Justice said that he would not be allowed to do so. As a way to a solution of differences Comstock was recalled to the stand.

Sanger was on his feet brushing aside a court attendant who would have restrained him. "I say on my solemn word of honor that he did promise me a suspended sentence."

There was an interval of comparative quiet, during which the three Justices conferred and inspected the copy of "Family Limitation" that accompanied the indictment. Then the presiding Justice called upon Sanger to stand up. He said that the court found him guilty of circulating a pamphlet that was both immoral and indecent.

A Menace to Society.

"Such persons as you who circulate such pamphlets are a menace to society," said the Justice. "There are too many now who believe it is a crime to have children. If some of the women who are going around and advocating equal suffrage would go around and advocate women having children they would do a greater service. This, however, is my personal opinion."

Sanger insisted that he be allowed to read the statement, and he was finally told he could say what he pleased in giving ground for his reasons why sentence should not be pronounced upon him.

Continuing his statement approximately where he left off, Sanger kept on with his attack upon Comstock.

"The trouble is that you think you have done nothing," commented the Presiding Justice.

"I have done absolutely nothing," came back Sanger.

"I think you must be crazy," said the Justice.

"Oh, no, I am not," said Sanger quietly.

Two or three times more Sanger tried to read more of the five-page manuscript he held in his hand.

Finally he was quieted, and Comstock, who had been standing beside the witness enclosure audibly voicing his disbelief in the statement of Sanger, was called to the stand to tell what he knew against the prisoner's character. Like Sanger, he did not keep to his subject, but left it at once to brand Sanger as a perjurer. He denied that he had ever promised Sanger suspension of sentence. The court interrupted to ask what he knew about Sanger's character.

"Well," said Comstock loudly, "I have been told that if I prosecuted this case I would be shot. I have disregarded the threat." He added to this that he simply told the Justices of the threat that they could have all the facts before them.

Decided Against Prison.

As Comstock got down from the witness chair Justice McInerney leaned over the bench and told Sanger that while he was in favor of sending him to prison, it had been decided to fine him.

"I sentence you to a fine of $150 or thirty days in the City Prison," he said in a low voice.

The prisoner waited until the last word was spoken, and then shouted: "It is indeed the law on trial here today."

The attendants tried to stop him, but he continued, his voice raising shrilly: "I will never pay that fine. I would rather be in jail for my conviction than to be free at a loss of my manhood and my self-respect."

"Then," said Justice McInerney, "you will go to jail."

"This court can't intimidate me," shouted the prisoner, and the court attendants seized him and hustled him through the door to the pen and the Tombs.

At this the storm that had been gathering in the crowded courtroom broke. It began with a volley of hand-clapping and ended in a medley of shouts and cries. Men and women stood on the benches and waved their hats and handkerchiefs.

The three Justices, their faces red with anger, stood at the bench. The gavel of the Chief Justice went on pounding, which only marked time for the din in the room. The court attendants, reinforced by policemen, finally succeeded in getting the anarchists into the corridor.

There, for a time, the discussion was lively. It was asserted that $1,000 had been raised for the publication of another edition of "Family Limitation," and this edition will carry the history of the Sanger case.

"Our contention is," said Mr. Abbott, "that no law was violated in the circulation of the pamphlet, for no law can be right that limits liberty of action and keeps thousands in ignorance of facts that they ought to know. The knowledge that a prudish censorship would keep from the people, especially the poor, has been circulated in Europe and in other countries."

Woman Defies the Law.

A very small and very young woman confessed that she had circulated many copies of the pamphlets among her classmates, and she added that, no matter what steps were taken to prevent the circulation of the new edition of "Family Limitation," they would be useless, for as fast as one circulator was arrested another would step forward and take his place.

Margaret Sanger, who wrote "Family Limitation," went to Europe after she was indicted by the Federal authorities for sending through the mail Woman Rebel, a monthly paper which she edited and published. She is now in Holland, and it was said by her friends after the trial that she would shortly return to this country. It is expected that she will be here by Oct. 1 in time to plead to the charge of misusing the mails.

HOLD BOY AS WATCH THIEF.

Alleged to Have Taken Jewel Worth $400 from Mother's Home.

James Lusk Alcorn, 21 years old, of 410 Riverside Drive, and companions, Matthew Glober, 18, of 200 West 123d Street, and William G. Many, 17, of 219 West 121st Street, were held under $1,500 bail by Magistrate Barlow in Harlem Court yesterday on short affidavits charging suspicion of grand larceny.

Alcorn, according to the police, entered a pawn shop in Ninth Avenue and tried to get $200 on a diamond studded watch and a gold chain worth $400. When he failed he left the place and met Gobler and Many.

Alcorn is alleged to have taken the watch from his mother's home. His mother, he said, owned four tobacco plantations near Memphis, Tenn., which he intended to go and manage after he had had a "good time" in New York.

COTTON 15 CENTS, SCALES PREDICTS

Noted Speculator Foresees an Enormous Demand When Peace Is Declared.

STOCKS OF THE WORLD LOW

Counts on Germany and Austria Asking for 3,000,000 Bales When They Can Be Delivered.

Eugene G. Scales, who operated with James A. Patten in the 1909 cotton pool as a member of the so-called "Big Four," and who was reputed to have made and lost a fortune of $10,000,000, is a bull in the present cotton market. Mr. Scales talked for publication yesterday. It was the second time in his life that he ever did such a thing, but, as he put it, he felt he was justified. The first time was in 1909, when another big cotton operator tried to promote a plan for hoarding cotton in the South. "E. G.," as "the Street" calls Mr. Scales, thought such a plan would be ruinous and he told his Texan friends not to be foolish.

Yesterday it was the European war that caused "E. G." to talk. There was such confusion in the minds of cotton growers and dealers as to the effect of the war on cotton, he said, that an "old timer" might help to clarify the situation.

"And don't think I'm going to give you an optimistic interview because of my market position," said the operator. "Today I am long less than 5,000 bales of cotton. I have studied the cotton market intensely for twenty years, and am basing my calculations on the Government's figures."

"E. G." said short sellers of cotton had better "go into hibernation" before it was too late. Every sign indicated a general prosperity, he insisted, and cotton would share in that prosperity. The South was fortified with plenty of money, he said, and would prevent any repetition of last year's calamity in the cotton trade. The bears were all wrong, he said, and would soon find out that their arguments were not well founded.

This is a time for optimists, the cotton speculator said, and the Government's figures, showing a 16 per cent. reduction in acreage, should convince any one of that. While admitting that a sudden peace would upset the market temporarily, he gave it as his view that within a month after peace was declared there would be a great scrambling among nations for this country's cotton.

"I can see nothing but good business in America, at least for the next few years," said Mr. Scales. "The steel mills are busy, and that is the test. America has the stuff to sell, and big business must be the result.

"The cotton mills are not loaded up with cotton, and neither are the merchants, wholesalers, or retailers. They are all carrying the minimum of cotton in stock. These people must buy eventually. In addition, Europe will use a great deal more cotton in the next few years than she used in the last few years. Things once made of silk in Europe will be made of cotton after the war is over. My idea is that the stocks of dry goods throughout the world are down to low ebb, other countries being worse off than America.

"So I maintain most strongly that there is an enormous short interest in cotton. America next season will consume between 6,500,000 and 7,000,000 bales of cotton. Europe takes 65 per cent. of our cotton, and the short interest will be even greater in Europe than in America. The short interest in actual cotton is the most enormous in the history of the cotton trade."

In this connection Mr. Scales maintained that when the buying of the mill owners did begin in earnest they would find themselves in competition with the speculators. There would be a wave of speculation, he said, similar to that in the stock market when the war stocks adjusted themselves to new conditions.

"There's Germany," continued the cotton man. "The other day she offered to buy 1,000,000 bales of cotton at 15 cents a pound, delivered in Bremen. Before this year's crop has passed away Germany will buy that cotton and store it in America awaiting peace for its shipment, and Germany will pay 15 cents for it here."

"Well, what do you think will happen to the price of cotton?" a reporter asked.

"Now, I am not going to advise farmers what to do with their cotton," he replied. "I can only give them my idea of the future price. I am firmly convinced that the present price is ridiculously low, and those farmers who are selling cotton at present prices are deceiving no one but themselves, and are robbing no one but their own wives and children.

"In my opinion, cotton during this season will sell very, very high—how high I do not believe any cotton man can guess within 2 cents a pound. It will go two cents a pound higher than the normal range of vision of even an optimist.

"What I say, of course, is on the assumption that the war will continue for another year or two. I do not believe there is a man living who would be willing to be short of cotton overnight at 13 cents a pound if he knew that peace would be declared. You can say for me, however, that I, personally, would not be short and guarantee to stay short one month after peace was declared, even if the price were 15 cents a pound. If peace were declared Germany and Austria would want 3,000,000 bales out of this crop, an amount too large to give them out of a crop of only 12,000,000 bales. Cotton would leap, not by points but by cents."

TO ASK FOR MORE MIDDIES.

Daniels Wants Number of Students Increased to 1,200.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Secretary Daniels announced today that he will ask Congress to enact legislation this Winter providing for a substantial increase in the number of midshipmen at the Naval Academy at Annapolis. He said there were accommodations at Annapolis for 1,200 students and that he will ask that the number of students be increased to that number.

At the present time there are 970 midshipment at the Academy. The navy is in need of officers and the decision to increase the number of students at Annapolis in in line with the general plan for development and improvement of the navy. Just how the additional midshipmen are to be appointed has not been determined and is now being considered for recommendation to Congress.

The proposed addition to the student corps will necessitate an increase in the size of the teaching force and require the assignment of a number of additional officers for duty at the Academy. It is estimated that it costs the Government $12,000 on an average for the education of each midshipman. On this basis it would cost about $24,400,000 to educate 1,200 midshipmen at Annapolis throughout the period of their four-year course, or an average of about $6,000,000 a year.

It is the belief of Secretary Daniels and his advisers that the per capita cost of educating midshipmen will be slightly reduced, with the proposed increase in the number of students.

REPORT ON WAR RISKS.

McAdoo Lauds Work of Government Insurance Bureau.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The first annual report of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance shows that since its creation by the act of Sept. 2, 1914, the bureau has written 1,245 policies, more than 100 a month, aggregating $82,709,680. Total net premiums received by the bureau have amounted to $2,004,695, while losses paid—on the Evelyn, the Carib, the Greenbrier, and the William P. Eyre, amount to $695,420. A salvage of $25,232 on the Evelyn has been received, however, reducing the loss and further remittances of this sort are expected.

The net losses paid deducted from the premiums received leave a surplus of $1,309,274.67. The total cost of the bureau, including salaries, was $17,711. Possible outstanding claims amount to about $100,000 and total amount of insurance at risk on Sept. 1 was $6,915,215.

Secretary McAdoo is highly gratified at the way in which the bureau has done its work and the economy it has practiced. The operation of the bureau, a statement from the Treasury on the subject says, demonstrates, despite persistent claims to the contrary, that the Government can conduct a private business enterprise economically efficiently and profitably. The statement adds that the report shows that "great assistance" had been given the commerce of the United States.

WOMAN STRANGELY KILLED.

Mrs. Brienza Shot When Dining, but Slayer Is Unknown.

Mrs. Vincenza Brienza, 64 years old, died yesterday in the Flushing Hospital, having been shot Saturday afternoon in the rear of her home at 31 Newin Street, Corona, L. I. Mystery surrounds the cause of the shooting. Mrs. Brienza was dining with her husband when shot. She toppled from her chair, and surgeons at the institution found that the bullet entered her body in the back, between two of the lower ribs on the left side.

An autopsy will be held today to endeavor to find the bullet. If the bulet was discharged from a revolver the police will arrest a man the yhave had under surveillance. If it is a rifle bullet it will lend support to the theory that it was fired by a careless boy.

THREE RIFLE HONORS GO TO NEW YORKERS

Seventy-first Regiment Wins Interstate Team Match from Five Competitors.

FRED H. WELLS IS A VICTOR

Remington Contest Awarded to Him, and Sergeant Dougherty Scores in the Gould Event.

Special to The New York Times.

SEA GIRT, N. J., Sept. 10.—It was New York's day at the twenty-fifth anual rifle tournament here. The Seventy-first Regiment, New York, won the interstate regimental team match; Fred H. Wells of New York won the Remington expert match at 1,000 yards, and Sergeant Dougherty of the Seventy-first New York was one of the, three men who made a perfect score in the Gould individual rapid-fire event.

The Seventy-first New York took the interstate regimental match with a three range total of 818. The other scores follow: Second New Jersey, 798; Third New Jersey, 795; Third District of Columbia, 778; Fourth New Jersey, 751; First Corps Cadets, Massachusetts, 746.

Wells won the Remington match, one of the biggest events of the tournament, from a field of ninety, with a fifteen-shot score of 73. The light conditions were excellent, and three men scored 73. Wells was glevn first place on the location of his shots, and Sergeant George Jones, United States Marine Corps, took second place, with Lieutenant William Rupertus of the Marines third.

The Swiss match, in which a rifleman may remain until he misses a bulls-eyes, was won by Sergeant Andrew Hagen of the Marine Corps with 14 bulls-eyes. Sergeant Ollie M. Schriver of the Marine Corps was second with 12; Lieutenant H. K. Parsons, Marine Corps, third with 10, and Private George F. Chesley of Connecticut third with 9.

Three men made perfect scores in the Gould individual rapid-fire event, and it was necessary to shoot the tie-off to determine the places for the three. First honors were taken by private Walter H. Randle of the Marine Corps; second place was won by Capt. W. H. Richards of Ohio, and the third man was Sergt. Dougherty of the Seventy-first New York.

Four events are on tomorrow's schedule. They are all team matches. The cavalry team match and the company team match will have ten teams entered in each. The big Cruickshank and Seventy-first Regiment matches are two of the most important team events on the tournament schedule. There will be no individual shooting tomorrow.

Chief scores follow: Gould match, Private Walter M. Randle, Marine Corps, 50—100; Captain W. H. Richards, Ohio, 50, 50—100; Sergeant Dougherty, Seventy-first, New York, 50, 50—100; Private J. S. Stewart, First Massachusetts Cadets, 49, 50—99; Lieutenant H. L. Parsons, Marines, 50, 49—99; Sergeant Archie Farquharson, Marines, 48, 50—98; Colonel William A. Tewes, New Jersey, 49, 49—98; Corporal James Coppedge, Marines, 48, 50—98.

Remington Match—Fred H. Wells, New York, 73; Sergeant George Jones, Marine Corps, 73; Lieutenant William Rupertus, Marine Corps, 73; Corporal Edward Riper, Marine Corps, 71; Sergeant Eugene Mullahy, Marine Corps, 71; Lieutenant George W. Hamilton, Marine Corps, 71; Captain M. Rotch, First Cadet Corps, Massachusetts, 70; Sergeant Henry Baptist, Marine Corps, 70; Sergeant Claude Clyde, Marine Corps, 70; William B. Martin, New Jersey, 70; Lieutenant Alexander Ruch, New Jersey, 70.

Company C, First Corps Cadets, Massachusetts, won the New York Company team match at 200, 500 and 600 yards, with a total of 391. Other scores were Company D, Third District of Columbia, 390; Company L, Second New Jersey, 386; Troop C, First Squadron New Jersey, 381; Second Troop, Pennsylvania, 375; Company C, Fourth New Jersey, 373; Troop B, Squadron A, New York, second team, 367; Troop B, Squadron A, New York, first team, 366; Company L, Fourth New Jersey, 363; Company D, Seventh New York, 358.

Weds a Movie Actor.

Charles J. Collins and Miss Dorothy Price Thomas met on Thursday and were married in Brooklyn. Miss Thomas, who is a daughter of C. F. Thomas of 114 Jamaica Avenue, Flushing, L. I., first met Mr. Collins while he was playing in the movies. He was employed by the Equitable Company on Amity Street, Flushing. Miss Thomas left Flushing about noon Thursday and met Collins. They went to the parsonage of the Hanson Place Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, where they were married by the pastor, the Rev. Mr. W. H. Kidd.

Senator Beveridge's Book

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GEORGE HARVEY, in *North American Review*, New York City

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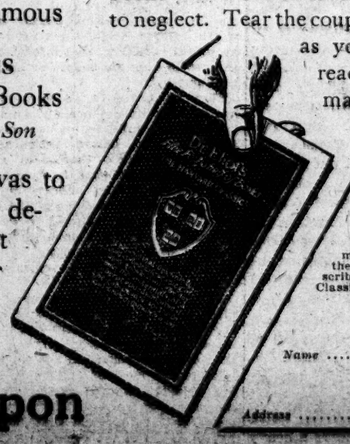

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPT. 11, 1915.

A POSSIBLE EXPLANATION.

Mr. von Jagow's note of July 8 was declared by our Government to be "very unsatisfactory"

> because it fails to meet the real differences between the two Governments and indicates no way in which the accepted principles of law and humanity may be applied in the grave matter in controversy, but proposes, on the contrary, arrangements for a partial suspension of those principles which virtually set them aside.

The principles for which we had contended appeared to be accepted by Germany when she instructed her Ambassador at Washington to say that in future liners would not be sunk without warning nor without providing for the safety of passengers and crew; and we were informed that orders to that effect had been issued before the sinking of the Arabic. Now comes the explanation of the German Government that the submarine commander had become convinced that the Arabic "had the intention of attacking and ramming him," therefore he discharged a torpedo against her. This statement of the commander is in direct conflict with an abundance of testimony from Americans on board the Arabic and from the ship's officers that the German craft had at no time been seen, so that it was impossible that an attack had been contemplated. But the note published yesterday declares that

> the German Government is unable, however to acknowledge any obligation to grant indemnity in the matter, even if the commander should have been mistaken as to the aggressive intentions of the Arabic.

The effect of this statement upon the happy conclusions we had reached based upon the promise of Sept. 1 is perfectly obvious and the reversion of the controversy to its unsatisfactory status of July 8 is not less evident. Are we to conclude that the promise was not given in good faith, or that the German Government has found it convenient or necessary to repudiate that promise? Neither assumption would be warranted, and we should be unwilling to make either the one or the other.

There is another explanation, possibly the true one. Differences have arisen at Berlin, there has been obvious friction between Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg and Grand Admiral von Tirpitz. That has been evident. It is altogether possible that the rupture has been so violent, the breach so much wider than the outside world has suspected, that the political department of the Government no longer has control over the military departments, in short that the German Navy, of which the submarines are the only active part, is running amuck, obedient only to the earlier orders of von Tirpitz and defiantly disregarding the more humane instructions reflected in the assurances given by Count von Bernstorff. This would at least explain the act of the naval commander who destroyed the Arabic, it would explain that part of the note in which reparation is refused, even if he should have been mistaken in supposing that he was in danger of attack. It will be noted that this is, on the part of the German Government, a full assumption of responsibility for the act of its agent, the submarine commander. But would not that have been expected? If German authority is at war with itself, if the orders of the Government supposed to be supreme are flagrantly disobeyed by a department supposed to be subordinate, would not the Chancellor surely choose to incur the reproach of a broken promise rather than reveal to the foes now encircling Germany the desperate crisis in her home affairs?

This explanation is at once the most charitable and the most ominous, for Germany the most alarming, that could be suggested. If discord rages within while foes assail without, what must be the condition of the empire? The Chancellor, of course, would stick at nothing to conceal it. For us it mends matters not at all. Our own position might well be more difficult, our problem more serious, if it should prove to be true that we have to deal with a Government no longer able to control its armed forces or to make good its assurances and obligations.

PEACE, PERTURBED SPIRIT!

Mr. William Barnes's Albany Journal is saddened and pained. We have missed the reference, but "the press "has referred to the Constitutional "Convention as a 'reactionary' "body." "Reactionary to the days of the decline of Rome," cries Mr. Barnes mournfully, gazing at Mr. Gibbon's history on the revolving bookcase. Truth is that "the pitiful decline" of character that is typical of the day can be explained only "on "the theory that so much has been "asked of the human mind that it "has broken down." All this weight of woe because the proposed amendment intended to prevent widows' pensions and State aid of a similar sort to individuals was beaten in the Constitutional Convention. So Romulus Augustulus and the decline and fall-off are visioned in Mr. Barnes's haggard eyes. The human mind is broken down because certain ideas of Mr. Barnes have not been accepted.

Mr. Barnes's own salient and dynamic character has not broken down. The majority of human minds are still innocent of strain. This September spree of the mercury, this roasting sun piercing the Albanian hills to the marrow, have made even the mighty-limbed Mr. Barnes droop and sag. When the weather reforms he will become a Stoic again, and Romulus Augustulus and the rest of the decadents will compose their togas, quit dancing on the table of the editor of The Albany Journal, and go to sleep again in the pages of Mr. Gibbon.

THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT AS RAILWAY BUILDER.

The National Transcontinental Railway reaches from Moncton, N. B., to Winnipeg, Manitoba, 1,804 miles. Planned by the Liberals in 1903, the line west from Winnipeg to Prince Rupert was to be built by the Grand Trunk Pacific, the eastern division, from Moncton to Winnipeg, by the Canadian Government. The Grand Trunk Pacific was to lease, equip, operate, and maintain the eastern division for fifty years after its completion, at a rental of 3 per cent. a year on construction cost after the first seven years. The Grand Trunk Pacific has declined to fulfill the agreement on the ground that the so-called completed division is not complete, and more particularly because the Government has spent so much in building it that it can't be operated without loss at a 3 per cent. rental on cost. Here the story of this Government venture in the railroad business becomes profitable for instruction and reproof to the brethren of the Government ownership school in this country.

In 1903 the Minister of Finance made "a liberal estimate" of the total cost, $61,415,000, a little over $34,000 a mile. By Sept. 30, 1911, $109,000,000 had been eaten up; the Chief Engineer calculated that by the time the road was done, it would have eaten up $161,300,000, without interest. Had it been then completed, the Grand Trunk Pacific would have had to pay rent on that sum, with interest of $18,700,000 added, a trifle of $5,400,000 a year.

But the ball was still rolling. At the end of 1914 the road had eaten up $173,000,000, not counting interest, almost $99,000 a mile, nearly three times "the liberal estimate" of the Liberal Minister of Finance. The Conservatives came to power. Here was meaty matter of investigation. A Government Commission was set at work. Making all allowance for partisan zeal, it should be remembered that the Chairman of this Commission used to be General Manager of the Canadian Pacific, and is now General Manager of the Canadian Government railways. The Commission found that at least $40,000,000 was "needlessly expended" in building the road, not counting what was wasted "in building the railway east of the St. Lawrence." It found that should the Grand Trunk Pacific begin to pay interest on construction cost in 1922, the Government road would have cost $234,651,251. A lovely light on Government business methods is shed by the report. For eight years not a man on the Government board in charge knew anything about building or operating railroads or had ever engaged in either work. The location of the line was so Gilbertian that the very words of the report must be used:

> Having decided upon the design, the Commission proceeded to find a country to fit the design. It may seem incredible, but it is the fact that it was assumed that the road would at once receive the maximum business it was possible to carry over a single-track, low-grade road. That there was an entire lack of business along the line does not seem to have occurred to them. The Government and the Commission settled on the design of the road before a reconnoissance survey had been made, simply guessing at its cost.

Naturally the contractors took advantage of these innocents. Only five bid for 806 miles; only eleven for the whole work. It was sublet to sub-contractors, who in case of a private line, subject to common sense, would have bid on their own hook. The eleven made $8,800,000 on the sublet contracts. Contracts didn't always go to the lowest bidders; some $3,300,000 more than their due was paid to contractors on account of a muddling classification of work. To summarize in part the bill of waste:

> That $6,200,000 could have been saved by the adoption of different grades; $2,400,000 by the adoption of curves of a shorter radius; $2,947,227 by the use of wooden trestles instead of fill and steel structures; $3,250,000 by the acceptance of an offer from the Grand Trunk Pacific to fill wooden trestles at 25 cents per cubic yard; $2,750,000 by the adoption of pusher grades across the Little Salmon River Valley and at La Tuque, and $679,692 by the construction of six miles of additional track where the statute provided for a single track, but where the Commission built double track.

And so on, further than we can go, but the payment of $7,950 to one man for political work under pretense of a damage claim is too good to lose. Incredible incompetence, gigantic extravagance, (including $4,500,000 for shops which, according to the investigators, were not authorized by law, and are twice too big, anyway,) the worst business methods: a proud record of paternal railroad building. Naturally, the Grand Trunk Pacific refused to pay some $3,000 a mile a year for a road through an unsettled country, and cut to fit the country. The Government has its treasure on its hands. It is operating the road doubtless as successfully as it operates the Intercolonial, which ran behind some $160,000 in 1913.

Government, borrowing money at cheaper rates than corporations can, can build and run railroads more cheaply than they. So the Government ownership folks. Tell that to the taxpayers of Canada.

WHERE CARRANZA STANDS.

If the Government of Carranza should be officially recognized by President Wilson, that Government would be held legally responsible for the loss of life and property caused by the recent uprisings against Americans on the border between Nuevo Laredo and Matamoros. Carranza now claims to have complete control of that particular part of Mexican territory, while disclaiming all responsibility for the outlawry. Americans do not charge him with responsibility. But they feel that his boast of control in this particular neighborhood has been conclusively disproved. In other parts of Mexico which he boasts of controlling his authority over the inhabitants is equally weak. Yet Carranza is still determined to hold out against all reason, and reject offers of friendly assistance. He will consent to a conference on international matters, but will not send delegates to a conference to consider Mexico's internal affairs. He is very anxious, however, for the American Government and people to take an interest in those internal affairs of Mexico. He is employing a large number of alert men to stimulate that interest. The agents of his propaganda in the United States were never more active than now.

They are supplying the Washington correspondents with reports of his military progress of which we get no satisfactory confirmation in the news we receive directly from Mexico. A pamphlet written by Charles A. Douglas, "counsel of the Constitutionalist Government," sets forth some of the plans to which that Government is supposed to be pledged. These include agrarian reform without confiscation, an equitable distribution of the land which the Government still possesses, the restoration of tracts of which communities or individuals have been illegally dispossessed, fair and impartial valuation of property for the purpose of taxation, abolishment of exemption from taxation and all other special privileges, religious liberty with the leys reforma of Benito Juarez continued in force, a restoration of municipal self-government, and the establishment of an efficient and honest judiciary. Carranza has also definitely arranged his plan of action for the institution of a provisional Government, with himself as its head, to control the country until arrangements can be made for an election under the restored Constitution.

The program thus set forth is attractive. In order to carry it out Carranza must first have the recognition of our Government and be enabled to borrow, through American bankers, a large sum of money. Recognition he cannot obtain until he has conclusively proved his right to it, and no financiers would lend him money, even after recognition, if they were not perfectly satisfied of his ability to pay interest and principal. The execution of his program would require administrative ability of the highest order. If Carranza is convinced that he possesses that ability he can do no better than to accept the good offices proffered by the United States and the Latin-American republics and take part in the proposed conference of all the factions. His program could hardly fail to receive the approval of that conference. It embodies all the ideas on which the revolution which has almost destroyed Mexico within five years was ostensibly founded. But Carranza, unaided, cannot put his own ideas into execution. He lacks the power. His claim to control a large part of Mexico is not borne out by the facts. His agents insist that he exerts authority in many States, including the State of Mexico. Yet a Carranzista agent has complained within a few days that Villa is circulating his own fiat money in Toluca, the capital of that State, which is only a short distance from the national capital. Present or early recognition of Carranza, in the circumstances, would only place upon his shoulders a heavy burden he is obviously unable to bear, and lead to new disasters.

FOR DEFENSE ONLY.

The destruction of public monuments in many cities, of cathedrals, art galleries, and libraries; the pitiless slaughter of noncombatants, the bomb-throwing from aeroplanes which has killed women and children, the murderous raids on English coast towns by Zeppelins, should remove from the minds of persons not abnormally devoted to a policy of nonresistance all objections to military preparedness. The use of asphyxiating gases and flaming liquids in warfare at a time when civilization had supposedly overcome barbarism, if it had not wholly rid itself of the danger of war, must convince everybody that a nation which is to survive must be able to protect itself. A little more than a year ago nobody in England believed it possible for German flying machines to sail over that country and work destruction. Yet they have lately thrown bombs in the very heart of London. War in its most terrible form is existent, and we may be at the beginning of a protracted era of war.

The military preparedness which is demanded in this country, which most of the people are determined it shall have, but a small, vociferous minority condemns, is not fairly to be associated with the idea of militarism. That implies a huge permanent military establishment, strong enough to give a nation's Government a military character. The official plans for an increase of our regular army are moderate. They will leave it still the lesser force, in point of numbers, in the nation's first line of defense. There is surely no hint of militarism in the proposed development of the National Guard, in the plans for the effective military training of citizens who are not members of the Guard, in the establishment of a military reserve. For the development of the navy the plans are necessarily more extensive. The navy of the United States, as President Wilson has said, "must stand upon an equality with "the most efficient and most prac-"tically serviceable." It is difficult to understand why any loyal American can fail to support plans for the protection of our country as sound and well-considered as these, or lose a single opportunity to encourage their execution.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Conditions Inviting Disaster. The very worst of highway perils, of course, are those created where a railway crosses a much-traveled road at grade. These, however, are not the only dangers at crossings to which vehicular and pedestrian traffic is subjected, and among the most serious of the others that exist on Long Island—where automobiles so multitudinously abound—is one in Nassau County and the town of North Hempstead.

This "bad place"—this pressing invitation to the disastrous accident that is sure to come—is about two miles north of Lakeville, where the Little Neck road intersects almost at right angles the Mineola-Manhasset road. There the former is straight and the latter runs on a double or reversed curve. The approach to the crossing from every one of the four directions is a cut through banks on both sides something like ten feet high—perhaps a little more. In other words, the two roads cross at that distance below where was once the summit of a little hill. Nobody on one road, whether coming from right or left, can catch even a glimpse of anybody on the other until he has moved into the area where the two roads are one. Then, if both of two automobiles are moving rapidly, a crash is almost inevitable, and even if only one is doing so, collision is avoided with difficulty.

To cut down the obstructing banks, so that the users of one road could see betimes those on the other, would be a task neither hard nor expensive, and until it is performed the township or county authorities are carrying a heavy moral responsibility and one likely at any moment to turn from moral to pecuniary. Of course, collisions between automobiles at this point, as everywhere else, would not occur if everybody exercised sufficient care, but to be sufficient the care would have to be more, human nature being what it is, than can be expected from the majority of automobilists. Come to a full stop before making the crossing all of them certainly will not do, and nothing less, with the roads as they are, would insure perfect safety or even a close approach to it. Moreover, only those familiar with the locality know or can know the need or wisdom of such a halt just there, for others are right on the crossing before they realize that there is one.

Why Should the Years Be Divulged? In a letter printed on this page yesterday one of our correspondents protested against the publication by newspapers of the revelations as to age which the law extorts from everybody before he—or she—can get a marriage license. At first thought the heat of the protest, especially if the thinker was masculine, seemed merely amusing. It really is more than that, however, and while it certainly is not desirable to forbid newspapers to publish anything in public records that for any one of many reasons seems to them worth printing, there is at least room for argument whether the information as to ages in question should or should not be "public."

That what are called vital statistics are of high importance and can hardly be kept too fully is unquestionable by anybody who knows their scientific uses, but to none of those uses is it particularly essential that the ages of brides and grooms should publicly be linked with their names, and the giving of more than a little not altogether unreasonable pain to many women and to some men as well perhaps might be avoided by keeping separate the records of the names and the ages.

It is true that nowadays not a few women, even when approaching or past the fatal 40, seem to have lost the fierce determination to keep their ages secret that once characterized the whole feminine sex or most of it. The truly modern spinster is often neither ashamed nor afraid to tell how old she is, her independence being such that she has no apprehension of the consequences, social or economic, that would or might follow the disclosure. It seems only fair, however, that she and her less advanced or less fortunate sisters should be allowed to use their own discretion and act on their own preferences in a matter so purely and strictly personal. Getting old is bad enough in itself, and in several respects enough of a handicap, to make any unnecessary additions to its woes something to be avoided when to do so is easy and involves no appreciable injury to anybody or anything.

In some of the suffrage States this problem has been solved by making the women swear only that they are "of voting age." That is quite definite enough for franchise purposes, and something like it might do for the Marriage License Bureau, or at least for its public record. Have the statisticians anything to say on the question?

AS FOREIGNERS NATURALIZE.

Some Statistics Which Rate the English Well Toward the Front.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

W. D. B. writes to THE TIMES and inquires about the naturalization of Englishmen in the United States. The following table, taken from the Government statistics at Washington, shows where they stand as to percentage in comparison with other nationalities. I give only the first seven nationalities mentioned in the table. Welsh, 69 per cent.; German, 69 per cent.; Irish, 67 per cent.; Swiss, 61 per cent.; Scandinavian, 60 per cent.; English, 59 per cent.; Scotch, 56 per cent.

The Germans have been praised for becoming citizens and the English, though not having the same incentive, have been censured for not becoming naturalized. The table, however, shows that they are only 1 per cent. behind the Scandinavians and 2 per cent. behind the Swiss. Otherwise they would be third on the list, as the Welsh and Germans are equal. The table further shows that there are twenty-one other nationalities below the English.

Why not censure the Irish for letting the Welsh outstrip them? Or the Scotch because their percentage is below even that of England? Or we might pick on Austria, which has a percentage of only 24, less than half that of the English, or on the Hungarians, who show only 14 per cent., less than one-quarter that of the English? And why not praise the Welsh equally with the Germans? Naturalization Commissioner Charles A. Weiser in a recent interview said that in this vicinity the Russians are ahead of even the Germans and Welsh in the matter of naturalization. STATISTICS.

New York, Sept. 1, 1915.

A Flag Is What We Will.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter of Edward J. Burke expressed exactly what have been my own thoughts recently—that a sort of "neutral" patriotism should be encouraged at this time, a calling attention to the flag as a symbol of our country and all it means to each one of us. When it was seen in Canton the Chinese described it as "the flag that is like a flower."

To the Secretary of the Interior, Franklin K. Lane, the flag spoke thus:

> I am whatever you make me, nothing more. I am your belief in yourself, your dream of what a people may become. Sometimes I am strong with pride, when men do an honest work, fitting the rails together truly. Sometimes I droop, for then purpose has gone from me, and cynically I play the coward. But always I am all that you hope to be and have the courage to try for. I am song and fear, struggle and panic, and ennobling hope. I am the day's work of the weakest man, and the largest dream of the most daring. I am the Constitution and the courts, statutes and statute makers, soldier and dreadnought, drayman and street-sweep, cook, counselor, and clerk. I am the battle of yesterday and the mistake of tomorrow. I am the mystery of the men who do without knowing why. I am no more than what you believe me to be, and I am all that you believe I can be. I am what you make me, nothing more. My stars and my stripes are your dreams and your labors. They are bright with cheer, brilliant with courage, firm with faith, because you have made them so out of your hearts, for you are the makers of the flag, and it is well that you glory in the making.

New York, Sept. 3, 1915. W. A. CORNER.

Obedience.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The suggested plan of military training in our schools and colleges is a good one even aside from the necessity of national defense. It would teach children and young men more respect for law and order and the rights of others. Most men mentally revolt when ordered to do anything by a superior in business. This is because they were not taught to obey when they were children. We would all get along better with our employers had we been taught obedience when we were young. C. H. R.

New York, Aug. 28, 1915.

Sailors Who Can't Swim.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The other day, in talking with a young man who had been in the navy for some years, I was astonished at the story he told me—that two-thirds of the men in the navy could not swim, and if they happen to fall overboard they sink like a log and are generally drowned! If this be true, as I think it is, I hope the Secretary of the Navy will issue an order making it compulsory for every man in the navy to know how to swim well.

JOHN HENRY SMITH.

New York, Sept. 4, 1915.

Shocking News from Home.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent issue of THE TIMES I read, with some amazement, the letter of Jefferson D. Davis, protesting against the removal by Mr. Bryan from the State Department of the historic desk belonging for generations to the office of the Secretary of State. Can such things be? I have been in Mexico since Madero was assassinated.

L. S. MAILLEY.

Guantanamo, Aug. 20, 1915.

WHERE?

A birdsong floated on the air a moment's span;
'Tis gone, Cherie!
The sails that reveled in the sunset's molten gold
Are lost, Cherie!
A little time the tall ships rose and fell
Upon the wild sea's ivory-crested lips,
The swart night dropped; the tempest sang her dirge—
Flown is the bird and scattered are the ships.

On what dim-vistaed shore do Caesar's legions march?
Ah, where, Cherie?
Where nods the Man of Destiny whose dream was power?
Ah, where, Cherie?
Yet ocean-locked the lost Atlantis sleeps;
The mart of Venice molds in slow decay;
The rumored beauty of Dusk Egypt's Queen
Lived, like the rose's perfume, but a day.

Where sounds the old Greek music of the wood and stream?
Ah, where, Cherie?
Where pales afar the scented blush of dawns that were?
Ah, where, Cherie?
The river's breath that dims the misty vale
At eventide is one with you and me—
A kiss, a tear, and laughter—more or less—
A true heart's love and then—Eternity!

R. R. GREENWOOD.

HOW A CITIZEN WAS MADE.

A Dingy Room, a Few Hurried Words, and It Was All Over.

New York, Sept. 8, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the report of the Friends of Peace Convention, at Chicago, I read these words: "'There can be no doubt,' said Francis L. Dorl, editor of the pro-German Vital Issue, and one of the leaders of the convention just ended, 'that in case of war with Germany many persons acting privately will refuse actively to support this Government. Who can blame them? Personally, I shall oppose any official stand by this organization to that effect.'"

This statement from Mr. Dorl leads me to make an observation on the nature of the initiation gone through when taking out one's naturalization papers. Some ten years or so ago I brought out my first papers, but when the time for the second papers had arrived I had moved to California, and so in this way neglected my duty. And as the courts have recently decided that after a certain lapse of time—seven years, I think—these first papers are invalid, I was obliged to repeat the requirement. So last Friday it was my privilege to go down to the bureau and take out my first papers again. And the observation I wish to make in regard to that experience is that, in my judgment, it is not rendered sufficiently absolute and impressive. I was not made to feel, nor do I think was the applicant who stood with me, and whose English was very broken, made to feel, that we were taking upon ourselves a great privilege and a great responsibility and a very solemn vow of surrender. The hall is a very dingy-looking place; the rooms on the top floor of the Post Office are anything but attractive. We were told to raise our hands and so take the oath of fidelity, but I have not the slightest idea what the words were that were mumbled, and I feel confident that the man by my side was even more in the dark.

I think the formality of receiving citizens into a new and noble allegiance ought to be made a decidedly impressive one. It is in some ways just as sacred a matter as uniting with the church, and I think it ought to be surrounded with a dignity and seriousness that do not seem to characterize it at present. If it were so surrounded, I think perhaps good results might follow. We might hear less in the future years about this hyphenated business, and we might read less often doubtful remarks of the nature quoted above.

MALCOLM JAMES MacLEOD.

To Banish the Rat.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent edition of THE TIMES, the writer was interested in the article regarding the trouble from rats on Riker Island.

Before coming to Scranton I was located in a mill, situated on a river bank, and in the Fall of the year we were always troubled with rats, in large numbers, which caused great damage and annoyance, and we, therefore, were very much interested in eliminating the pest. The thing that we found most efficient in this line was a bacteria called azoa, which will not affect dogs or cats or poultry, or pets of that nature, but will inoculate the rats, and, as the bacteria develops, it destroys the animal. Rats being cannibalistic in their nature, feed on one another, and in this way they distribute this disease among themselves and work their own destruction. In the experiments that were made with this bacteria in its early stages, some of it was used on isolated farms, and later rats were found to be destroyed by this material three to five miles from the original place in which it was fed. I believe if this were used at Riker Island it would materially relieve the situation, and therefore thought I would send you my experience; and would ask you to kindly forward same to Commissioner Davis.

H. C. BAILEY.

Scranton, Penn., Sept. 1, 1915.

The Whereabouts Bureau Abroad.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You are giving considerable prominence to the suggestion concerning the establishment of a bureau of whereabouts, and rightly so, for it is a very good thing. But may I remind you that in far-away barbarian lands—Germany in particular—there exists a law according to which all changes of addresses must be submitted to the police. It is a very simple and easy proceeding; each household is provided for on the printed cards. It behooves the responsible head of the household to insert name, &c., of any newcomer on arrival and send the filled-out card, "free post," to the nearest police station. No one is barred. Of course, all hotels, boarding houses, &c., have to follow the same rules. Neglect is severely punished, incorrectness even more so. The result is that the police have a complete record of every person residing in the town, and any one has the privilege of obtaining information as to the "whereabouts" of the one he seeks absolutely free of charge. Seems simple, does it not? But I fear that in this free country of ours many would object. H. U. N.

New York, Sept. 8, 1915.

Books for Belgian Soldiers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Nothing can do more to alleviate the sufferings of wounded soldiers than to give them literature in their own language. There is a real need among wounded Belgians in this country for books in French or Flemish, (especially works of history, travel, and novels, books on electricity, mechanics, iron and wood work, motoring, &c.)

Many people possess surplus literature of this kind, which is of little value to themselves, but would be the greatest possible boon to wounded soldiers. We appeal earnestly for gifts of this kind.

For the most part they will only be lent out, but we propose also to send a proportion of the books received to the Belgian prisoners in Germany.

All parcels should be addressed to Mme. Carton de Wiart, 25 Guilford Street, Russell Square, London, W. C.

Lady FLORA LUGARD.
Mme. L. CARTON DE WIART.

London, Aug. 18, 1915.

A Good Exercise Neglected.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter from E. E. Rittenhouse, "Are Americans Deteriorating Physically," is interesting.

The auto, in my opinion, is responsible for the deterioration of the muscles and the heart by reducing the time formerly spent in walking, one of the best means to retain health. Citizens seldom rode in the old days of buses and horse cars; even the well-to-do walked to and from their places of business. But nowadays the remark is heard: "Call my car," or from those who do not own one: "Call a taxi!" Instead of a "constitutional" it's: "I motored to this or the other place." What pleasure there is in always riding I cannot understand.

EDWIN BARRY WILLCOX.

New York, Sept. 8, 1915.

For Cotton Growers Only.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Perhaps you can explain to my befuddled brain why the Secretary of the Treasury would place $30,000,000 with banks in the South, free of interest, so that the cotton farmers may have the benefit of cheap loans. Why only the cotton farmers? In some sections the farmers raising flax, or onions, or beets, &c., though not so large in numbers as those raising cotton in Mr. McAdoo's native section of the country, may be in even more dire straits, and therefore just as much entitled to the paternalism of the Government. L. H. B.

New York, Sept. 8, 1915.

Life Preservers Out of Reach.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I agree with "W. C. F. F." in regard to the inaccessibility of life preservers on pleasure or excursion boats. Besides being boarded in high above one's head they look ageworn. I have never seen the rods with brass hooks mentioned by Mr. Hirschewitz, but, even if they were handy, I wonder how many excursionists would use them in time of panic. VIOLA STICH.

New York, Sept. 7, 1915.

SUFFRAGIST ANSWERS EX-JUDGE CULLEN.

Women Are Physically Fit for the Franchise, She Says, and Their Influence Is Needed to Better Conditions.

By IDA HUSTED HARPER.

New York, Sept. 10, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When a former Judge of the highest court of the great State of New York presents the case for the opponents of woman suffrage, we may properly consider that the highest authority has spoken. The statement of ex-Judge Edgar M. Cullen in THE TIMES of Sept. 3 therefore challenges attention. He objects to granting the ballot to women for the following reasons:

(1.) "All government rests on force, and no one would suggest imposing upon women the duty of fighting for the country."

The advocates of woman suffrage supposed that after the work of women during the present colossal war this objection never again would be made. Women in all the European countries have given their lives in the service of the Red Cross; they have taken up and carried on every kind of business left by the men who went to the front; they have planted, tended, and gathered the crops to feed the soldiers; they have cared for the aged and the children; they have suffered agonies indescribable. In all the countries where war is raging they are giving every hour of their time, every ounce of their strength to duties that are just as essential to the protection and defense of a nation as those performed by the troops in the field. Some woman has risked her life to produce every soldier in the army. All of these things represent the share of woman in every war, and what right have men to ask that in addition to her own she shall also bear a part of their—the actual—fighting, or be denied a voice in her government because she cannot defend her country? In not one of the United States is the ability to bear arms made a requirement for voting, and many classes of men are legally exempted from going to war—among them the Judges of the courts.

(2.) "There are physical reasons peculiar to women that also disqualify them in the discharge of other necessary duties of the male citizen to the State."

Not one of these duties is specified. It used to be said that women could not serve on the police force, but several hundred are now doing so successfully in various cities. They may not be able to use the billy and the revolver, but their own especial work is just as necessary for the protection of society. Communities no longer depend upon individual citizens to put out fires, but have a fire department paid out of the public taxes, to which women contribute their pro rata share. Individual men no longer work out their road tax; they pay something into the public treasury to have it done, just as women do. Whatever the necessary duties to the State may be that women are disqualified by physical reasons from performing, it will be found that they are doing something else that the State needs quite as much. For instance, a woman might not be able to act as janitor for a school building, but if she taught the school she might be just as well qualified to vote as he. Women might not be equal to digging the subway, but if they made a home and raised the children for those who were digging it, they would be contributing to whatever value it might be to the community. Ability to serve the State is never made a requisite for voting, but if it were it would be found that women could prove just as good a claim as men.

(3.) "Nor does the possession of property necessarily entitle them to vote. Except in rare instances the fortunes possessed by women have not been acquired by them, but proceed from men, so that these fortunes have been at some time represented in the Government."

This argument would apply in exactly the same degree to sons who inherited, but such is not the case anywhere in the world where the vote depends on property. The law, which Judge Cullen says "has abolished practically all the old restrictions on the personal and property rights of women," regards all the accumulations during marriage as the possession of the husband, which would support his contention that women, whether widows or daughters, received only what had been acquired by men. As "property does not vote" in the United States, it is not worth while to argue this point, but it does seem as if the women who have to pay the taxes ought to have a vote just as men have on the levying and spending of special assessments.

Laws for women are gradually improving in all States, but they are far from just in a great many, and New York is one of them. When Governor Whitman was District Attorney he said to the present writer: "Women never will have exact justice in the courts while Judges are elected and women are not voters." Every lawyer knows this to be true. They may appeal to the sentimental emotions of Judge and jury in certain kinds of cases, but in general litigation they are at a disadvantage. Judge Cullen censures "women's misplaced faith in the efficiency of a statute," but if he will recall the thousands of bills presented every year in Congress and Legislatures—the 725 proposals to the present Constitutional Convention—he will have to admit that this faith is not entirely confined to women.

The Judge refers to the law enacted eight years ago "by the influence of women under the leadership of a high ecclesiastical dignitary" making adultery a crime, which, he says, "courts, prosecuting officers, and the whole community have seen fit to utterly ignore." That might be ground for disfranchising the courts, the prosecutors, and the men of the community, but not the women.

He cites the success of the teachers in getting the equal pay law as showing that women do not need the ballot. He ignores the fact that this required six years of herculean effort; that the basic reason of its adoption was the enormous number of votes back of these women through the men of their families, and that the largest single suffrage society in New York today is that composed of the women teachers.

Judge Cullen wisely sidesteps the demand of working women for the ballot, dismisses it with a sentence. Their need of it is so evident as to make discussion superfluous. He also shows discretion in saying: "I have purposely refrained from referring to what I fear may be the evil effects of the entry of women into politics, both on their own character and on the esteem in which they are held by men." If he would search the States where women have been voting for years he could find no evidence whatever of any such evil effects, because they do not exist. The stories he may have heard are wholly the result of the overheated imagination of anti-suffragists who are short on facts.

"What do the women expect to gain by the suffrage?" he asks. First of all, they expect to gain self-respect and greater respect from men. They expect that their opinions on matters relating to social and civic questions will have more weight and that they will have power to bring about beneficial changes. They expect that political parties will be more careful in the choice of candidates and that the influence of women will secure better enforcement of the laws. They expect to prove themselves worthy of the trust that New York men will place in their hands on Nov. 2.

IDA HUSTED HARPER.

UNDER GREEK RULE.

The Principle of Nationality in the Balkans and Asia Minor.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The long article by Mr. Polyzoides, editor of the Greek daily, Atlantis, upholding the application of the principle of nationality in the Balkans and in Asia Minor, is illuminating. But may I ask Mr. Polyzoides on what principle Greece holds the territory conquered from Turkey in the recent Balkan wars?

The report of the International Commission to inquire into the cause and conduct of the Balkan wars (on Page 195) shows the following statistics:

> The total numbers of the various nationalities in a territory a little larger than the portion, in the same region, ceded to the Greeks by the Turks was as follows: Bulgarians, 329,371; Turks, 314,854; Greeks, 236,755; Wallachians, 44,414; Albanians, 15,108; Gypsies, 25,302; Jews, 68,206; miscellaneous, 8,109. Total, 1,042,119.

And on what principle does Greece claim portions of Asia Minor, where the Turks, everywhere except in the City of Smyrna, are in a majority? A. SHUKRI.

Columbia University, N. Y., Sept. 8, 1915.

Mail Destroyed at Sea.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the notes passing between the different Governments regarding submarine warfare, and in the discussions on the same subject in the press, I have not seen any emphasis laid on the direct interest which the United States Government has in the safe carrying of the mails between Europe and America. These mails cover, by each appointed steamer, not only the enormous private correspondence of American citizens to and from Europe, but all the orders, shipping advices, and remittances arising under the present vast export and import trade of the United States with the Eastern Continent. Under existing conditions these mails, including also under this term the thousands of parcels and the great blocks of securities frequently sent by mail, must of necessity be carried by the fast merchant steamships of belligerent nations as well as of neutrals. Even when every passenger and member of the crew is saved these mails, for the safe keeping of which the United States Government takes certainly a moral responsibility, are invariably lost. On land it is a crime to interfere with the mails. What is it at sea?

A. T. DRUMMOND, LL. D.

Toronto, Canada, Sept. 6, 1915.

A Woman's Choice.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I, as a professional woman, be permitted to make a few observations about the "natural old maid"? Most of the discussions on this subject seem to overlook the fact that, strange as it may seem, there really are a number of women in this world who are following a profession because they love it. Unlike a man, it is almost impossible for women to marry and be professionally successful at the same time. One might almost imagine from the trend of the Martin article that there were no such things as divorce courts and bitterly endured unions, and that all men, including the most lovable ones, were always eligible. We have been told that a nation may be too proud to fight, and so, without going to ridiculous extremes, may a woman be too proud to marry unless a man measures up to the standards which she has been forced to erect for her own protection. V. W.

New York, Sept. 1, 1915.

DRAMA'S LACK OF ART

Not the Fault of the Producer, but Due to the Nature of Public Demand

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Neither Mr. Murrell's letter in THE TIMES nor Miss Grace Griswold's reference to the condition of the drama seems to throw any light upon the question of what Mr. Murrell calls "a true artistic consciousness in America."

In a former letter on this intricate subject I tried to point out that the only instruction that can be given in art schools must be along purely technical lines. From time immemorial learning to draw and paint from concrete objects has been the basic practice of artists. The course on the "indefinable," which Mr. Murrell advocates as a necessary addition to the curriculum of art schools, is, alas! indefinable, and as such unteachable to a conglomerate art school constituency.

Both your correspondents incline to the belief that too much technique and realism are the causes of the arid state of art consciousness in the United States. This I think is entirely erroneous. It is the "ignorance of aesthetics" that is responsible for the trouble; not in the artist, but in the people. And here we are face to face with an evil which it is most difficult to remedy.

The other night I saw a very artistic revival of an Oriental tragedy in pantomime. Behind me sat two well-dressed Americans. The man expressed his disappointment to the woman beside him. He thought the whole thing was "rotten." The woman acquiesced less vigorously, but evidently did not care for or understand the pageant. Shortly afterward I left the theatre because of the appearance of two comedians with their very vulgar, inane patter. My neighbors were now pleased, laughing as I passed up the aisle.

The proposition here, as in all the arts today, resolves itself into one of commerce. Possibly the manager or owner who put on the Oriental pageant prefers it to the vulgar "turn," but the people do not.

ALBERT STERNER.

New York, Sept. 10, 1915.

Non-Rusting Steel in England.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The statement, published in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Sept. 7, to the effect that the Krupps have developed a process for making steel immune to oxidizing influences is interesting, but it would hardly be fair to give credit for the development of a non-rusting steel exclusively to the "gunmakers of Europe." Thomas Firth & Son, Ltd., of Sheffield, England, put a non-rusting or stainless steel on the market several months ago, and this concern presumably had been working some time on the process, as the product has been developed to a high state of perfection. The Firth non-rusting or stainless steel is especially recommended for table cutlery, but may be used wherever a non-rusting steel is desired and the higher cost is warranted. In a tempered condition it has a maximum tensile strength of from 50 to 55 tons per square inch of cross section, an elongation of 20 per cent., and a reduction of area of nearly 60 per cent. The claim is made that it retains a keen edge, much the same as the best double-shear steel. The non-rusting characteristic is secured, I believe, by the introduction of copper, boron being used to prevent the copper from oxidizing and segregating.

FRED E. ROGERS.

New York, Sept. 8, 1915.

VINCENT ASTORS ARE HOSTS AT NEWPORT

Their Dinner and Dance at Beechwood Attended by a Throng of Colonists.

PRESTON GIBSON'S PARTY

His Dinner and Dance at the Clambake Club for Mrs. Geo. D. Widener—Bathers Crowd Beaches.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 10.—Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Astor gave a dinner at Beechwood tonight with informal dancing afterward, the latter guests coming from several dinner parties, including that of Mrs. French Vanderbilt.

Some of the guests bidden were Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mr. and Mrs. William Woodward, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan, Miss Rose D. Dolan, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph S. Stevens, Francis Roche, Mr. and Mrs. F. Lothrop Ames, James J. Van Alen, Mr. and Mrs. James J. Van Alen, Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden, Mrs. Oelrichs, Mrs. John R. Drexel, Miss Alice G. Drexel, W. Hude Neilson, Miss Anita Grosvenor, Miss Muriel Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll, Miss Dorothea Carroll, Dr. and Mrs. Nicholas Murray Butler, Miss Sarah S. Butler, the Spanish Ambassador and Mme. Riano, Cyril Hatch, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Mr. and Mrs. J. Francis A. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Walter E. Maynard, the Misses Wetmore, Charles E. Sands, Miss Anna Sands, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Frederick Hoffman, Miss Edith Deacon, Miss Jeane Wallace, Miss Freida Pearson, Mrs. Frederic Pearson, Mrs. Gambrill, Miss Elizabeth Sands, Richard V. N. Gambrill, Miss Helen Dorothea Kane, Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Kane, Miss Dorothy Grenville Kane, Herbert C. Pell, Jr., Miss Esther Auchincloss, Dr. and Mrs. Henry Barton Jacobs, the Misses Violet and Dorothy King, Miss Jean Morris, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer, Mr. and Mrs. George Peabody Eustis, Commodore and Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard, Mrs. Henry Clews, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Reynal, Miss Margaret Caperton, Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt, and Miss Gabrielle Warren.

Preston Gibson of Washington entertained a company of Summer residents with a dinner and dance at the Clambake Club tonight, having a floral effect for the dining room close to the sea, and the lawn illuminated. Guests were seated at five tables. While the guests were at dinner the orchestra played, and dancing followed. Colored musicians and vocalists played and sang ragtime songs.

The dinner was for Mrs. George D. Widener of Philadelphia. The guests included Mrs. Richard H. Townsend, Mrs. Fletcher Ryer, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. George Howard, Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Jr., Mrs. Tangeman, Mrs. Oliver Perin, Mr. and Mrs. Charles De L. Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Widener, Mr. and Mrs. Robert K. Cassatt, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton W. Cary, Mr. and Mrs. J. Stewart Barney, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard M. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Woodbury Blair, Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. J. Gordon Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Holden of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. Eldridge Jordan of Washington, Mr. and Mrs. Paulding Fosdick, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan Belmont, Miss Barbara Rutherfurd, Miss Angelica S. Brown, Miss Roberta Willard.

Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Kingsland, H. P. Kingsland, N. R. Travers and E. Curtis, New York; Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hamilton, Jamestown, N. Y., Mr. and Mrs. John B. Blatz and C. B. Barrett, Philadelphia, are at the Muenchinger King.

Midshipmen William and Frank Fechteler, sons of Real Admiral and Mrs. A. F. Fechteler, have joined their mother after completing the cruise of the Naval Academy Practice Squadron under Rear Admiral William F. Fullam.

Today was the warmest in years. At 8 o'clock this morning the temperature reached 79, at noon 91, and at 1 o'clock 93. Bailey's, Hazard's, and Easton beaches were crowded with bathers.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Francis A. Clark gave a dinner tonight and Mrs. Fletcher Ryer entertained at her cottage this afternoon.

It is estimated that 1,600 women are paying taxes here and have no say about the expenditures of money by the City Government.

Governor R. Livingston Beeckman and Mrs. Beeckman have sent out cards for a lecture at their residence, Monday morning by A. Weller of the Playgrounds Association of America, whose topic will be "Changing Leisure from a Liability to an Asset."

Commander Henry J. Ziegemeier, U. S. N., commanding the torpedo flotilla of the Pacific Fleet, has been selected as successor to Commander Rufus Z. Johnston, U. S. N., when the latter comes to the training station here as commanding officer.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Clarkson Potter, A. G. McIlvains, 2d, New York; Miss Elsie Dorner, Washington, visiting Mrs. R. R. Hitt, and Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Whitridge of Baltimore at the New Cliffs, and A. J. Richnay of Cincinnati are registered at the Casino.

Mrs. Gardner Brown of New York is visiting Mrs. Joseph E. Widener.

Mrs. Duncan and Miss Duncan of New York are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Duncan.

Bishop and Mrs. James H. Darlington and family of Harrisburg are at their cottage, the Corners, for a part of the Fall.

Deaconess Ramola Dahlgreen is visiting Mrs. R. I. Gammell.

Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight and Miss Knight entertained a dinner company at the Naval Station tonight, their guests being Mr. and Mrs. George Gordon King, Commander and Mrs. W. W. Phelps, Lieut. Col. J. P. Haines, C. A. C.; Colonel J. W. Ruckman, C. A. C., and Mrs. Ruckman, Captain and Mrs. Roger Welles, Mrs. Richard Welsh, Commander and Mrs. W. D. MacDougal, Admiral Knight, and Miss Knight.

Arnold Watson Essex of New York, who purchased the Bruguiere estate, underwent an operation for appendicitis on Thursday.

French Play in Mrs. Work's Home.

A French play is to be given by Mrs. Herbert Brown at the home of Mrs. John Clinton Work, Oyster Bay, L. I., on Sept. 17, for the benefit of the Union Hospital. The performance will be held under the auspices of Mrs. E. Reeve Merritt, Mrs. George Dyer, Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Mrs. Ormond G. Smith, Mrs. W. S. Gurnee, Jr., Mrs. Harold Pratt, Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany and Mrs. Walter Jennings.

Goodman-Stern Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Goodman of Hartford, Conn., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Gladys Goodman, to Francis Edward Stern, a son of the late George Stern, and of Mrs. Stern of New York. The wedding will take place late this Autumn.

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JOS. H. CHOATE WINS CUP.

His Farm Display the Best at Grangers' Fair in Stockbridge.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 10.—At the Grangers' Fair in Stockbridge, Joseph H. Choate won the cup offered for the best farm display. The second prize was won by Miss Helen C. Butler for products from Lynwood, while two other displays—those of Bernhard Hoffman and J. Woodward Haven, were given third and fourth awards. Miss Ellen King showed the best collection of vegetables, Miss Emily Southmayde and the Misses Hague also exhibiting the class. Mrs. Frederic Crowninshield won several awards for fancy work.

A fair held on the lawn at the mansion, the country place of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Sedgwick in Stockbridge, this afternoon, lured there many of the villa folk and hotel guests. Mrs. Oscar Iasigi was general Chairman, assisted by Mrs. William Marshall Bullett. The Stockbridge Band played during the afternoon, and all of the organizations of St. Paul's Episcopal Church were represented. Miss Mary Weyman was in charge of a fancy table. Mrs. Charles E. Evans, Mrs. Charles A. Bidwell, Miss Gertrude Miller, Miss Mae Wookey, and Miss Edith Tracy also were in charge of booths, assisted by a corps of young people. At the tea table was Mrs. Frederic Crowninshield, the Right Rev. Thomas F. Davies of Lenox and Bishop Atwood of Arizona were present. The fair cleared $700, which raises St. Paul's parish house fund to $5,000.

John Alden Spoor has entered his Clydesdale horses and Frederick G. Crane his Belgian horses in a horse fair to be held in Pittsfield next Wednesday.

Mrs. Lawrence F. Rainsford is visiting with the Misses Mary and Gertrude Parsons at Stoneover.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt, en route from Bar Harbor to their country place at Hyde Park, N. Y., are passing a few days with Mrs. William D. Sloane at Elm Court.

Mrs. William Pollock was hostess at luncheon at Holmesdale this afternoon. Marshall R. Kernochan came to Holmesdale today for the remainder of September.

Dr. Theodorus Bailey has arrived at Naumkeag to visit with Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, who have issued invitations for dinner on Saturday and Sunday evenings.

Barnard Tuckerman has arrived to visit with Miss Emily Tuckerman.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Woodward Haven have returned to Stockbridge from New York and have Bertram Winthrop as their guest.

Mr. and Mrs. John A. Spoor are entertaining Townsend V. Church of New York and Frank Cramer of Chicago at Blythewood in Pittsfield.

Mrs. A. F. Andrews and H. R. Andrews of New York arrived at Heaton Hall in Stockbridge.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Parsons, Mrs. Charles MacNeill, and Major and Mrs. F. D. Evans of New York, and Mrs. L. M. Rowland of Philadelphia arrived at the Red Lion Inn, Stockbridge.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Renshaw and Miss Rosalie Miller of New York, and Albert Fletcher of Boston are house guests of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Chester French at Chesterwood, in Glendale. Miss Margaret French will give a studio dance tomorrow night for the cottagers of the Berkshires.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Hall Walker have issued invitations for a fancy dress ball at Brookside, Thursday evening, Sept. 23. On Wednesday afternoon, Sept. 22, Mr. and Mrs. Walker will give the concluding concert of a series directed by Harry Rowe Shelley.

Mr. and Mrs. Ten Eyck Wendell and Ten Eyck Wendell, Jr., are departing tomorrow for New York.

Mrs. Rodman Wister and Mrs. Robert Holland of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Auguste Vatable of New York, Mrs. M. C. Lewis, Mrs. J. W. Lewis, and J. W. Lewis, Jr., of Greenwich, Conn., and Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Meyer of Bayside, L. I., arrived at the Curtis Hotel.

OFF FOR EUROPE TODAY.

Some of the Passengers on Five Liners—The Arrivals.

Transatlantic liners sailing today and some of those booked to leave on them are:

NEW YORK, (Liverpool.)—Mr. and Mrs. R. Arbuthnot, Miss Helen Arbuthnot, G. H. Blakemore, Mrs. L. Brown, Miss Julia Brown, Mr. and Mrs. P. Buckland, Mrs. A. E. Carpenter, Miss M. Craig, Miss C. K. Cumming, W. W. Davies, Rev. and Mrs. A. C. Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Drexel, Jr., J. Armstrong Drexel, Mrs. P. J. Dunlap, Miss Helen Farrell, Mrs. Ruth Gurnet, Mrs. W. J. H. Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Keeble, A. Kerr, F. B. Kibner, E. King, Miss A. King, Captain F. Ladd, Mrs. Ladd, Dr. H. F. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Palmer, Roland Pope, Miss Florence Pope, Alexander Powell, Miss L. M. Ross, H. G. Salmon, Louis Stair, Jr., Miss M. C. Taylor, Miss E. C. Vigeon, Gerard Wallop, Mrs. O. Wallop, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Willis, and J. M. Woods.

DANTE ALIGHIERI, (Naples.)—G. G. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Wright, Marion Sulsberger, Paul Murphy, O. Edmond, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Morrier, T. R. Waterbury, Miss Edith Davidson, Miss Dorothy Murray, Mrs. Norma Shanks.

ROCHAMBEAU (Bordeaux.)—A. T. Andrew, Mrs. H. Allen, Mrs. L. Briarison, J. Buoy, Mrs. P. Clermont, V. Colson, M. and Mrs. P. L. Day, Miss L. Eyman, Miss E. M. Galloway, F. E. Gray, F. C. Hall, Mrs. S. Hubbard, Miss H. Hubbard, Miss E. Katchlipp, C. Maurer, P. Handin, Miss M. G. Helles, Mr. and Mrs. J. Perry, Mrs. G. Russell, Miss J. Robert, F. Rennie, Mr. and Mrs. C. Story, Miss S. Stiness, Miss P. H. Taylor, G. S. Thompson, J. Wiley, L. M. Wilson.

CAMERONIA (Glasgow.)—A. S. Chalmers, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Corbett, Mrs. A. Gibson, Vincent Hastings, M. Holdu.

AMERICA, (Naples.)—Dr. S. Abraham, Mrs. W. C. Brewster, Mrs. Lillian Hill, the Rev. Francis C. Kelley, D. D.; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Monzali, Miss Maria Pepe, Mr. and Mrs. G. Tupletti.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday on the Lapland from Liverpool were:

Dr. C. B. Banks, C. P. Bennett, A. F. W. Bramley, Sir Ernest Cassel, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Eastman, Miss Joan Eastman, F. G. Harries, A. M. Houston, I. L. Howell, T. L. Gilmour, G. F. Joseph, E. H. Long, W. B. Milford, Morton Prince, J. L. Regan, F. A. Reid, F. B. Robinson, G. F. Rowe, A. P. Sherlock, T. T. Shiels, F. O. Stables, John Stewart, J. E. Talley, Charles Timming, A. C. Turner, C. W. Whitehair.

BOWEN-VAN SANTVOORD.

Attendants for the Wedding at Shadow Brook Farm, Vt., Sept. 25.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 10.—Plans for the wedding of Miss Virginia Van Santvoord, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Seymour Van Santvoord of Troy, to Raymond Brower Bowen of New York at Shadow Brook Farm, the Van Santvoord Summer home near Bennington, Vt., on Sept. 25 at 4 P. M., have been announced. Only the immediate families will be present at the ceremony, but invitations have been issued for a large reception to follow.

Miss Van Santvoord is the daughter of the Chairman of the up-State Public Service Commission. Mr. Bowen is on the staff of The Outlook. The bride will be attended by her sister, Miss Edith Van Santvoord, and Miss Theodora Olcott of Rochester as bridesmaids. George Van Santvoord, the bride's brother, will be Mr. Bowen's best man, and the ushers will be Harold Banghart of Lakeville, Conn, and Thomas Bardon, Jr., of Ashland, Wis. The men of the wedding party were all classmates at Hotchkiss School and at Yale.

Mr. Bowen will be at home with his bride after Nov. 1 at Riverside Park, Riverside, Conn.

CLUB FOR ADVERTISING MEN.

League Will Discuss Advisability of Acquiring a House.

Harry Tipper, President of the Advertising Men's League, has addressed a circular to the members, calling on them to attend a meeting at 47 East Twenty-fifth Street on next Wednesday, to discuss the desirability of acquiring a clubhouse in which the activities of the league can be conducted with greater convenience. The club is to be the centre and culminating point of advertising interests in New York, and the building in view offers facilities which make it ideal for the purposes intended.

The members of the leaue will also be called to amend the by-laws of the association by which its objects are more clearly defined.

EX-COLUMBIA DEAN VAN AMRINGE DEAD

Professor, Loved by His Students, Expires Suddenly in Morristown, N. J., at 80.

54 YEARS IN UNIVERSITY

One of the Greatest Authorities on Mathematics—Head of Columbia Club—Champion of Football.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Sept. 10.—Professor J. Howard Van Amringe, former Dean of Columbia University, died suddenly at the Keeler House this afternoon.

He had been suffering from a weak heart for the last three days and had remained in his room. At 1 o'clock luncheon was served in his room, and when he arose he was stricken with apoplexy and collapsed in his chair. His daughter, Miss Emily Van Amringe, rushed to his assistance, and he begged her to send for a physician, saying, "I think that I am suffering from a stroke." Then he lapsed into unconsciousness and died within an hour.

His son, Guy Van Amringe, a lawyer of New York, was notified, and arrived here tonight and made arrangements to have the late Dean's body taken to Trinity Chapel in New York early tomorrow.

Professor Van Amringe had spent his Summers here for years.

Professor J. Howard Van Amringe, tenderly known to more graduates of Columbia University than any other educator connected with the institution, and said to have been the most popular professor during all the fifty years of his service, resigned from active teaching in June, 1910, after he had been Dean for fourteen years. He was loved by the thousands of students that came in contact with him during his long life, and his scholastic attainments only surpassed the veneration in which he was held.

Dean Van Amringe, known as "Van Am" and as the "Grand Old Man of Columbia," became one of Columbia's immortals in the estimation of its students, when a song was written to him and placed in the Columbia Song Book. Its verses run:

D'ye ken Van Am with his snowy hair,
D'ye ken Van Am with his whiskers rare,
D'ye ken Van Am with his martial air,
As he crosses the Quad in the morning?

CHORUS.

The sight of Van Amraised my hat from my head,
And the sound of his voice often filled me with dread,
Oh, I shook in my boots at the things that he said
When he asked me to call in the morning.

Yes, I ken'd Van Am, to my sorrow, too,
When I was a freshman of verdant hue,
First a cut, then a bar, then an interview
With the Dean in his den in the morning.

But we love Van Am from our heart and soul,
Let's drink to his health! Let's finish the bowl!
We'll swear by Van Am through fair and through foul,
And wish him the top o' the morning.

D'ye ken Van Am with his fine old way,
The Dean of Columbia for many a day?
Long may he live and long may he stay
Where his voice may be heard in the morning.

His Career in Columbia.

Dean Van Amringe's connection with Columbia dated from the day he entered the college as a freshman in 1856. Four years later he was graduated with the degree eof Bachelor of Arts, three years later heceiving his Master of Arts, and in 1890 being made a Doctor of Literature. He receved a number of other degrees, among them were Ph.D., from the University of the State of New York in 1877, and LL.D. from Union College n 1895.

He first taught in the university while still an undergraduate, taking the junior class in Greek, owing to the vacancy caused by the absence of Professor Drisler. He became a full-fledged member of the Faculty in the Fall of his graduating year, when he became one of the nistructors in mathematics. At the end of five years he was promoted to a full professorship in that department and during 1864-5 was also a lecturer in the School of Mines. From 1865 until 1894, he was Professor of Mathematics, and then became Dean of the School of Fine Arts. One year later, he resigned from the school to become Dean of the University.

In 1899, during the absence of Seth Low, he was President of the university. Dean Van Amringe was one of the greatest authorities on mathematics in this country and was a member of the American Mathematical Society and the New York Mathematical Society, of which he was President during 1888-9. He was also a member of the New York Historical Society and the American Society for the Advancement of Science.

In the course of his mathematical work, he was the editor of the Davies Series of Mathematical Works. Dean Van Amringe also wrote the standard "History of Columbia College and University."

Active in Religious Work.

He was active in religious work and was a Vestryman of Trinity Church, a Trustee of the New York Protestant Episcopal Public School, a Trustee of the Society for Promoting Religion and Learning in the State of New York, and was also a Trustee of the Common Prayer Book Society and the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

In addition to his other activities, he was a member of the Century, Metropolitan, Church, and Columbia Clubs, and at the time of his death was President of the latter.

Dean Van Amringe is dear to the memory of Columbia men for his championing of football and other athletics. In 1905, after Columbia has been severely criticised for her football tactics, and the Faculty, in a historic meeting, decided that the sport should be dropped, the Dean was the only friend the undergraduates had. In that meeting he took the stand of the undergraduates and earnestly advocated the game.

After the close of the football season of 1906 more than two thousand students stormed the Faculty Club, where the Dean was at lunch, and, after singing his song, demanded that he make a speech to them on football. They told him they wanted football, and he said: "I know that, but you know I cannot give it to you. You have behaved as I have always known you to behave, with propriety and dignity, and if you keep on there's no telling what you may get."

Columbia will have a football team for the first time this year, and it is said that the Dean's efforts contributed much to the Faculty giving its consent for the university to be again represented on the gridiron.

When it became known, in the Spring of 1910, that the Dean was to retire, the students prepared a monster petition to the Faculty, asking them to place him on the Faculty roll as Dean Emeritus. The parchment was afterward framed and hung in the Trophy room. As a memorial to him, the students presented to the university, the interior decorations of Hamilton Hall, the home of the Academic Department of the university. Many of the pictures composing the decorations are famous and all belong to the an Amringe Memorial Collection.

Tribute From Columbia Alumni.

As a tribute of affection, in March, 1913, the alumni of the university, through their Chairman, Charles Halstead Mapes, presented a bronze bust of the Dean to the Columbia University Club. At that time, the Chairman said: "Van Am has become more than a mere man to us; he's a sentiment. He was right, always right. What the Yale fence is to Yale, the ivy to Princeton, Van Am is to Columbia—a tangible, concrete expression of sentiment to which our memories lovingly cling. He has been the friend of our youth, of our young manhood and now of our prime. This then, is the bust of the friend of each one of us—a friend like the Douglas of old, tender and true. It has come, as I know Van Am would have it come, by popular subscription, a gift from many loving Columbia hearts."

A few days before his retirement Dean Van Amringe became a member of the fraternity of Delta Psi. It was said at that time that his joining a fraternity showed that the Faculty disfavor which had come over them was at an end.

With his death came the ending of the mystery of his age. As a joke he steadfastly refused to give it, and at his birthday party, given by students and alumni in April, 1909, it was variously estimated, one guess, the result of counting the roses sent him, running up to 225. He died in his eighty-first year.

Since his retirement Dean Van Amringe had been Emeritus Professor of Mathematics.

Secretary Pine's Tribute.

John B. Pine of 24 Gramercy Park, Secretary to the Board of Trustees of Columbia University, when he was apprised of the death of Professor J. Howard Van Amringe, late last night, said that he was greatly shocked at the news which would bring sorrow to all Columbia men.

"Dean Van Amringe was held in the highest regard and had the deepest affection of all the trustees and alumni of the university," he said. "His death will be the cause of profound sorrow to all Columbia men. Dean Van Amringe commanded the respect and admiration of all for his scholarly qualities as well as for sterling qualities as a man and a friend to all who met him or knew him."

MISS LINDENMEYR'S WEDDING.

Attendants for Her Marriage to Dr. R. D. Moffett on Sept. 25.

The wedding of Miss Mathilde Margeret Lindenmeyr, daughter of the late Henry Lindenmeyr, and Dr. Rudolph Duryea Moffett, a son of Mrs. James Moffett and the late James Moffett of Brooklyn, is to be celebrated Saturday evening, Sept. 25, at 8:30 o'clock, in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Central Park West and Sixty-fifth Street.

Miss Lindenmeyr will have her sister, Mrs. P. J. Rocker of Beechmont Park, New Rochelle, N. Y., as matron of honor. The flower girls will be the Misses Ellen Lindenmeyr, Dorothy Lindenmeyr, and Marie Lindenmeyr of this city.

Dr. Moffett's ushers will include Archibald N. Milne, Dr. Robert L. McCready, P. K. Sauer, Otto M. Schwerdtfeger, and Carl Eggers of New York, and Allan Klotz of Huntington, L. I. The Rev. Charles Smith will officiate.

Miss Lindenmeyr will give a dinner at Sherry's on Wednesday evening, Sept. 22, for fifty of her friends. Dr. Moffett is to give his bachelor dinner at the German Club, 112 West Fifty-ninth Street, on Monday evening, Sept. 20.

After a short honeymoon trip the couple will make their home at 830 Park Avenue.

MISS HIBBEN ENGAGED.

Daughter of Princeton's President to Wed Professor Robert M. Scoon.

President John Grier Hibben of Princeton University and Mrs. Hidden announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Elizabeth Hibben, to Robert Maxwell Scoon, Assistant Professor of Latin at Princeton.

Miss Hibben is a graduate of Bryn Mawr College, class of '10. Last Winter she was one of a number of young women of well-known families who took the nurse's training course in New York, preparatory to joining in the relief work in Europe.

Mr. Scroon is a graduate of Hamilton College, class of '07, and as one of the first Rhodes scholars received a degree at Merton College, Oxford. He rowed on the Merton College crew while in Oxford, and at Princeton has interested himself in rowing affairs. Last June he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at Columbia University.

No date has been set for the wedding.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt has leased the Amos R. E. Pinchot house at 1,021 Park Avenue for a year, which was occupied last season by Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Astor. Before the death of Mr. Vanderbilt in the Lusitania disaster the family lived during the Winter at the Hotel Vanderbilt.

The wedding of Miss Ruth Lapham, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Henry Lapham of 15 East Fifty-sixth Street, and Gerald Mygatt, a son of the late Lemuel Carrington Mygatt of New York, will be celebrated this afternoon in the Congregational Church at New Canaan, Conn. A reception will follow at the country home of the bride's parents.

Warren McConihe of 44 Park Avenue is sailing today on the Rochambeau, and will join Mrs. McConihe in Paris, where she has been serving as a nurse in a war hospital financed by some prominent New York people since last May. Mr. McConihe will visit England, and they will also tour in Spain before returning to this side.

A concert is to be given for the benefit of the Tuckahoe Day Nursery on Monday at the Gramatan Hotel, Bronxville. Many well-known women of the Summer colony are acting as patronesses.

Mrs. Clarence A. Postley, who has been seriously ill at Stockbridge, Mass., was brought to New York yesterday in a private car, and is at the Ritz-Carlton.

An interesting wedding in town today will be that of Miss Maria Teresa Amador of 130 West Seventieth Street, and Arturo Gonzalez, an attaché of the Consulate of the Republic of Panama in New York. Miss Amador is a grandniece of the late Manuel Amador, who was the first President of Panama.

Sidney W. Fish, who is to marry Miss Olga Wiborg on Sept. 18 at East Hampton, L. I., gave his farewell bachelor dinner last night at the Meadow Brook Club. The wedding is to be quiet, owing to the recent death of Mr. Fish's mother, Mrs. Stuyversant Fish.

Mayor to Go on Excursion.

Mayor Mitchel and Chairman McCall of the Public Service Commission, will be among the Knights who will attend the excursion of the Corrigan Council, Knights of Columbus, on the steamer Mandalay on Sunday. The vessel will leave the Battery at 9:30 A. M., and West 131st Street at 10:30 A. M. The return will be to the Harlem landing at 6 P. M. and the Battery an hour later. The Knights, their families, their sweethearts and their friends will pourney to Highland Falls, near West Point, and remain two hours. The feature of the day will be dancing on the Manadlay. Trophies will be given to the best dancers.

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BOGUS VANDERBILT TO JAIL.

Notorious Swindler Again Sentenced in London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The man who called himself Frederick William Vanderbilt was today sentenced to fifteen months' hard labor for fraud.

He is the same man who, claiming to be a member of the Vanderbilt family in New York, figured in the sensational Austrian emeralds case about six years ago.

The real name of the man sentenced in London is William Lackerstein Joachim, and he has been known for years as a swindler. He insisted that he was a connection of the Vanderbilt family of New York, but this was shown to be false.

In 1911 he was sentenced at the Old Bailey to three years' hard labor for swindling the Misses Taylor, owners of a club in the West End, from whom he obtained five bills of exchange for £1,000 each. To induce them to give him the bills he represented himself as one of the Vanderbilts.

Joachim came to England in 1882 from Calcutta, where his father was a merchant. His first operation was selling shares in an alleged interest in the estates of the Earl of Milltown and Baron Russborough, the supposed proof of his claims having been fraudulently obtained from an attorney in India.

In 1909 he perpetrated the famous Braganza emerald swindle. He went to Berlin and made the acquaintance of Prince Franz Josef von Braganza, from whom he obtained £125,000 on emeralds which were later found to be valueless. At the same time he obtained an additional £200,000 from the Prince for a copper mine that was about to be floated. In these transactions he represented himself as a Vanderbilt.

In 1904, when he was sentenced to a year at hard labor, in the Southwark Police Court, on two charges of obtaining money on false pretenses, he confessed that he had committed bigamy.

Among other claims that Joachim has made in court are that he was an intimate friend of the late King Edward, a Captain in the Royal Navy, a purchaser of one of the estates of the Empress Eugénie, and the negotiator of a loan for the Russian Government.

MAY DROP ORCHESTRAS.

Managers' Demands to Musicians' Federation Unfavorably Met.

The elimination of orchestras in the first-class theares in 700 towns and cities in the United States and Canada may be the result of the answer submitted by the Directors of the American Federation of Musicians to the Directors of the United Managers' Protective Association late yesterday. The answer was given after deliberation on certain demands made by the manegsr at a conference between managers and musicians held Tuesday.

Certain conditions imposed by the local unions of the Federation of Musicians which have long been a source of annoyance to the mangers, were aggravated by the unprofitable condition of theatrical business brought about by the war, so the managers communicated their grievances to the musicians. At the conference, to which representatives of the Federation came from all parts of the country, the managers asked that the demand for season contracts be abrogated and that a uniform minimum number of musicians to constitute an orchestra be adopted. Under the present scheme each local chapter fixes its own minimum.

The answer returned by the board was that in pursuance of the policy of the national body it could not dictate to the locals, which would leave conditions as thty are. A counter-proposal was made by the board to act as aritrators in any disputes that may arise between the managers and individual chapters.

If the temper of the managers before the conference began may be taken as a criterion it does not see mprobable that the offer will be accepted. Individuals speaking for the managers have said that if the musicians would not listen to reason in times when the theatres were experiencing difficulty in keeping open in many cities they would dispense altogether with the services of the musicians.

If this course is adopted upward of 5,000 musicians in the 700 cities will be affected. New York is not concerned in the present controversy, but the playhouses here might easily become involved.

The managers will meet today or early next week to determine their policy.

DIVORCE AFTER ELOPEMENT.

Mrs. Kemp-Jones Sues—Mother Had Warned Her.

Frank Cazenove Jones, Jr., and Gladys Dorothea Kemp ran away and were married in Providence on July 28, 1909. The bride had been a student at Miss Robinson's school in Boston, and the bridegroom was a senior at Harvard. She was 17 and he was 21. Yesterday it became known that some time ago Mrs. Jones sued her young hubband for a divorce through a motion made before Justice Donnelly of the Supreme Court for the appointment of a referee to take testimony, in order that the name of the corespondent, and other details of the action, might not become public. The Court named Charles S. Guggenheimer as the referee.

Unusual attention was paid to the story of the elopement, because Mrs. Kemp, the mother of the bride, had said shortly before the elopement that if her daughter was of marriageable age she would advise her not wed a fashionable millionaire, because much money meant idleness, and idleness was the mother of vices. In June, 1902, Mrs. Kemp had obtained a separation from her husband. She, too, had run away to get married.

Her husband, George Kemp, was a wealthy perfume manufacturer. Mrs. Kemp was the sister-in-law of Kathleen Neilson, who married Reginald Vanderbilt.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Samuel Eliot, Jr., who has been a play reader and director with the Washington Square Players at the Bandbox Theatre, will leave today for Indianapolis, where he will become first director of the Little Theatre Society of Indiana, recently organized. Mr. Eliot is a graduate of Harvard, and spent some time in Germany studying the new movement in the theatre. A farewell dinner was given for him by the Players at the Greenwich Village Inn last night.

Olga Nethersole has selected a one-act pantomime, in five scenes, by Ralph Bunker, a member of the cast of "The Girl Who Smiles" at the Longacre. It is entitled "Mary of Magdalene," and will be given its first performance in London.

Ruth Smith, a vaudeville actress, was stricken with appendicitis yesterday and taken to the Woman's Hospital, where an operation was performed by Dr. William M. Ford of 55 East Fifty-second Street.

A questionaire in which the questioners will write what they wish to know on slips of paper which will be handed to Dr. Kurt E. Schlossingk, who will answer them, will be a feature of the matinees at which the Twilight Sleep pictures will be shown in the Park Theatre next week.

Selwyn & Co. will place "Back Home," the play written by Bayard Veiller on Irvin Cobb's stories, in rehearsal Monday.

Liane Carrera, Anna Held's daughter, has been placed under contract by A. G. Delamater, and will be presented in a musical comedy adapted from a French farce that achieved success in Paris and Vienna.

William Johnston, the tennis champion, visited the studios of the Famous Players yesterday and met the leading players. It is probable that Mr. Johnston will be featured in a picture play in which tennis will play an important part.

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CALLS PERKINS "CLUBMAN."

"Dangerous to Society," Says Frank Moss's Sponsor.

Frank Moss told an audience in the Temple Zion, 166th Street and Forest Avenue, last night that he was the only aspirant for District Attorney who could beat Tammany.

"Can it be that Mr. Perkins thinks he can beat Tammany?" he asked. "Mr. Perkins has done nothing remarkable. He is a man of no accomplishments. The most that he has done is to write indictments. A District Attorney who has charge of fifty lawyers should himself be a good lawyer and able to make a speech."

Mr. Moss read a letter of recommendation from Governor Whitman, and said he had thirty-one Republican district leaders for him and 30,000 Progressives.

In his speech he told his audience that New York was the best city in the world, and assured his hearers that a crime like the lynching of Leo Frank would be an impossibility in this State. Mr. Moss was introduced by Rabbi Brown, who called Mr. Perkins a clubman.

"And the clubman of today is more dangerous to society than the prehistoric club man," he said.

Gen. Benj. F. Fisher Dies at 81.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10.—General Benjamin Franklin Fisher, who was chief signal officer of the United States Army during the civil war, died yesterday on his farm overlooking Washington's headquarters at Valley Forge. He was 81 years old and had had a picturesque career. He was a lawyer and after the war became prominent in financial circles. He was the last survivor of the nineteen Union soldiers who tunneled their way out of Libby Prison and made their way back to their own lines after great hardship. Before he was mustered out General Fisher was breveted Brigadier General of Volunteers. He was frequently commended for gallantry.

Rabbi Zacharia Rosenfeld.

Rabbi Zacharia Rosenfeld, an authority on the Talmudic Law, died on Thursday at his home in St. Louis, Mo., in his seventieth year. He was born in Russia and became a rabbi when 15 years old. His Hebraic library is considered one of the most extensive in this country. He is survived by his wife and several children.

Samuel Sheldon.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., Sept. 10.—Samuel Sheldon, one of the largest broad silk manufacturers in America, died last night at his Summer home at Campgaw, N. J., of acute indigestion, aged 54 years. He was the head of a firm which operates plants in a number of towns in Pennsylvania, New York, and New Jersey.

Obituary Notes.

DAVID HIGSON, aged 60, widely known as a hat manufacturer, and recently general manager at the Amesbury (Mass.) Hat Works, died in Danbury, Conn., yesterday.

Mrs. ELIZABETH RICKERT, wife of Michael Rickert, a barge owner and transportation agent, died on Thursday at her home, 40 Fourth Place, Brooklyn. She was born in Honesdale, Penn., fifty-seven years ago, and was a member of the Ladies' Catholic Benevolent Association and of the Christian Mothers.

Mrs. SARAH L. GARDINER, mother of the Rev. George L. Gardiner and of Mary Frances Gardiner, long a teacher in the public schools of Brooklyn, died from Bright's disease on Thursday at Good Ground, L. I. Her funeral will be held from her late residence, 296 Seventeenth Street, Brooklyn, on Monday.

WILLIAM HENRY DE ZAVALLA, 85 years old, a retired lawyer and one of the few survivors of the Mexican war, died on Thursday at his home, 425 Bainbridge Street, Brooklyn. Mr. de Zavalla was educated in Paris, but never practiced the legal profession much. He confined his activities to the building of houses in the Bushwick section of Brooklyn. He is survived by two sons, both stock brokers in this city.

HENRY BOSCH, a retired merchant and a native of Germany, died at his home, 187 Spencer Street, Brooklyn, on Thursday, aged 80 years. He was an honorary member of the New York Schuetzenbund and long an elder of St. Peter's Lutheran Church. His wife, two sons, and two daughters survive him.

HENRY QUARITIUS, a wealthy hotel owner of Canarsie, died yesterday in the Coney Island Hospital, where he was taken from a bath house at Coney Island on Thursday afternoon following a stroke of apoplexy.

MARGARET HAGAN, for a quarter of a century a teacher in the public schools of this city, died on Thursday at her home, 515 Garfield Avenue, Richmond Hill. She is survived by a sister, Catherine, and a brother, James Hagan.

WILLIAM V. BABCOCK, a civil war veteran and one of the oldest Masons in Brooklyn, died in the Brooklyn Hospital on Thursday in his eighty-third year. Mr. Babcock became a member of St. Albans Lodge, 56, in 1857, and served as its Master in 1883 and 1884. He was also a member of Nassau Chapter, 109, R. A. M.

ALBERT L. SMITH, 80 years old, a retired stock broker, died on Thursday in the Brooklyn Home for Aged Men and Couples, where he had lived for the last eight years. Mr. Smith was 80 years old, a Mason, and left a widow and a daughter.

WILLIAM A. FOUNTAIN, Collector of Taxes in Matawan, N. J., died on Thursday, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. William A. Close of Metuchen, N. J., in his seventy-seventh year.

GEORGE K. CAMP, Assistant Treasurer of the Provident Institute for Savings in Jersey City, died on Thursday, at his home, 80 Fulton Street, Newark, N. J., in his sixty-eighth year. He had been connected with the institute for fifty years.

THOMAS VICKROY, secretary to the Superintendent of Motive Power of the Union Pacific Railroad, died on Thursday in Denver, Col. He was a native of Johnstown, Penn., and had been in the service of the Union Pacific for thirty years.

ARTHUR CAMPBELL BLAGDEN, a member of the law firm of Cary & Carroll, 59 Wall Street, died Wednesday, in Burlington, Vt., in his thirty-second year. His home was at 176 East Seventieth Street, and he was a son of the late Samuel P. Blagden. Mr. Blagden was graduated from Harvard in 1906 and belonged to the Harvard and Racquet Clubs. He also was Secretary and a Director of the Brearley School. His widow, mother, two brothers, and a sister survive him.

Mrs. BESSIE GLASGOW, for thirty years in the hotel business at Atlantic City, N. J., died on Thursday, from heat prostration, at the Beth Israel Synagogue there.

Mrs. THERESA ANDERSON, widow of John Anderson, a pioneer silk manufacturer of Paterson, N. J., died on Thursday, at her home there, in her eightieth year. She is survived by four sons and a daughter, who is Sister Mary Claire.

GEORGE DAVIDSON, cashier of the Tradesmen's Bank of Vineland, N. J., died on Thursday at his home there in his seventy-first year. He was a native of Scotland, and learned the printing business shortly after his arrival in this country. In 1873 he removed to Vineland, and in 1889 became cashier of the bank. He was also treasurer of the New Jersey Training School for eighteen years, and was connected with the Sunday school of the First Methodist Church.

Mrs. ELIZABETH C. DRUMMOND, wife of George E. Drummond, formerly President of the Montreal Board of Trade, died recently in St. Bruno, Quebec, according to news received here yesterday from Montreal. She was formerly Miss Elizabeth Cockshutt of Brantford, Ontario, and was President of the Diet Dispensary and a member of the Women's Canadian and Winter Clubs and the Montreal Art Association.

Mrs. AGNES MATILDA SPENCER, widow of Charles D. Spencer and daughter of the late Francis Spies of Brooklyn, died yesterday at the home of her son, Charles H. Spencer, of 88 Lafayette Avenue, Passaic, N. J. She was 80 years old. With her husband, who was an official of the H. B. Claflin Company, Mrs. Spencer lived in Clifton for many years. In recent years she resided at 109 West Seventy-sixth Street, New York. Her father was prominent in the shipping business in Brooklyn many years ago.

HOTEL FOR WOMEN ONLY

Unmarried women coming to New York City should patronize the Junior League House, 541 East 78th Street.

The terms are moderate, $4.50 to $7.50 a week, including 2 meals on each week day; 3 meals on Sunday.

The Junior League House is an absolutely fireproof Hotel with all improvements, including hot water, electric light, elevator service and telephone.

This Hotel provides an attractive and comfortable home for unmarried women.

Investigate before you settle elsewhere.

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Virginia Cogswell, Manager
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Telephone Lenox 7739.

Benjamin Franklin Bowerman.

Benjamin Franklin Bowerman, for more than sixty years a leading figure among the sugar brokers and merchants of Wall Street, and a member of the firm of Bowerman Brothers, 110 Wall Street, died on Wednesday at his home, 331 West Eighty-fifth Street, in his eighty-fifth year. His business career commenced in 1847, when he became associated with Lee, Dater & Miller in Front Street. In 1854 he joined his brothers, William and Henry, in the sugar business and later became a member of the firm. Henry, although retired from the business, survives him and is in his ninety-fifth year.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged

BASWITZ—LYONS.—Jennie Lyons to Charles Baswitz.

COHEN—GRINSTEIN.—Jessie Grinstein to Emanuel Cohen.

KENDZUR—SAMUEL.—Sadie E. Samuel to Samuel Kendzur.

LANDAU—GOODMAN. — Gertrude Goodman to Arthur Landau.

MAYERS—SUTTHEIMER.—Alice Suttheimer to Leonard C. Mayers.

MULLMAN—TENZER.—Gertrude Tenzer to Mack H. Mullman.

NADEL—COHN.—Ida Cohn to M. J. Nadel.

SHELDON—NEWMARK—Belle Newmark to Sol Sheldon.

Married

GIBSON—CARPENTER.—At St. Thomas's Church, New York City, on Sept. 7, 1915, Marjorie C. Carpenter to Wesley B. Gibson of East Orange, N. J.

RUSSELL—SMITH.—On Wednesday, Sept. 8, 1915, at Twilight Park, Haines Falls, N. Y., by the Rev. Charles Shelton, D. D., Miriam Gray, daughter of Mrs. Benjamin E. Smith, to Thomas H. Russell, Jr., M. D., of New Haven.

SHURE — WECHSLER. — Sept. 5, Evelyn Wechsler to Elias R. Shure.

Brooklyn.

DAVENPORT—MATHEWS.—Sept. 9, Alice C. Mathews to Pierrepont Davenport.

LEASK—HOLLISTER.—Sept. 9, Grace Hollister to John P. Leask.

McCARTHY—DORAN.—Sept. 8, Catherine Doran to John McCarthy.

SHEARER—KENNA.—Sept. 8, Mary F. Kenna to William Shearer.

Jersey City and Newark.

DONOVAN—KEARNS.—Sept. 6, Jersey City, Martha Kearns to Daniel J. Donovan.

JOYCE—RITTER.—Sept. 8, Newark, Cora B. Ritter to George A. Joyce.

MEYER—KRUMEICH.—Sept. 8, Newark, Agnes M. Krumeich to Herbert Meyer.

Long Island.

COHEN—STERN.—Sept. 5, Arverne, Sadye Stern to Sol Cohen.

Died

APPLEGATE. — At Spofford, N. H., on Wednesday, Sept. 8, 1915, Edward G. Applegate, husband of the late Annie E. Applegate, in the 58th year of his age. Funeral services at his late residence, 666 Ocean Av., Brooklyn, on Saturday, Sept. 11, at 10 A. M. Interment Greenwood Cemetery. Pittsburgh papers please copy.

AREND.—On Sept. 10, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. A. Howard, 431 Riverside Drive, Caroline Arend, in her 68th year. Interment, Jacksonville, Fla.

BLAGDEN.—Arthur Campbell Blagden, in his thirty-second year, at Burlington, Vt., on Sept. 8, 1915, husband of Lydia Lawrance Blagden and son of the late Sampel P. Blagden and Julia G. Blagden. Funeral at St. John's Church, Williamstown, Mass., Saturday, Sept. 11, at 3 o'clock.

BLAGDEN.—Holland Lodge, No. 8, F. and A. M. Brethren: You are requested to attend the funeral of our late brother, Arthur C. Blagden at St. John's Church, Williamstown, Mass., on Saturday, Sept. 11, at 3 o'clock.
PIERRE LORILLARD, Jr., Master.
HARRY COMER, Secretary.

BOHANNON.—On Thursday, Sept. 9, at Stamford, N. Y., Bert Bohannon, beloved son of Sarah Bohannon. Funeral from the undertaking parlors of Frank C. Riley, 104 East 12th St., Monday, Sept. 13, at 9:30 A. M.

CHAUDON.—Died at Nyon, Switzerland, on Sept. 8, Mrs. Adolphe Chaudon, formerly of New York. New York papers please copy.

CRANE.—On Thursday, Sept. 9, 1915, John Craig Crane, infant son of Dr. Claude G. and Elizabeth T. Crane of 121 St. James Place.

DUNCANSON.—On Sept. 10, Mary Agnew, widow of William Duncanson. Funeral services at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. John U. Blease, 326 Audubon Av., on Sunday afternoon, 2:30 o'clock.

ELLOR.—At Bloomfield, N. J., Sept. 9, 1915, Samuel Ellor, in his sixty-second year. Funeral services at the Watsessing M. E. Church, Sunday, 2:30 P. M. Relatives and friends, also Bloomfield Lodge, No. 40, F. and A. M., are invited. Interment in Bloomfield Cemetery.

GEBHARDT.—On Friday, Sept. 10, Mary Gebhardt, nee Brown, beloved wife of Henry Gebhardt. Funeral from her late residence, 430 East 142d St., on Monday, at 9 A. M., thence to the Church of St. Pius. Interment in Calvary.

GESECUS.—Marie, widow of Arthur Gesecus and beloved mother of Marie, Erich, and Walter Gesecus and Martha Papenbaum. Funeral services at her late residence, 4,747 Matilda Av., near East 242d St., on Monday, Sept. 13, at 10 A. M. Interment at Woodlawn.

HASELTINE.—At Hoboken, on Thursday, Sept. 9, 1915, George Haseltine, LL. D., aged 86 years. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend funeral services at his late residence, 54 5th St., Hoboken, on Sunday afternoon, Sept. 12, at 4 o'clock. Interment at Haverhill, Mass.

HECKEL.—Thursday, Sept. 9, 1915, at Amityville, L. I., Charlotte Heckel, aged 78 years. Services at Immanuel Lutheran Church, 88th St. and Lexington Av., on Saturday at 2 P. M. Interment private.

IRWIN.—Theresa Mary, (nee O'Mahoney,) wife of the late Alfred J. Irwin. Funeral from her late residence, 250 West 38th, on Saturday, Sept. 11, at 9 A. M.; thence to Holy Innocents Church, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered. Interment St. Peter's Cemetery, S. I.

JAILLET.—At Milford, Penn., on the 9th inst., Emma Watkinson Jaillet, in the eighty-third year of her age. Funeral service will be held in Milford at the residence of her grandson, Lester Jaillet, on Sunday, the 12th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

JENKINS.—On Sept. 7, 1915, at his residence, "Edgewood," Lake Av., Baltimore, Md., Michael, in his 73d year, husband of the late M. Isabelle Jenkins. Requiem mass at the Cathedral on Saturday at 10 A. M.

KELLOGG.—Edward Curtiss, son of the late Edward and Elizabeth L. Kellogg of Wyoming, N. J., suddenly, at Harrison, Me., Sept. 8, 1915, in his 26th year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

KRETSCHMAN.—Nellie Teahan, on Sept. 10, 1915. Funeral Monday, 10 A. M., from her late residence, 280 St. Nicholas Av., thence to St. Joseph's Church, West 125th St.

LIPSON.—Suddenly, on Sept. 9, Charles P., beloved son of the late Herman and Henrietta Lipson. Funeral from chapel of Saul A. Rothschild, 2,003 7th Av., 120th St., Sunday, Sept. 12, 1 P. M. sharp.

LOCKWOOD.—Elisha S., on Friday, Sept. 10, son of the late Jared and Rebecca Lockwood. Services on Sunday from his late residence, 1,387 Dean St., Brooklyn, at 2 P. M.

MACK.—Suddenly, at Somerville, N. J., on Friday, Sept. 10, 1915, Alexander W. Mack, aged 47 years. Funeral from his late residence on Sunday the 12th inst. at 3 P. M. Carriages will meet train leaving foot of West 23d St., C. R. R. of N. J., 12:50 P. M.

MASBACH.—On Sept. 9, at 30 West 73d St., Jonathan, beloved father of Charles, Robert J., and Louis Masbach, in his 95th year. Funeral Sunday at convenience of the family.

MAURY.—Eleanor Maury, suddenly, at Quissett, Mass., on Sept. 9, only daughter of James and Kate Carroll Maury. Funeral 11 A. M., Monday, from house, Morristown, N. J. Please omit flowers.

NICHOLS.—Suddenly, on Sept. 8, 1915, at her home in New York City, Elizabeth G., widow of the late James E. Nichols and daughter of the late Joseph M. and Elizabeth Bliss Griggs of Springfield, Mass. Funeral private.

PERRY.—The death, on Aug. 21, 1915, on S. S. Florizel, of George Perry, an American citizen, is reported by the American Consul at Halifax, Nova Scotia. The legal representatives of deceased can obtain further information by applying to the Department of State, Washington, D. C.

PLACE.—On Friday, Sept. 10, 1915, Mary F., widow of Charles Place, in the 86th year of her age. Funeral service at her late residence, 193 Lenox Av., on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

RAE.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Sept. 8, 1915, Jane Meikle, wife of the late Thomas Rae. Funeral services at her late residence, Ingleside, Talmadge Hill, New Canaan, Conn., on Saturday, Sept. 11, at 1:30 P. M. Carriages in waiting at Talmadge Hill Station for train leaving Grand Central Depot at 12:03 noon. Interment, Lake View Cemetery, New Canaan.

REMY.—Died, on Monday, Sept. 6, at Denver, Colorado, Frederick W. Remy, after a long illness.

SCHMIDT.—Louis, formerly of Hoboken and East Orange, late of 81 Morningside Av., New York. Funeral services at 8 P. M. Saturday evening at Campbell's parlors, West 23d St.

SCHMIDT.—Louis, aged 53. THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d, (Campbell Bldg.) Saturday evening, 8 o'clock.

SCHOONMAKER.—David A., on Sept. 9, 1915, 29 West 39th St., Bayonne, N. J., age 65. Funeral services private; interment at Woodlawn. Kindly omit flowers.

SENFTENBERG.—At Far Rockaway, on Sept. 9, 1915, Leopold, husband of Henrietta and father of Dr. Benjamin F. Senftenberg. Funeral private.

SHAWHAN.—Sept. 9, 1915, D. Bradley Shawhan. Funeral services at residence, 2,787 Boulevard, Jersey City, Saturday, 2 P. M.

SHELDON.—Samuel, suddenly, on Thursday evening, Sept. 9, 1915, at Camp Gaw, N. J., aged 52 years, beloved husband of Ann Sheldon. Funeral services from his late residence at Camp Gaw, N. J., on Monday morning, Sept. 13, 1915, at 11 o'clock. Train leaves Jersey City via N. Y. & Susquehanna and West End R. R. at 9:09 A. M., Hudson Tunnel, 6th Av. and 33d St. station at 8:40 A. M.

SMITH.—Suddenly, on Friday, Sept. 10, 1915, Annie Howard, widow of David Smith. Funeral service at residence of his daughter, Mrs. Richard E. Peck, 67 Davison Place, Rockville Centre, L. I., on Sunday, Sept. 12, at 2 P. M.

SPENCER.—Agnes Matilda Spencer, widow of the late Charles D. Spencer and daughter of the late Francis Spies of Brooklyn, in her 80th year. Funeral at the home of her son, Charles H. Spencer, 88 Lafayette Ave., Passaic, N. J., Sunday afternoon, 2 o'clock. Erie trains, 1:30 from Jersey City.

STARR.—At East Orange, N. J., Sept. 9, 1915, Mary Ellen, daughter of the late Charles and Sarah Ledell Starr, in her 75th year. Funeral service will be held at the home of her cousin, Charles Starr, 42 New England Terrace, Orange, N. J., Saturday, Sept. 11, at 2 P. M. Interment at Mendham, N. J.

VAN AMRINGE.—Suddenly, at Morristown, N. J., Sept. 10, John Howard Van Amringe, former Dean of Columbia College, in the 81st year of his life. Notice of funeral hereafter.

WALKER.—Suddenly, on Sept. 10, Robert L. Walker, native of Glasgow, Scotland. Funeral to be private from his late residence.

WILFORD.—Edith, beloved wife of John N. Wilford, at her late residence, 112 East 236th St., Woodlawn Heights, New York City, on Friday, Sept. 10. Funeral service Sunday, Sept. 12, at 8 P. M. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

YOUNG.—On Thursday, Sept. 9, 1915, Sarah Young, widow of the late James Young. Funeral from her late residence, 3,001 Grand Concourse, (near 200th St.,) on Saturday, Sept. 11, at 12 noon. Interment at convenience of family.

ARMSTRONG.—Harry, 172 West 130th St., Sept. 9. Funeral private.
BENELY.—Martha, 62 West 93d St., Sept. 9. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.
BRENNAN.—Sarah J., 526 West 58th St., Sept. 7.
BYRNES.—Henry, Bellevue Hospital, Sept. 8, aged 57.
CONAGHAN.—Isabelle S., 213 West 13th St., Sept. 9. Funeral notice later.
COOLEY.—Sarah, Sept. 9. Funeral 265 West 125th St., tomorrow, 2 P. M.
DEEGAN.—James, 356 Bleecker St., Sept. 9, aged 15. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.
DOYLE.—Ellen, 1,682 Weeks Av., Sept. 9. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
DWYER.—Helen, 182 East 75th St., Sept. 9. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
FITZPATRICK.—Katie, 52 Beaver St., Sept. 8. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.
FOLEY.—Francis J., 165 West 19th St., Sept. 7. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
GAFFNEY.—James T., 169 East 165th St., Sept. 9. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
HARMON.—Jane, 153 West 102d St., Sept. 9. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
HERRNSTADT.—Simon, 117 East 86th St., Sept. 7.
KENNEDY.—Bernard P., 218 East 84th St., Sept. 4. Funeral today, 10:30 A. M.
KNAPP.—Daniel R., 188 West 102d St., Sept. 9.
LEIBEL.—John A., Sept. 8, aged 41. Funeral 171 8th Av.
LYNETT.—Thomas, 211 East 26th St., Sept. 9. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
McBRIDE.—John J., 3,317 3d Av., Sept. 8. Funeral today, 10:30 A. M.
McNAMARA.—Patrick, 1,705 2d Av., Sept. 8. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
MACKOFF.—Israel, 601 West 156th St., Sept. 8.
MAIER.—Charles W., 500 East 23d St., Sept. 9. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.
RICHTER.—Minnie, 340 East 35th St., Sept. 8.
SCHAEFER.—Doris, 396 East 17th St., Sept. 9. Funeral private.
SHORT.—James, 115 Broad St., Sept. 7. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
WHALEN.—Lawrence, 538 West 55th St., Sept. 9. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

Brooklyn.

BOSCH.—Henry, 187 Spencer St., Sept. 9, aged 80. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.
COLGAN.—Lillian, 220 Hudson Av., Sept. 8.
COLLINS.—Francis J., 457 7th St., Sept. 9. Funeral today, 11 A. M.
CRANE.—John C., 121 St. James Place, Sept. 9.
DE ZAVALA.—William H., 425 Bainbridge St., Sept. 9, aged 85. Funeral private.
DEVANEY.—William J., 93 Buffalo Av., Sept. 8. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.
DONHAUSER.—Alice, 301 Greenwood Av., Sept. 8. Funeral today, 10 A. M.
FITZGERALD.—Frank, 100 Newell St., Sept. 8, aged 30. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
FULLER.—Frank, 493 Hart St., Sept. 9, aged 55. Funeral Sept. 13.
GREEN.—Frank, 192 Madison St., Sept. 9. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
GRIESBACHER.—Katherine, German Hospital, Sept. 9. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
ISAACS.—Katherine, 328 Spruce St., Sept. 9. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
KANE.—John, 100 Baltic St., Sept. 9. Funeral today, 9 A. M.
LAUB.—Katherine M., 64 Foxall St., Sept. 8, aged 16. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
McMAHON.—Joseph P., 147 Park Av., Sept. 10. Funeral Sept. 13, 9 A. M.
MACKIE.—Mary, 938 Flushing Av., Sept. 9. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
MADDEN.—Anna E., 18 Oakland Place, Sept. 8. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
MURINO.—Frank, 368 Hicks St., Sept. 10, aged 70. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
O'NEILL.—Rita, 373 Prospect Av., Sept. 9. Funeral today, 10 A. M.
PHILLIP.—Isaac, 623 Bainbridge St., Sept. 8. Funeral private.
PRIOR.—William F., 150 Raymond St., Sept. 9, aged 48. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.
SANDBERG.—Carl, 1,088 Herkimer St., Sept. 9, aged 43. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
SCHOENEGAN.—Kate, 62 Floyd St., Sept. 9, aged 61.
STEVENS.—Bella R., 1,756 80th St., Sept. 9. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
ULRICH.—Margaret, 108½ Diamond St., Sept. 8, aged 38.
ULZHEIMER.—Ida J., 202 Barbey St., Sept. 10, aged 49. Funeral private.

Jersey City and Newark.

BRUNDAGE.—Alice F., Jersey City, Sept. 9.
DOLAN.—Mary A., 405 Warren St., Newark, Sept. 9.
FLEMING.—James H., 50 Tentman St., Newark, Sept. 9, aged 38.
LUNNEY.—Philip H., 178 Belmont Av., Jersey City, Sept. 9. Funeral Sept. 13.
NAUNTON.—Elizabeth, 416 Jackson Av., Jersey City, Sept. 9. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
OESTERLE.—Adam, 401 South 7th St., Newark, Sept. 10, aged 54. Funeral Sept. 13, 2 P. M.
PRICE.—Beatrice C., 10 Campfield Place, Newark, Sept. 8. Funeral today.
ROE.—Bridget, 107 Pacific St., Newark, Sept. 10, aged 69.

Long Island.

ALLESSANDRO.—Francisco, 112 5th Av., Astoria, Sept. 8, aged 1 year.
BELZ.—Adele, 717 8th Av., Astoria, Sept. 8.
BLAKE.—Frank, Valley Stream, Sept. 9. Funeral Sept. 13.
DIEHL.—Henry, Ridgewood, Sept. 9, aged 29.
FARRELL.—John, Woodhaven, Sept. 8, aged 49.
GIEGERICH.—Caroline, 235 7th Av, Astoria, Sept. 9, aged 2 months.
GOWDY.—Joseph W., 187 Crescent St., Long Island City, Sept. 8, aged 51.
HALSTEK.—Henry, Flushing, Sept. 8, aged 5 months.
KIEFABER.—Margaret M., Long Island City, Sept. 8.
MILLER.—John, Glendale, Sept. 8, aged 3.
MUELLER.—Kate, Central Islip, Sept. 8, aged 27. Funeral today, 3 P. M.
NILL.—Aileen, Ridgewood, Sept. 8, aged 1.
NOLKE.—Anna, Long Island City, Sept. 8, aged 38.
PATTERSON.—Henrietta, Freeport, Sept. 9. Funeral private.
PEPPER.—Ellis S., Far Rockaway, Sept. 8.
PEROUTKA.—Anton, 42 Henry St., Astoria, Sept. 8, aged 30.
RAKEMAN.—Esther, Jamaica, Sept. 8, aged 5 months.
REMSEN.—Mary E., Jamaica, Sept. 9. Funeral tomorrow, 3 P. M.
RICHARDSON.—John, Richmond Hill, Sept. 8, aged 34.
RYAN.—Charlotte E., Woodhaven, Sept. 8, aged 45.
SCHMIDT.—Ernest, Woodhaven, Sept. 8, aged 44.
SCHNEIDER.—Anna R., Maspeth, Sept. 8.
SMITH.—Elizabeth, Woodhaven, Sept. 8, aged 23.
SMITH.—John, Long Island City, Sept. 8, aged 18.
STYLES.—Samuel C., Jamaica, Sept. 8, aged 38. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
VAN WALWYCK.—Pieter M., Ozone Park, Sept. 9, aged 94. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

In Memoriam.

BUSCH.—In memoriam of our beloved son Edward Rautenbach Busch, who died Sept. 11, 1914. Julius and Clara Busch.

GARRITY.—John J. E., mass St. Joseph's Church, Jersey City, today, 8 A. M.

VERHAEGEN.—Mary A., mass St. Antoninus's Church, Newark, tomorrow, 10 A. M.

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YANKEES AND GIANTS AGAIN DEFEATED — PHILLIES INCREASE LEAD — TURF

YANKEES TRY OUT ROOKIE IN THE BOX

Vance of St. Joe Distributes Some Hits and Passes and Browns Win, 3 to 1.

The Yankees of New York City and the Browns of St. Looey indulged in an unusual lot of exertion for such a hot afternoon at the Polo Grounds yesterday. The Yanks do not feel very badly about being beaten 3 to 1, because the team is just now following out a policy of preparedness for next season. Field Marshal Donovan feels that this present war was forced upon him and he was taken unawares, but next season he hopes to be ready.

A specimen of next year's pitching bric-a-brac wasimposed on the Browns. He is Razzle Dazzle Vance from St. Joe. His hair is almost white and he can pitch and also hand out bases on balls. He only permitted St. Looey to carve half a dozen hits, but they made the most of them at proper moments. For Branch Rickey's team, Earl Hamilton's left arm kept the Yanks in check and he had them deeply embarrassed when there were anxious, impatient runners aboard the cushions.

St. Looey's best player, Bert Shotten, wasn't with the team. He was playing a game of cards and as the game wasn't finished he didn't want to hurry when he learned that the Yankees were to be the opposition. In Shotten's place Rickey introduced a new player named Lee. He comes from the well-known Lee family, but not that branch of it which includes Hop Sing Lee, or the other branch of Robert E. Lee of steamboat fame. His name is Willie Lee, but he is not a yellow peril. In fact, he isn't even dangerous. It is stated that Willie escaped from New Jersey to join the St. Looey Browns.

One of the noticeable things about yesterday's game was the sudden revival of Jimmy Austin on the coaching lines. Jimmy chattered like a parrot and actually moved at a gait faster than a walk. Rickey himself still looks sad and dejected and appears to feel the hopelessness of such a task as managing the Browns.

George Sisler, the Browns' versatile first baseman from the University of Michigan, is as agile as ever and has all the earmarks of a star. He admits of having gone to college, but hopes to live it down in time.

Ivan Howard started the trouble in the first inning. He bumped up against Dazzle Vance for a triple and scored on Sisler's sacrifice fly. This same Ivan walked in the third, went around on a steal and an out and counted on Sisler's out at first base. The third St. Looey tally saw the light of day in the fifth. Hank Severeid doubled to left and went to third when Ernie Krueger muffed a third strike on Hamilton. Hank scored when Vance uncorked the woolliest wild pitch that he has ever delivered outside of St. Joe.

Oh, yes, the Yanks also got a run. With two out of the way in the fifth young Krueger singled and Vance walked. Birdie Cree's double scored Krueger. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
How'd, 3b	3	1	1	0	2
Lee, lf	5	0	0	3	0
Sisler, 1b	3	0	0	10	2
Pratt, 2b	4	0	2	1	2
W'ker, cf	4	0	0	2	0
J'son, rf	2	0	1	3	0
Lavan, ss	3	0	1	4	4
Sev'd, c	4	1	1	4	2
H'ton, p	2	1	0	0	1
Total	30	3	6	27	13

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Cree, rf	4	0	2	1	0
P'p'gh, ss	4	0	0	0	3
B'man, 2b	3	0	1	1	3
Pipp, 1b	4	0	1	12	0
Maisel, 3b	4	0	1	4	1
High, lf	2	0	0	0	0
Miller, cf	3	0	0	3	0
K'ger, c	4	1	1	6	2
Vance, p	2	0	0	1	2
*N'm'ker	1	0	0	0	0
†Caldwell	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	1	7	27	11

*Batted for High in ninth inning.
†Batted for Miller in ninth inning.
Error—Krueger.

St. Louis ......1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0—3
New York ......0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1

Two-base hits—Severeid, Cree, Vance. Three-base hit—Howard. Stolen bases—Pratt, Jacobson, Hamilton. Earned runs—New York, 1; St. Louis, 2. Sacrifice hit—Lavan. Sacrifice fly—Sisler. Double plays—Lavan and Sisler; Krueger and Maisel. Left on bases—New York, 7; St. Louis, 8. Bases on balls—Off Hamilton, 3; off Vance, 6. Struck out—By Hamilton, 6; by Vance, 2. Wild pitch—Vance. Passed ball—Krueger. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Nallin. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes.

Detroit's Pitchers Ineffective.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 10.—Ineffective pitching by James and Coveleskie allowed Cleveland to defeat Detroit 6 to 2. Klepfer kept Detroit's seven hits well scattered. Smith's hits and sacrifice flies accounted for four of Cleveland's runs. Score:

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Ch'p'n, ss	3	2	2	1	5
Roth, cf	2	2	2	1	0
Gr'ney, lf	4	0	1	1	1
Smith, rf	2	0	2	2	0
Kirke, 1b	4	0	1	13	0
Evans, 3b	3	1	0	0	2
W'b's, 2b	4	0	0	4	6
O'Neill, c	4	0	1	5	1
Klep'r, p	3	1	0	0	1
Total	29	6	9	27	16

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt, 3b	4	1	1	1	1
Bush, ss	3	0	2	1	3
Cobb, cf	4	0	2	3	0
C'wf'd, rf	4	0	0	1	0
Veach, lf	4	0	1	2	0
Burns, 1b	4	0	0	8	1
Y'ung, 2b	4	1	1	3	2
St'nage, c	1	0	0	3	0
Baker, c	1	0	0	2	0
James, p	1	0	0	0	1
Covel'e, p	0	0	0	0	0
Old'm, p	0	0	0	0	0
*Kavan'h	1	0	0	0	0
†Dubuc	0	0	0	0	0
‡Boland	0	0	0	0	0
§Moriarty	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	2	7	24	8

*Batted for Stanage in sixth inning.
†Batted for James in sixth inning.
‡Ran for Dubuc in sixth inning.
§Batted for Coveleskie in eighth inning.
Errors—Roth, Klepfer, Bush, Cobb, (2.)

Cleveland ......1 0 1 0 1 1 2 0 .—6
Detroit ......0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0—2

Earned runs—Cleveland, 3. Two-base hits—Smith, Chapman. Sacrifice hits—Chapman, Roth. Sacrifice flies—Smith, 2. Stolen bases—Roth, Cobb. Double plays—Chapman, Wambsganss, Kirke, (2.) Hits—Off James, 6 in five innings; off Coveleskie, 3 in two innings; off Oldham, none in one inning. Bases on balls—Off Klepfer, 2; off James, 2; off Coveleskie, 1. Struck out—By Klepfer, 2; by James, 2; by Coveleskie, 2. Passed ball—Stanage. First base on error—Detroit, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 6; Detroit, 5. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Evans.

Red Sox Find Their Batting Eye.

BOSTON, Sept. 10.—The Red Sox regained their batting eyes today and won easily from Philadelphia, 7 runs to 2. Ruth baffled all batsmen except in two innings, the fifth, when McInnis's single, Oldring's double, and a wild pitch scored the Philadelphia runs, and the ninth, when he let up for a moment, but regained control. Score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'ksen, lf	2	1	1	0	0
Lewis, lf	2	1	2	1	0
Scott, ss	5	0	1	0	1
H'per, rf	3	1	3	0	0
Sp'ker, cf	2	2	0	7	0
G'd'r, 3b	4	1	3	0	1
H'lit'l, 1b	3	0	1	8	1
Barry, 2b	3	0	1	3	4
Thomas, c	4	0	1	7	0
Ruth, p	4	1	0	1	2
Total	32	7	13	27	9

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Haas, lf	4	0	0	2	0
Walsh, rf	4	0	0	0	1
Str'k, cf	4	0	0	2	0
Lajoie, ss	4	0	0	5	3
McI's, 1b	4	1	2	8	3
Oldr'g, 3b	4	1	2	1	1
Malone, 2b	3	0	1	2	2
M'Avoy, c	3	0	0	4	3
W'koff, p	2	0	0	0	2
Total	32	2	5	24	15

Errors—Strunk, Malone.

Boston ......3 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 .—7
Philadelphia ......0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0—2

Two-base hit—Scott. Three base hits—Henriksen, Oldring. Stolen base—Hooper. Sacrifice flies—Hoblitzel, Speaker. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 5; Boston, 7. Bases on balls—Off Wyckoff, 4; off Ruth, 2. Struck out—By Wyckoff, 5; by Ruth, 5. Wild pitches—Ruth, Wyckoff. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and O'Loughlin. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes.

Tinker May Go Under Knife.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—Joseph B. Tinker, manager of the Chicago Federals, was advised by surgeons today to submit to an X-ray examination and an operation, if necessary, to be relieved of an ailment which has troubled him all season. Tinker will undergo examination on Monday, and if an immediate operation is decided upon he will turn the leadership of the club over to Third Baseman Zeider. Tinker won the consent of surgeons to have the examination postponed until Monday, as he had planned to take part in a "Tinker Day" celebration arranged in his honor for tomorrow.

American Association.

At Indianapolis—Indianapolis, 1; Kansas City, 0. Indianapolis, 5; Kansas City, 3.
At Columbus—Columbus, 2; St. Paul, 1, (ten innings.) St. Paul, 10; Columbus, 2.
At Louisville—Louisville, 7; Minneapolis, 5.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
St. Louis, 3; New York, 1.
Boston, 7; Philadelphia, 2.
Cleveland, 6; Detroit, 2.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Philadelphia, 7; New York, 3.
Pittsburgh, 8; Boston, 1.
Boston, 3; Pittsburgh, 2.
Cincinnati, 7; St. Louis, 1.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn, 2; Pittsburgh, 0.
St. Louis, 3; Newark, 0.
Buffalo, 3; Kansas City, 1.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Rochester, 2; Providence, 1.
Jersey City, 10; Montreal, 3.
Buffalo, 8; Richmond, 1.
Buffalo, 5; Richmond, 2.
Toronto, 1; Harrisburg, 0.
Toronto, 5; Harrisburg, 1.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.	W.	L.	PC.
Boston	86	43	.667
Detroit	86	48	.642
Chicago	79	52	.603
Washington	71	59	.546
New York	59	69	.461
St. Louis	53	78	.405
Cleveland	50	82	.379
Philadelphia	38	91	.295

NATIONAL LEAGUE.	W.	L.	PC.
Philadelphia	73	56	.566
Brooklyn	71	61	.537
Boston	69	61	.530
St. Louis	65	70	.481
Chicago	61	66	.480
Pittsburgh	64	72	.474
Cincinnati	61	69	.469
New York	59	69	.461

FEDERAL LEAGUE.	W.	L.	PC.
Pittsburgh	73	57	.562
St. Louis	71	60	.541
Chicago	70	62	.530
Newark	67	61	.523
Kansas City	68	63	.519
Buffalo	68	68	.500
Brooklyn	65	69	.485
Baltimore	43	85	.336

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.	W.	L.	PC.
Providence	80	46	.635
Buffalo	78	47	.624
Montreal	63	63	.500
Rochester	60	65	.480
Toronto	61	66	.480
Harrisburg	59	66	.472
Richmond	56	74	.431
Jersey City	47	77	.338

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Detroit at New York.
Cleveland at Washington.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Boston.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York at Cincinnati.
Brooklyn at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh.
Boston at Chicago.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Pittsburgh at Brooklyn. (2 games.)
Newark at St. Louis.
Baltimore at Chicago.
Buffalo at Kansas City.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
(Each club plays two games.)
Harrisburg at Buffalo.
Jersey City at Toronto.
Providence at Montreal.
Richmond at Rochester.

EIGHTH STRAIGHT VICTORY.

Brookfeds Shut Out Pittsburgh by a Score of 2 to 0.

The Brookfeds won their eighth straight victory and their fifteenth in the last twenty games played, when they shut out the Pittsburgh team yesterday afternoon at Washington Park, by a score of 2 to 0. Jim Bluejacket pitched good ball for the Brooklyn team, allowing but five hits and those were so well scattered that they counted as nothing in the scoring. The only time the Indian weakened was in the eighth when his control wabbled and he doled out two passes with only one man out. Konetchy and Kelly, however, were retired on hits to the outfield.

The Brokolyn team scored its two runs in the third session after two were out. Myers sent a single to right and stole second. Magee walked and when Benny Kauff slashed a single to centre, Myers scored and Magee took third. Kauff and Magee then tried a double steal and worked it successfully, Magee crossing the plate with the second run. Aside from that one inning Barger pitched a good game for Pittsburgh. The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
And'n, rf	3	0	1	3	0
Myers, 1b	4	1	2	8	0
Magee, 2b	3	1	0	2	2
Kauff, cf	4	0	1	4	0
C'per, lf	4	0	2	3	0
F.S'th, ss	3	0	0	1	3
Holt, 3b	3	0	1	2	2
Land, c	3	0	1	3	0
Bluej't, p	3	0	0	0	0
Total	30	2	8	*26	7

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
B'gh'r, ss	3	0	0	2	2
W'kf'd, lf	4	0	0	2	0
Oakes, cf	3	0	0	2	0
Kon'y, 1b	4	0	0	9	1
Kelly, rf	4	0	1	1	1
M'wry, 3b	4	0	2	3	3
Y'kes, 2b	4	0	0	2	2
O'Con'r, c	4	0	0	2	2
Barger, p	3	0	0	1	3
Total	33	0	3	24	14

*O'Connor out, hit by batted ball.
Errors—F. Smith, 3.

Brooklyn ......0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 .—2
Pittsburgh ......0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Stolen bases—Myers, Magee, Cooper, Holt, Kelly, Mowry. Earned runs—Brooklyn, 2. Sacrifice hit—Smith. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 8; Brooklyn, 9. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 3. Bases on balls—Off Barger, 4; off Bluejacket, 2. Struck out—By Barger, 1; by Bluejacket, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Johnstone and Wilhelm. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

Reds Sweep Series with Cardinals.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 10.—Cincinnati finished the season with St. Louis here by taking today's game, 7 to 1, making a clean sweep of the series. Lear was in great form and allowed only three hits, while the visitors took advantage of Meadows's wildness, which, combined with a series of singles, gave them a lead of seven runs. With this handicap Manager Huggins sent in Lamline, a recruit from the Three-Eye League, who finished in good style. In the eighth Betzel tripled and scored the locals' only run on Gonzales's sacrifice. Score:

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
K'fer, cf	4	1	1	3	0
Groh, 3b	2	1	1	0	4
H'zog, ss	4	1	2	2	2
G'f'th, rf	2	1	0	0	0
M'witz, 1b	5	0	1	15	0
Leach, lf	4	1	2	2	0
Wingo, c	4	1	1	2	1
R'gers, 2b	3	0	0	1	5
Lear, p	4	0	0	1	3
Total	32	7	8	27	15

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hug's, 2b	3	0	0	3	3
Butler, ss	2	0	1	1	1
H'sby, ss	2	0	0	0	0
B'cher, lf	4	0	1	1	0
Long, rf	3	0	0	2	1
Wilson, cf	3	0	0	1	0
Miller, 1b	3	0	0	8	0
Betzel, 3b	3	1	1	3	3
Gonz's, c	2	0	0	8	2
Mead's, p	1	0	0	0	1
L'line, p	1	0	0	0	0
*Hyatt	1	0	0	0	0
Total	29	1	3	27	11

*Batted for Huggins in ninth inning.
Errors—Huggins, Meadows.

Cincinnati ......0 0 1 1 3 2 0 0 0—7
St. Louis ......0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1

Three-base hit—Betzel. Stolen bases—Leach, 2. Earned runs—Cincinnati, 4; St. Louis, 1. Sacrifice hits—Groh, Rodgers, Griffith, Gonzales. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 7; St. Louis, 2. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 2. Bases on balls—Off Meadows, 6. Hits—Off Meadows, 7 in 5 1-3 innings; Off Lamline, 1 in 3 2-3 innings. Struck out—By Lear, 2; by Meadows, 3; by Lamline, 4. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—O'Day and Quigley.

Southern Association.

At Atlanta—Birmingham, 5; Atlanta, 3.
At Mobile—New Orleans, 7; Mobile, 4.
At Chattanooga—Chattanooga, 4; Memphis, 0.
At Little Rock—Nashville, 8; Little Rock, 6.

CRAVATH'S HOMER CRUSHES GIANTS

"Gabby's" Drive Goes Over Centre Field Fence, Resulting in Four Runs.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 10.—"Gabby" Cravath broke up the fourth and final game of the series between the Phillies and Giants today in the eighth inning with the longest home run drive he has made since he joined the team, and one of the longest hits ever made on the Phillies' grounds. Cravath picked the psychological moment for his smash, for there were three men on bases, the score was tied and no one was out. The four runs gave the Phillies their fourth straight victory over New York, by a score of 7 to 3. As Boston split even on its double header with Pittsburgh and Brooklyn did not play, the Phillies are now leading the Dodgers by 3½ games and are 4½ games in front of the Braves.

Seldom, if ever, has such a scene been enacted at Broad and Huntingdon Streets as was staged in that eight inning. If it had been the deciding game of the world's series, the crowd of 5,000 fans could not have made more noise. The ball had hardly started on its way over the fence in deep centre field when the crowd arose to its feet. For an instant there was almost breathless silence, then as the trio of base runners started their merry round of the base paths, followed by Cravath, the crowd broke into a mighty roar which lasted until all four runners had crossed the plate.

Stock, Bancroft and Paskert, who were on the bases, crossed the plate and waited to shake hands with Cravath as the big outfielder completed his twenty-first home run of the season.

The Phillies had tied the score in the seventh and two brilliant fielding plays had disposed of the Giants in the first half of the eighth. For six innings "Big Jeff" Tesreau had the Phillies at his mercy and showed no signs of weakening. But when Luderus and Whitted slammed two-baggers which resulted in two runs and a tied score in the seventh, the fans began to wake up and look for victory instead of defeat. Stock opened the eighth with a single to centre and as the Giant pitcher began to wabble, Bancroft and Paskert cleverly waited him out for bases on balls, filling the bases. Cravath's appearance at bat was greeted with a shout of joy. The big fellow had not hit safely in three times up and to make matters worse he had faned in the sixth.

But "Gabby" had picked his spot and he did not keep the crowd long in suspense. There was no chance to evade the issue and Tesreau took a chance on fooling Cravath. With one strike and two balls called, Tesreau "grooved" one and Cravath landed on it fairly. The ball sailed high in the air and never stopped until it disappeared from view over the centre field wall, about thirty feet from the club house. Two years ago Luderus hit one over almost at the same spot, but it is said that Cravath's drive was the longer by at least twenty feet. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Stock, 3b	4	2	2	1	2
B'c'ft, ss	3	1	2	2	3
Pask't, cf	2	1	0	2	0
C'v'th, rf	3	1	1	1	1
Lud's, 1b	4	1	1	13	0
W'ted, lf	4	1	1	5	0
N'hoff, 2b	3	0	0	1	4
E. B's, c	3	0	0	2	1
McQ'n, p	3	0	0	0	3
Total	29	7	7	27	14

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
G. B's, lf	4	0	0	1	0
R'tson, rf	3	0	1	2	0
Doyle, 2b	4	0	1	0	5
M'kle, 1b	4	1	0	13	0
F'cher, ss	4	1	2	2	3
B'ker, cf	3	0	1	2	0
B'nerd, 3b	4	0	0	1	0
Meyers, c	3	0	0	3	1
T'reau, p	3	1	2	0	3
Total	32	3	7	24	13

Errors—Fletcher, Bancroft.

Philadelphia ......1 0 0 0 0 0 2 4 .—7
New York ......0 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—3

Two-base hits—Becker, Doyle, Luderus, Whitted. Home runs—Tesreau, Cravath. Earned runs—New York, 3; Philadelphia, 7. Sacrifice hits—Becker, Paskert, Niehoff. Double plays—Doyle, Fletcher and Merkle; Fletcher and Merkle. Left on bases—New York, 5; Philadelphia, 3. First base on errors—New York, 1; Philadelphia, 1. Bases on balls—Off Tesreau, 3; off McQuillan, 2. Struck out—By Tesreau, 8. Time of game—One hour and thirty-eight minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Orth.

Praves Take One Game from Pirates

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 10.—Boston lost the first game of today's doubleheader to Pittsburgh by a score of 8 to 1, but evened up by taking the second game, 3 to 2, in ten innings. Adams was effective in the first game, while Nehf and Barnes were both hit hard. In the second contest Rudolph was steady at critical times, but his opponent, Kantlehner, was wild, which practically lost the game for the home team. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf	4	1	0	4	0
J'st'n, 1b	5	1	1	7	0
Barn'y, cf	3	3	3	7	0
H'ch'n, rf	4	2	3	1	0
Wagn'r, ss	4	1	1	3	3
Viox, 2b	4	0	1	2	3
Baird, 3b	3	0	3	1	0
Gibson, c	4	0	1	2	1
Adams, p	4	0	1	0	2
Total	35	8	14	27	9

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
S'grass, cf	4	0	2	2	0
Evers, 2b	3	0	1	1	2
Moran, rf	4	0	0	3	0
Magee, lf	4	0	0	1	0
S'midt, 1b	4	1	2	10	0
*Strand	0	0	0	0	0
Smith, 3b	4	0	2	0	2
Egan, ss	4	0	1	4	2
Whal'g, c	1	0	0	2	1
Gowdy, c	2	0	1	1	2
Nehf, p	1	0	0	0	2
Barnes, p	2	0	0	0	3
Total	33	1	9	24	14

*Ran for Schmidt in ninth inning.
Error—Evers.

Pittsburgh ......3 0 2 1 0 2 0 0 .—8
Boston ......0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1

Two-base hit—Schmidt. Three-base hit—Wagner. Home run—Hinchman. Sacrifice hits—Evers, Hinchman, Baird. Double plays—Adams, Wagner, and Johnston; Wagner, Viox, and Johnston. Stolen bases—Carey, Barney, Baird. Earned runs—Boston, 1; Pittsburgh, 5. Left on bases—Boston, 6; Pittsburgh, 9. First base on balls—Off Barnes, 3. Hits—Off Nehf, 7 in 3 innings; off Barnes, 7 in 5 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Nehf, (Wagner.) Struck out—By Nehf, 1; by Barnes, 1. Passed ball—Whaling. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie. Time of game—One hour and forty-four minutes.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Snodgrass, cf, 1b	2	1	0	10	0
Evers, 2b	4	1	1	6	3
F'zp'k, rf	3	0	1	1	0
Magee, lf	5	1	1	1	0
Sch'dt, 1b	2	0	1	5	0
Str'nd, cf	3	0	0	0	0
Moran, cf	0	0	0	0	0
Smith, 3b	4	0	0	2	4
Egan, ss	3	0	0	2	2
Gowdy, c	4	0	0	3	2
Rud'ph, p	3	0	0	0	5
Total	33	3	4	30	16

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf	5	0	2	2	0
J'ns'n, 1b	5	0	0	12	1
B'ney, cf	3	0	1	1	0
H'ch'n, rf	4	0	0	4	0
Wag'r, ss	3	1	2	3	3
Viox, 2b	3	0	1	0	6
Baird, 3b	4	0	0	3	2
Gibson, c	3	1	1	5	0
*Costello	1	0	1	0	0
Kant'r, p	3	0	1	0	2
†Collins	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	2	9	30	14

*Batted for Gibson in ninth inning.
†Batted for Kantlehner in tenth inning.
Errors—Egan, (2,) Barney, Gibson.

Boston ......0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1—3
Pittsburgh ......0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—2

Two-base hits—Fitzpatrick, Gibson. Three-base hit—Wagner. Sacrifice hits—Evers, Fitzpatrick. Double plays—Egan, Evers and Schmidt; Rudolph, Evers and Snodgrass; Smith and Snodgrass. Earned runs—Boston, 1; Pittsburgh, 2. Left on bases—Boston, 8; Pittsburgh, 6. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 1; Boston, 1. First base on balls—Off Rudolph, 3; off Kantlehner, 4. Hit by pitcher—By Kantlehner (Snodgrass, Fitzpatrick.) Struck out—By Rudolph, 3; by Kantlehner, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Eason. Time of game—One hour and fifty-two minutes.

Double-Header at Washington Park.

The Brookfeds will play a double-header with Pittsburgh this afternoon at Washington Park, and only one game Monday. The first game will start at 1:30 o'clock. Falkenberg and Finneran will pitch for the Brookfeds.

Motor Boat Races Postponed.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—The third of the series of motor boat races for the championship of America and the Wrigley Cup, scheduled for today, was postponed on account of a heavy sea. Two of the races have been won by Disturber IV. The contests will be resumed tomorrow, weather permitting.

BASEBALL To-day, 3 P. M. N. Y. Americans vs. Detroit. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

NO RUN IN THIS GAME.

Dodgers Battle Eleven Innings with Rail Lights at Toledo.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 10.—The Brooklyn Dodgers were surprised here this afternoon when the fast Toledo Rail Light Club held the National League pennant chasers to an eleven-inning scoreless tie. The game was called at that period by agreement. The main feature of the contest was the fine twirling done by Jimmy Baxter, the local boy. He not only held the heavy-hitting Dodgers to four hits, but twice retired the side with men on third base by the strike-out route. In all Baxter had eight strikeouts to his credit, quite a record for an amateur pitcher against a National League team.

Brooklyn utilized three pitchers. Coombs started the battle. He retired at the close of the third after three hits had been registered against him. Dell allowed one hit in the three innings he performed, while Appleton finished the last five without a single hit being made off his delivery. Outside of the work of the twirlers the only feature of the contest was Cutshaw's fine one-handed stop of Marshall's liner in the third.

Brooklyn had three chances to score. In the opening inning with two down Nichols dropped Cutshaw's fly and the player reached second base. He went to third on a wild pitch, but the side was retired a moment later when Hummel took the third strike. Again in the eighth Brooklyn got a man on third when Nixon opened with a double and advanced to third on Getz's sacrifice. Baxter then tightened up and fanned both Pfeffer and M. Wheat much to the delight of the fans.

Brooklyn's last chance to score came in the eleventh when with two down M. Wheat doubled. Baxter, however, again showed his worth by fanning Appleton. The Rail Light's never got a man past second base. The score:

R.H.E.
Brooklyn ......0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 4 0
Rail Light ......0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 4 4

Batteries—Brooklyn, Coombs, Dell, Appleton, and M. Wheat; Toledo, Baxter and Woods.

PRISON BASEBALL DISPUTE.

Dannemora Nines in Controversy Over Alleged Forced Play.

The baseball league at Dannemora Prison has been in confusion temporarily over a play about which the umpires could not agree. The league is made up of teams representing the different shops of the prison, and Mr. Hurd, a member of the Prison Commission, has presented a silver cup which will go to the team winning the season's series. The men show a remarkable interest in the game, and recently appealed to a baseball authority to settle a question in dispute.

The play which caused the controversy was as follows: There was a runner on first base and one on third, and one batsman out. A batsman then hit a grounder to the first baseman, who touched first base, retiring the runner, and then threw to second to get the runner going to that base. The player ran up and down between first and second bases, and finally got back to first base safely, the man on third scoring. The team in the field declared that there was a double play, the runner at first base being out at second when the second baseman, after getting the ball, touched second base.

The legal interpretation of the play is that the runner going to second got back to first base safely after the batter had been retired, and the run counted, only one out being made.

The run tied the score, and a controversy arose, one team counting the run and the other a double play and no run. According to the rules, the game was a tie and must be played over again.

The point arose over the misinterpretation of the rule covering a force-out play. A force-out at second base on a double play is made before the out is made at first base. When the first out of a double play is made at first base it is necessary to touch the runner going to second base with the ball, and not touch the base only.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT ROCHESTER.
R.H.E.
Rochester ......0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 .—2 7 0
Providence ......1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 7 0
Batteries—Pennock and Haley; Herche and Williams.

AT MONTREAL.
R.H.E.
Jersey City......1 0 5 0 2 0 0 0 2—10 10 1
Montreal ......0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 2—3 8 1
Batteries—Sherman and Schwert; Fullerton and Madden.

AT BUFFALO—FIRST GAME.
R.H.E.
Buffalo ......0 0 0 2 0 0 5 1 .—8 12 0
Richmond ......0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—1 8 0
Batteries—Cottrell and Sweeney; Beebe and Onslow.

SECOND GAME.
R.H.E.
Richmond ......0 1 0 0 0 0 1—2 4 1
Buffalo ......1 2 1 0 1 0 .—5 10 2
Called by agreement.
Batteries—McHale and Sweeney; Beebe and Onslow.

AT TORONTO—FIRST GAME.
R.H.E.
Harrisburg ......0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 7 0
Toronto ......0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1 7 0
Batteries—Enzmann and Heckinger; Luque and Kocher.

SECOND GAME.
R.H.E.
Harrisburg ......0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1 1 1
Toronto ......0 0 1 3 1 0 .—5 7 1
Called by agreement.
Batteries—Smallwood and Reynolds, Cook and Kelly.

NOTES FOR FISHERMEN.

Fish along the Long Island coast have been becoming more scarce every year. Where there was an abundance of fish off Fire Island and in Great South Bay there is now hardly enough for a day's sport. The scarcity was first noticed four years ago. Some experts assert that pound netting in the ocean and in the bays has depleted the stock, and especially that of eels and weakfish. Others contend that since fishing for snappers became popular thousands of young bluefish are killed. Still others hold that the polluted waters flowing from New York Bay cause the fish to swim around the currents. Many Long Island fishermen are planning to do their fishing near Atlantic City hereafter.

The fishing for snappers or young bluefish at Fire Island Inlet is now excellent. The fish average from a half a pound to a pound and a half in weight and afford good sport when light tackle is used. A long light rod, a three-foot leader, a float, and a No. 3 Carlisle hook make a good outfit. Spearing and small killies are the best bait.

Small flounders are now plentiful in Jamaica Bay. Fluke are also being caught, while snappers and sand porgies are becoming more numerous every day. The crabs are not so numerous as usual at this time of year, but catches of a dozen to a fisherman are being made by parties from Goose Creek and The Raunt.

At the casting tourney held at Belmar, N. J., between the Asbury Park and Belmar Fishing Clubs for a silver cup, the Belmar Club was the winner, casting a total of 20,756.5½ feet. The Asbury Park total cast was 18,902.8.

The Rambler Fishing Club made a trip to Princes Bay last week, thirty-eight good-sized weakfish being the day's catch. Frank Martin won the prize for the largest fish with a four-pound weak. Henry Goodale was second with a weak weighing three and a half pounds.

A five-and-a-quarter-pound pickerel was caught by Mrs. William Gelter at Walton Lake, N. Y., a few days ago. The fish was caught by trolling with a spoon.

Surf anglers at Corson's Inlet are waiting for the channel bass to strike in. Nothing but small sharks have been caught thus far. The best fishing will come in about a week, when the bass school up before making the trip to Southern waters.

They are still catching croakers along the Jersey coast from Deal Beach to North Asbury Park. Fred Weston caught fourteen a few days ago, as well as two weakfish, one weighing four pounds.

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SPALDING ONE OF BASEBALL'S LEADERS

Helped to Put Game on Sound Basis—One of Its Stars as a Player.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Sept. 10.—Funeral services for the late Albert Goodwill Spalding, who died suddenly at his home at Point Loma yesterday, will be held privately at his late residence tomorrow, as his widow does not wish for a public funeral. The remains will be cremated.

The death of Albert G. Spalding, head of the sporting goods house of A. G. Spalding & Brothers, and of the American Sports Publishing Company, announced in THE TIMES of yesterday, came as a shock to the sport-loving public of New York, to whom he was intimately and, as a sportsman, lovingly known.

In a way "Al" Spalding was the "Father of Baseball," as it is played professionally. Most of the good there is in it today is the result of his initiative, for he was unique in combining ability as a player with positive genius as a manager, executive ability of a high order, and sufficient magnetism to hold men together when disasters of all sorts threatened organized baseball in its earlier tribulations.

Spalding started to get an education in a business college in Rockford, Ill. Incidentally he played ball with a club known as the Forest Citys. His funds gave out, and his college course had to be abandoned, while he became a clerk at $5 a week in a retail store in the town. The men back of the Forest Citys discovering his ability as a player, added to his income by employing him as a pitcher for their team, and fame came to him when he won for that club by his superior pitching a game against the National Club of Washington, one of the first Eastern clubs to undertake a Western tour to play what is now the national game, but then in the swaddling clothes of infancy.

His career, beginning with the Forest Citys in 1865, was one of continued success as a player. He was with that club until 1870, and it was his skill as an underhanded pitcher who could mix up the fast with the slow ones—for the ball was pitched nstead of being thrown all through his playing career—put Rockford on the map of the world. Henry Chadwick of Brooklyn heard of the youngster, went to Rockford to see him play, and on his recommendation Spalding became a member of the Boston Red Stockings in 1871. Among his associates were the famous Wright brothers, Harry and George, the former the Captain of the club. For the Bostons Spalding won the championship of the United States and held it until 1875, when he went to the Chicago White Stockings, with the "Big Four"—McVey, Barnes, White, and himself—and helped win the pennant in 1876, thus winning the pennant as a pitcher five years in succession. The following year he became the manager of the club, playing with the team until 1878, and continued to direct it's playing career until 1895, when he retired, giving place to James A. Hart and devoting most of his energies to the sporting goods business he had built up in the meantme.

It was while manager of the Chicago team, under W. A. Hulbert, its owner, that he helped to organize the National League, at a meeting held at what is now the Grand Central Hotel on lower Broadway, in this city in 1876. This was made up of teams in the cities of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Hartford, Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati. It has stood the storms ever since and is still the major league of the country as he had dreamed it would ever be.

Discipline was almost unknown in most of the teams of those days and gambling on the results of the games an evil that Spalding saw must be eliminated if the game was to live. The supreme fight came in the year following the organization of the league, when it was suspected that certain Louisville players had sold out to the gamblers and lost games in return for cash received from the betting fraternity. Spalding took a brave stand, helped ferret out the wrong-doers and, backed by Mr. Hulbert, had Craver, Nichols, Hall, and Devlin expelled from the Louisville club. This wiped out that evil which has never returned.

Mr. Spalding was instrumental in taking the first team of baseball players to England, the Boston and Athletics of Philadelphia making the tour in 1874 and incidentally cleaning up the best cricket teams in England and Ireland at what the British players considered a ball game. It was he who in 1888 took two ball teams in a tour around the world and so introduced the game into the antipodes, where it has since become firmly established.

It was on this tour that Spalding was struck with theq managerial capacity of ex-Governor John K. Tener of Pennsylvania, now President of the National League and at that time a pitcher with the Chicago club. Tener was treasurer for the party and managed the complicated finances and exchanges of foreign monies so well that Spalding prophetically but jocularly said to him one day, as they sat in the shade of the pyramids of Egypt, "Young man, you will be Governor of your own State some day."

While baseball was his particular hobby, Mr. Spalding was actively interested in all sports. He was a stickler for absolute honesty and cleanliness in all of them. Though he had been a professional all of his active days, he was one of the most insistent among the lovers of amateur sports for pure amateurism, abhorred the pro-amateur, and did all he could to put a stop to the tainting of amateurism with the tricks which have occasionally brought it into disrepute. So strong and consistent was he in this stand that he was selected for the post of American Commissioner to the Olympic games held in Paris in 1900, and every amateur commended the selection.

His monument is a book entitled "America's National Game," which is as near to a perfect history of baseball since its beginning as has ever been compiled.

Naval Militia Races Today.

It was announced last night that the annual races of the Naval Militia, under the direction of the First Battalion, Naval Militia, will be held this afternoon, beginning at 3 o'clock, in the North River, off the training ship Granite State, at the foot of West Ninety-seventh Street. Crews from Cleveland, Brooklyn, and New Jersey will compete.

Yamada Wins One-Sided Billiards.

Willis Thompson, a local Class C amateur, proved a poor opponent for Koji Yamada, the Japanese billiard player, in an exhibition game last night at Maurice Daly's Academy, Forty-ninth Street and Broadway. Yamada was playing at 14.1 balk-line, while his opponent was playing the 14.2 style of game, and the Japanese expert won by the score of 250 to 70.

Kennedy
12 Cortlandt St.
The Big Shoe Store
Russets are again the mode
Fall High Shoes
Dark Russet
$2.97 & $3.98
Worth $4 & $5.

Graceful Flat Lasts, Low Wide Heels
Cordovan Shoes (Horsehide) $5.85
A Rich, Dark Russet
Sold by custom bootmakers at $8

STALLION HAMBURG DEAD.

H. P. Whitney Years Ago Paid $60,000 at Auction for Thoroughbred.

Harry Payne Whitney yesterday lost through the death of the famous racehorse Hamburg one of his two premier sires which have for three consecutive years placed his racing establishment at the head of the racing stables of the country. The companion sire of fame at the Brookdale Farm in New Jersey, where Hamburg expired, is Broomstick, the leading sire of winners for the last two years and probably for this year also.

Hamburg had a spectacular career as a racer. He was foaled in 1895, and owned by the then well-known breeding establishment called Erdenheim, near Philadelphia. He was a son of the great racer Hanover and Lady Reel, she a daughter of Mannie Gray of the famous War Dance family. John E. Madden of Kentucky, then a struggling young trotting horse breeder, bought the colt as a suckling. The horse laid the foundation of the Madden fortune, and in his honor Mr. Madden calls his Kentucky breeding farm—one of the largest in the State—Hamburg Place.

Hamburg's racing was done almost exclusively on the tracks in this vicinity, his first appearance being at the Spring meeting of the Brooklyn Jockey Club in 1897, when he won a small purse race. After that he won a number of stakes at the Gravesend and Sheepshead Bay tracks, the most notable being his victories in the Great Trial, the second half of the Double Event, and the Great Eastern Handicap. He also won the Flash and Congress Hall stakes at Saratoga, running second to Archduke in the race for Grand Union Hotel Stakes at the same place. Altogether he won for Madden twelve out of sixteen races in which he started, and about $100,000 that season. Marcus Daly, the copper miner of Montana, who had just gone in for racing on a grand scale, bought the colt at the close of the season, paying $40,001 for him, that extra dollar being required by Madden, so that he could say that he had sold a thoroughbred for more money than any Kentucky-owned horse had ever brought.

As a three-year-old Hamburg won the Coney Island Realization Stakes and the Brighton Cup, the latter at 2¼ miles for Marcus Daly, who retired him at the end of the season and placed him at the head of the breeding establishment he was founding as a rival to that of his intimate friend and racing rival, J. B. Haggin.

On the death of Mr. Daly Mr. Madden was commissioned to buy Hamburg from the estate at any price up to $125,000. The executors of the estate refused to dispose of him at private sale. So he was sold at Madison Square Garden at the disposal of the breeding establishment for $60,000. W. C. Whitney being the purchaser. After the death of W. C. Whitney Hamburg was sold at auction at Madison Square Garden on Oct. 10, 1904, to Harry Payne Whitney for $70,000.

While Hamburg is the sire of some good horses, like Borrow and Slumber, it will be through his producing daughters that he will be best remembered, as is his own sire, Hanover. Hamburg is the sire of Jersey Lightning, the dam of Regret and Thunderer; of Lady Hamburg II., dam of Chicles and Artful—the fastest horse which the late W. C. Whitney ever owned—the dam of Adroit, which won so sensationally at Belmont Park on Thursday.

REVISIONS IN GAME LAWS.

Seasons for Fish and Birds Changed—Cannot Kill Quail.

Many changes have been made in the fish and game laws, according to the pamphlet issued by the State Conservation Commission last week. Game protected by law may be taken only after sunrise and before sunset, and with a gun fired at arm's length, without rest. There is no open season on land turtles. Marten and mink may be taken in any manner, day or night, from Nov. 10 to April 20, and muskrats from Nov. 10 to April 20. Muskrats must not be shot, and their houses must not be injured or destroyed. Hares and cotton-tail rabbits may be hunted from Oct. 1 to Jan. 31, but no person may take more than six in one day. The use of ferrets is prohibited. Raccoons may be taken from Oct. 1 to April 20, although the use of traps before Nov. 10 is forbidden. Skunk may be taken in any manner, day and night, from Nov. 10 to Feb. 10. The season on squirrels—black, gray, and foxextends from Oct. 1 to Nov. 15, although none may be taken within the corporate limits of a city or village.

The seasons on game birds are: Duck, geese, and brant, Sept. 16 to Nov. 30; grouse and partridge, Oct. 1 to Nov. 30, but no person may take more than four in one day nor more than twenty in a season; wild pheasants, last two Thursdays in October and first two Thursdays in November, although the female pheasant is protected, and no person may take more than three males; snipe, plover, sandpipers, tatlers, and curlews, Sept. 16 to Nov. 30; woodcock, from Oct. 1 to Nov. 15. There is no open season on quail. The bodies of birds protected by law may not be offered for sale or possessed for sale or for food purposes in the State, whether taken in the State or not.

Fishing has these open seasons: Bass, June 16 to Nov. 30, minimum length 10 inches, limit for one day, 15; bass may not be sold; bullheads, July 1 to Dec. 31; frogs, June 1 to March 31; wall-eyed pike, May 1 to March 1; trout, first Saturday in April to Aug. 31. Set lines may be used under a license issued by the commission. Spears may be used for taking carp, bullheads, suckers, and eels, except in waters inhabited by trout. The use of eel wires and pots is prohibited, except under license.

Trout not less than six inches long raised in a private hatchery may be sold at any time of year under authority of a licence issued by the commission. No license is required for fishing or netting minnows for bait, except when the catch is to be sold. Netting minnows in waters inhabited by trout is prohibited, however.

Old-Time Cyclists Ride "Safeties."

BOSTON, Sept. 10.—The annual "Wheel Around the Hub," the oldest fixed bicycle event in the country, which was inaugurated thirty-seven years ago when all the participants rode high wheels, was held today with eight enthusiasts on "safeties" and twice as many in automobiles. Captain W. G. Kendall of the Boston Bicycle Club led the little band and "Charley" Reed, who signaled the start in 1879, again blew the bugle for "boots and saddle."

TOP HAT BEATS WHITNEY HORSE

Sandman II. Finishes Second, but Is Disqualified—Slumber II. Wins.

That the horses of the Whitney-Thompson combination are not invincible was shown in the third race at Belmont Park yesterday. "Jimmy" Rowe sent Sandman II. to the post in that event, at a mile, in the customary prime condition, and he was made favorite at 6 to 5. But Top Hat, from the Belmont Stable, with 3 to 1 against him, took his measure after a head-and-head run through the stretch. Top Hat secured the victory mainly because of a favorable nod of his nose just at the right instant as the pair rushed by the judges' stand. During that quarter of a mile drive McTaggart drew his whip and hit Sandman such a stinging blow as to send the Whitney horse bounding over against Puts and Calls in such fashion as to make both of them wince and get out of their stride long enough to give Top Hat the advantage that in the end won the race for him. While that unfortunate bump may not have lost Sandman the race, it certainly did lose him any share of the purse. The rider of Puts and Calls claimed a foul against Sandman, which the judges sustained, disqualifying the Whitney-Thompson horse and giving second money to the claimant and third to Iron Duke. The latter, which was practically left at the post at the start, made a sensational sort of finish to get up where he did at the end of the mile.

The Whitney-Thompson combination recouped the followers of the stable by winning the fourth race, also at a mile, with Slumber II., one of the Canadian string trained by Albert Simons. He was a favorite over Cock o' the Walk, which won so cleverly from Thornhill last Monday, and as the result of the race proved, deservedly so. In fact, Gainer was the only one of the bunch of eight starters which could give him any sort of race. Slumber beat Gainer a couple of lengths, very handily at that, in 1:37 2-5, the fastest mile run over the track since Stromboli made the record of 1:36 3-5 a year ago this month.

Mortimer L. Schiff's jumper Bill Dudley had one of his preparatory races for the Harbor Hill Handicap at Piping Rock in a steeplechase yesterday, which he won handily from Single Stick and Texas Star. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward which have not won at this meeting; selling; purse $500; six furlongs, straight. Time—1:14 1-5.
Sarsenet, R. T. Wilson's br. g., 3 years, by Ogden-Courtplaster, 106 pounds, 3 to 2, 2 to 5 and out, (McAtee) ......1^{3}
Water Welles, Mrs. R. I. Miller's ch. g., aged, 116, 6 to 5, 1 to 3 and out, (T. McTaggart) ......2^{3}
Orotund, L. Blume's ch. f., 4, 109, 10 to 1, 3 to 1 and even, (Lilly) ......3^{4}
Campeon, Beethoven, and Napier also ran. Ahara, He Will, and Gioaming scratched.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; purse, $400; five and a half furlongs, straight. Time—1:07 4-5.
Fairweather, Max Hirsch's ch. g., by Fair Play-Souriante, 107 pounds, 2 to 1, 4 to 5, and 2 to 5, (T. McTaggart) ......1^{h}
Benjamin, Cleveland Stable's br. g., 97, 8 to 1, 3 to 1, and 8 to 5, (Louder) ......2^{6}
Recluse, Mrs. S. McNaughton's b. c., 110, 2 to 1, 4 to 5, and 2 to 5, (Garner) ......3^{h}
Madame Herrmann, Belle of the Kitchen, Helping Hand, Important, Disturber, Nolli, and Intricate also ran. Tralee and Flag Day scratched.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and up, which have never won three races; purse, $600; one mile. Time—1.40 2-5.
Top Hat, August Belmont's b. h., 5 years, by Hastings-Toplary, 117 pounds, 3 to 1, 4 to 5, and 1 to 3, (Butwell) ......1no
*Sandman, L. S. Thompson's b. c., 4, 112, 6 to 5, 2 to 5, and out, (T. McTaggart) ..2^{nk}
Puts and Calls, Mrs. L. A. Livingston's b. c., 3, 101, 30 to 1, 6 to 1, and 2 to 1, (Mink) ......3^{4}
Iron Duke, H. C. Hallenbeck's ch. c., 3, 111, 5 to 2, 7 to 10, and out, (Davies)..4^{3}
Yodeles, White Metal, and Jesse, Jr., also ran.
*Disqualified for fouling Puts and Calls, which was placed second, and third money given to Iron Duke.

FOURTH RACE.—Merrick Handicap, for all ages; purse $700; one mile. Time—1:37 3-5.
Slumber II., L. S. Thompson's b. g., 4 years, by Hamburg-Forget, 114 pounds, 9 to 5, 7 to 10, and 1 to 3, (T. McTaggart) ......1^{2}
Gainer, Greentree Stable's ch. g., 4, 111, 9 to 1, 3 to 1, and 8 to 5, (Turner)....2^{3}
Capra, James Butler's ch. f., 3, 100, 20 to 1, 8 to 1, and 4 to 1, (R. Hoffman) ......$3^{1\frac{1}{2}}$
Holiday, Thornhill, Tartar, Cock o' the Walk, and Dragoman also ran. Fenmouse and Distant Shore scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—Shinnecock Handicap Steeplechase; for three-year-olds and up; purse $600; about two miles. Time—4:13.
Bill Dudley, Northwood Stable's b. g., 3 years, by Oddfellow—Musical Slipper, 133 pounds, 6 to 1, 8 to 5, and 3 to 5 (Waugh) ......1^{5}
Single Stick, J. E. Davis's b. g., 4, 136, 7 to 2, even, and 2 to 5 (Lee)......2^{10}
Texas Star, Robert L. Gerry's b. g., 3, 130, 20 to 1, 6 to 1, and 2 to 1 (Keating) 3
Beau Broadway unseated rider at seventh jump and Kehtoh fell at the eleventh jump, and neither finished. Cherry Malotte and Ptolemy scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds which have not won $600; purse $500; five and a half furlongs, straight. Time—1:07 2-5.
Libyan Sands, August Belmont's b. c., by Rock Sand-Linda Stone, 110 pounds, 7 to 10, 1 to 3, and out (J. McTaggart).1^{n}
Indian Chant, Foxhall P. Keene's ch. c., 115, 6 to 1, 8 to 5, and 3 to 5 (Garner)..2^{3}
Grasp, James Butler's ch. f., 112, 6 to 1, 8 to 5, and 8 to 5 (Butwell) ......3^{2}
Sevillian, Bonnie Carrie, Dorcas, and Sprint also ran. Landslide and Murphy scratched.

Twin City Auto Race Called Off.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 10.—The proposed 100-mile automobile race on the new Twin City Motor Speedway set for next Sunday has been called off, it was announced today. Four drivers, Dario Resta, "Bob" Burman, Ralph De Palma, and Eddie O'Donnell, were to have taken part in the race.

SPORTING EVENTS.

Baseball, Washington Park, 2 games, 1:30 P. M. today, Tip Tops vs. Pittsburgh Feds. Bleachers, 10c.

SPORTING EVENTS.

RACING TO-DAY
At BELMONT PARK
TO-DAY'S SPECIAL FEATURES INCLUDE THE
$3,000 Home-Bred Produce Stakes $1,000 Jerome Handicap
Brentwood Handicap Autumn Cup Steeplechase (3 Miles)
AND TWO OTHER GOOD RACES—FIRST RACE AT 2:30 P. M.
Special Race Trains leave Pennsylvania Station, 33d St. and 7th Ave., also Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, at 12:30 and at intervals up to 1:55 P. M. From Nostrand Ave. 5 minutes later. East N. Y. 8 minutes later. Also reached by trolleys.
General Admission, $1.00. Grand Stand & Paddock, $3. Ladies, $1.50
Infield FREE To-day (Saturday).
Children Are Not Admitted to Any Part of the Grounds.

Packey
McFARLAND
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GIBBONS
TICKETS NOW ON SALE.
PRICES $1.00 TO $5.00.
Office of Ocean A. C., Room 908, 1482 B'way. Tel. 8868 Bryant.
Office of Ocean A. C., Brighton Baths. Tel. 700 Coney Island.
All Seats May Be Purchased in Advance. Mail orders filled only when accompanied by cash, certified check, or U. S. Postal Money Order.
Brighton Motordrome
TONIGHT
Automobiles turn from Ocean Parkway at Neptune Ave. Brighton Baths sign marks turn.
UNLIMITED PARKING SPACE.
Special L. I. R. R. trains leave foot E. 34th St., 7:15 and 7:45 P. M., returning after contest.
Brighton "L" Express trains from Brooklyn Bridge to Brighton Baths Station, first stop after Sheepshead Bay.

Gold Medal
at the
Panama Pacific
International Exposition
was awarded to
Herbert
Tareyton
London
Smoking Mixture

"The Superior Jury Agreed"
"There's something about it you'll like"

STRAIGHT-HEAT VICTORIES.

Tommy Murphy Takes Two Races at Hartford Closing.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 10.—Tommy Murphy had another big day in the final afternoon's card of grand circuit racing at Charter Oak Park. He captured two first and a second money in the three races contested. For the first time since he bought the bay mare Lulu Lumine at a reported price of $12,500 almost two years ago, he managed to pilot her to a victory, capturing the 2:11 trot in straight heats, with Earlwood L. second in each instance. He also won the 2:15 trot with Trampwright in straight heats, while Walter Cox took the third race, the 2:14 pace, with Camelia, Hal S. driven by Murphy, taking second money. The summaries:

2:11 Class.—Trotting; best three in five heats; purse, $2,000.
Lulu Lumine, b. m., by Orator, (Murphy) 1 1 1
Earlwood L., b. g., (Crozier) 2 2 2
Bronson, br. g., (Graves) 3 3 3
Victor Star, b. g., (Valentine) 4 4 4
Baron Aberdeen, b. g., (Proctor) 5 5 5
Adbell M., b. s., (McDonald) 6 6 6
Parcliffe, b. g., (McCarthy) ......Dis.
Nathan Axworthy, b. s., (Oates) ......Dis.
Time—2:06¼; 2:07¼; 2:09½.

2:14 Class.—Pacing; best three in five heats; purse, $2,000.
Camelia, br. m., by Cummer, (Cox)..1 1 1
Hala S., ro. g., (Murphy) 2 3 2
Budd Elliott, br. g., (Geers) 5 2 3
Baby Bertha, b. m., (Garrison) 6 4 4
Altawood, gr. m., (Valentine) ......4 5 dis.
Bingen Pointer, b. s., (Snow) ......3 6 dr.
Time—2:04¾; 2:06; 2:07¾.

2:15 Class.—Trotting; best three in five heats; purse, $1,000.
Trampwright, b. h., by Trampfast, (Murphy) 1 1 1
Kitty L., Bellini, g. m., (Hinds) 2 4 4
Idora Worthy, b. m., (Rodney) 8 5 2
Almah, br. m., (Carpenter) 9 2 7
Audrey Grey, br. m., (Cox) 3 3 6
Ginger Boy, b. g., (Garrison) 4 6 3
Vallette, ch. s., (Corbin) 7 7 5
Princess Nelda, r. m., (Crozier) ......5 8 dr.
Aulsbrook C., br. m., (Valentine) ......6 dis.
Lucy Reynolds, b. m., (Laselle) ......Dis.
Time—2:10¼; 2:09¾; 2:09¾.

Kentucky Fund for Horse Breeding.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 10.—The Kentucky Racing Commission at a meeting in Lexington yesterday adopted a resolution that the commission accept the offer of $5,000 from the various racing associations to improve the breed of horses in Kentucky. The fund will be expended in the purchase of thoroughbred stallions to be presented to the State.

Today's Belmont Park Entries.

FIRST RACE.—Mares, all ages; handicap; six and one-half furlongs, main course. Housemaid, 122 pounds; Pomette Bleu, 108; Comely, 116; Fenmouse, 112; Kaskaskia, 100; Royal Martyr, 105; Pan Maid, 92; Rhine Maiden, 93.

SECOND RACE.—Four-year-olds and upward; selling; one and one-eighth miles. Song of Valley, 104 pounds; Guy Fisher, 109; Ben Quince, 95; Spearhead, 121; Daingerfield, 92; His Nibs, 102; Amalfi, 109; Napier, 101; O'Sullivan, 111.

THIRD RACE.—Two-year-olds; The Home-Bred Produce Stakes; six furlongs, straight. Achievement, 125 pounds; Slipshod, 107; Bromo, 127; Hansa, 104; Spur, 107; Prince of Como, 117; Air Man, 110; Kilmer, 107; Puss in Boots, 127; Churchill, 107; Friar Rock, 125.

FOURTH RACE.—Three-year-olds; The Jerome Handicap; one mile. Runes, 100 pounds; Trial by Jury, 127; Prime Mover, 98; The Finn, 126; Pebbles, 122; Hauberk, 103; Saratoga, 113.

FIFTH RACE.—For hunters; The Autumn Cup; gentlemen riders; about three miles. M. J. Shannon, 147 pounds; Black and White, 150; Conqueror, 157; Duke of Duluth, 165; Web Carter, 150; Knight of Merci, 155.

SIXTH RACE.—Two-year-old fillies and geldings; selling; five and one-half furlongs, straight. Flag Day, 102 pounds; Little Alta, 107; Keziah, 106; Tralee, 109; Sal Vanity, 114; Maifou, 105; Moonstone, 100; Divan, 109; Southern Star, 105.

Englewood Preparing for Soccer.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., Sept. 10.—The soccer season at the Englewood Field Club was opened this evening by a smoker at the club at 8 o'clock. Mr. Paterson, a former Montclair player, will act as coach for the coming season. Arrangements will be made to have W. G. Dean, who has played on several of the championship teams in England, assist Mr. Paterson in coaching the new men during the first few weeks of the season. The schedule is as follows:

Oct. 2, Englewood vs. Montclair, Montclair; 9, Englewood vs. Bensonhurst, Englewood; 12, Englewood vs. Princeton, Princeton; 16, Englewood vs. Staten Island, Staten Island; 20, Englewood vs. Columbia, South Field; 23, Englewood vs. Crescents, Englewood; 30, Englewood vs. Richmond County, Staten Island.

Nov. 2, Englewood vs. Montclair, Englewood; 6, Englewood vs. Staten Island, Englewood; 13, Englewood vs. Bensonhurst, Englewood; 20, Englewood vs. Crescents, Bay Ridge; 25, Englewood vs. Philadelphia Cricket Club, Englewood; 27, Englewood vs. Manual Training High, Englewood.

Dec. 11, Englewood vs. Richmond, Englewood; 18, Englewood vs. Yale, Englewood.

All of these games are in the Field Club Soccer League.

Whatever the weather—
Our outfitting of boys and young men off for college and prep school goes merrily on.
Everything for Fall and for all Winter, for men and boys.
Open until 6 o'clock to-day.
ROGERS PEET COMPANY
Broadway at 13th St.
"The Four Corners"
Broadway at 34th St.
Broadway at Warren
Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

CALIFORNIANS WIN INTERNATIONAL TENNIS—ON GOLF LINKS

WEST VANQUISHES EAST AT TENNIS

T. R. Pell's Defeat of T. C. Bundy Only Consolation for Atlantic Coast Team.

Maurice E. McLoughlin and T. R. Pell were the two players who distinguished themselves on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club at Forest Hills, L. I., yesterday in the first of the international series of matches. McLoughlin, as the Captain of the Pacific Coast team, easily took revenge upon Karl H. Behr of the Eastern States team for the defeat which Behr administered to "The Comet" a month ago at Seabright. In only one set was it possible for the international veteran to find the vulnerable spots on McLoughlin's back hand and his low ground strokes. For the rest of the time McLoughlin was his old free and easy self. He hit hard and surely to win at 6-4, 3-6, 6-2, 6-2.

Pell was the lone representative of the Eastern States who was successful in scoring a spoint in the series of four singles and two doubles for the two days of competition which will end this afternoon, with a victory in the singles over Thomas C. Bundy at 6-4, 2-6, 6-2, 3-6, 6-4.

The Pacific Coast players took the doubles match in ridiculously easy style, thereby making it two points to one for the first day's contests. In this match William M. Johnston and Clarence J. Griffin, the new national champions, simply rattled the ball all around R. Norris Williams, 2d, and Watson M. Washburn, winners of the Eastern doubles championship at Longwood, to the score of 6-4, 6-2, 6-4. Williams was the weakest of the four men on the court. He was constantly topping the ball so that it went jamming into the net, and he played his shots wildly all the way through the three sets.

The series, which is a return match to the one held early in July at San Francisco, on asphalt courts, in which Dean Mathey was the only member of the Eastern States to win a point, as he defeated Bundy, attracted a gallery of more than 2,000 spectators to the field on which the All Comers was recently decided. The chief interest centred upon McLoughlin and as to what showing he would make against his arch rival, Behr. The famous Eastern player started the service with the rush of a whirlwind, taking a love game before McLoughlin fairly got into action. Once "The Comet" had begun to streak around the court whipping the ball into the corners, and playing with a surety and freedom of stroke that left Behr no chance for a return, there was no doubt as to what the outcome would be. Behr tried his famous charges for the net only to be repulsed as McLoughlin shot across drives that went sizzling past the veteran internationalist. It was almost impossible for the Eastern man to move the battle ground to close range. McLoughlin was always on the ball, fairly splitting the lines with his shots, and working in wonderful cross-fire volleys when the opportunity presented itself.

Throughout the contest McLoughlin played like a man who has had the strain removed. His smashes—there were only a few of them—went straight to the mark. His service and the little tricks of changed direction, together with his mixing of pace, were always baffling Behr. It seemed impossible for Behr to steady himself. He was cutting off his returns too much, so that he constantly landed the ball in the net. Behr forced his attack upon McLoughlin's low ground strokes and his back hand in the second set. That was as far as he could make the game that had won for him at Seabright hold true. For the balance of the match McLoughlin completely outplayed him from all portions of the court, so that his victory materially helped his rating.

The victory of Pell over Bundy was due to supreme steadiness. In all of his career it is doubtful if Pell has conducted a campaign in a more cool and deliberate manner. He always kept driving, mostly from deep court, and allowed Bundy to do all the racing and manoeuvring on his side of the net. It was not a remarkable contest as high-class tennis goes, for it was Pell's deadly accuracy that tamed Bundy in the end.

Students of form who have been looking to Williams to redeem himself in the intersectional series received a tremendous shock from the performance he put up in the doubles. His timing of his shots, invariably hitting too soon, spoiled his chances. By comparison to Johnston, the youthful Californian on the opposite side of the net, Williams sank to mediocrity.

There was a lot of sharply played rallies in the contest in which the concerted action, the alertness, and the general aggressiveness was all with the Pacific Coast pair. Washburn at times stepped into the lively tilts at volleying for some cracking shots that sent the ball ripping straight through the middle of the opposite court. Occasionally there were rallies resplendant with splendid volleying, and it was at such times that the Californians worked Williams hard, usually to profit by his landing the ball in the net. Johnston fairly glittered in these brilliant bits of play, as he was very swift and sure in picking out openings and scoring by shots that caused the crowd to applaud.

The order of the service for the doubles was: Washburn, Johnston, Williams and Griffin. The point scores in games and sets follow:

FIRST SET.

											Pts.	G.
Johnston and Griffin	4	0	3	4	1	4	5	1	4	4	30	6
Williams and Washburn	1	4	5	1	4	1	3	4	1	1	25	4

SECOND SET.

									Pts.	G.
Johnston and Griffin	7	1	4	4	5	4	4	4	33	6
Williams and Washburn	5	4	2	1	7	2	0	1	22	2

THIRD SET.

											Pts.	G.
Johnston and Griffin	4	4	1	4	2	5	5	4	1	5	35	6
Williams and Washburn	6	2	4	2	5	3	3	0	4	3	31	4

The intersectional series, which, it is planned, to make an annual event, will end today. At 1:45 o'clock this afternoon William M. Johnston will play R. Norris Williams, 2d, and in the other singles Clarence J. Griffin will engage Nathaniel W. Niles. The doubles will begin at 3:30, Karl Behr and T. R. Pell playing Maurice E. McLoughlin and Thomas C. Bunday.

Yesterday's summary follows:

Pacific Coast versus Eastern States, Team Matches, Singles.—Maurice E. McLoughlin, Pacific Coast, defeated Karl H. Behr, Eastern States, 6—4, 3—6, 6—2, 6—2; T. R. Pell, Eastern States, defeated Thomas C. Bundy, Pacific Coast, 6—4, 2—6, 6—2, 3—6, 6—4.

Doubles.—William M. Johnston and Clarence J. Griffin, Pacific Coast, defeated R. Norris Williams, 2d, and Watson M. Washburn, Eastern States, 6—4, 6—2, 6—4.

All Comers at Philadelphia.

The closing of the All Comers' tournament at the West Side Tennis Club, which was a notable success, following the change from Newport, brings speculation as to where the championships will be held next year. The probability is that henceforth the scene will be shifted yearly, and at present the opinion is that Philadelphia will hold the tournament in 1916. The Merion Cricket Club has adequate facilities for such an event, its courts being among the best in the country. Several members of this club were active during the tournament just closed in sounding opinion as to the Quaker City Club holding the championships. Many were found who were favorably inclined to Philadelphia, and it is certain that the Merion Cricket Club will bid for the event before the meeting of the National Lawn Tennis Association in February. The Philadelphia Cricket Club is also said to desire the tournament.

Several other clubs may enter bids for the championship, among them the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn and the Longwood Cricket Club of Boston. There seems to be little indication that the tournament will go to the West for several years, but when it does the Onwentsia Club at Lake Forest will probably be the first to stage the event.

BLOSSOM GOLF MEDALIST.

Yale Player Leads in Intercollegiate Test Rounds with 153.

F. R. Blossom of Yale won the medal in the thirty-six-hole qualifying round of the intercollegiate individual championship yesterday over the links of the Greenwich Country Club. Although D. Clark Corkran of Princeton led the field with a 75 at the end of the first eighteen holes, the Baltimore youth "blew up" on his second attempt, while Blossom, having a 78 in the morning, returned a 75 in the afternoon for a total of 153.

This led by one stroke the efforts of Louis L. Bredin of Yale and John M. Simpson of Illinois, the Western intercollegiate champion. Corkran took 81 for his afternoon round, due largely to erratic driving off the tee.

Four players found it necessary to play off for the last three places in the championship division. They were Lawrence H. Canan of Harvard, W. A. Lowrie of Princeton, John Marshall, Jr., of Williams, thrice the runner-up in the intercollegiate championship, and H. H. White of Illinois. Four holes were necessary before White was eliminated, and by this time it was so dark that fore caddies had to be sent out and matches were held over the cups so that the players might see the putt on the fourth green. White was the unsuccessful man because he took a 6.

The draw for the first round of match play today is as follows: Blossom vs. Pierce, Dyer vs. Lawyer, Canan vs. Bredin, Corkran vs. Mudge, Badham vs. Balch, Marshall vs. De Witt, Simpson vs. Herron and Lowrie vs. Peacock. The scores follow:

CHAMPIONSHIP DIVISION.

	First Round.	Second Round.	Total.
F. R. Blossom, Yale	78	75	153
Louis L. Bredin, Yale	79	75	154
John M. Simpson, Illinois	77	77	154
D. Clark Corkran, Princeton	75	81	156
S. D. Herron, Princeton	77	82	159
Dudley H. Mudge, Yale	84	75	159
Grant A. Peacock, Princeton	76	85	161
Franklin W. Dyer, Penn	78	83	161
R. de Z. Pierce, Yale	82	79	161
De Witt Balch, Yale	81	81	162
Geo. T. Lawyer, Princeton	81	82	163
John De Witt, Cornell	82	81	163
W. T. Badham, Yale	81	83	164
L. H. Canan, Harvard	80	86	166
W. A. Lowrie, Princeton	78	88	166
John Marshall, Jr., Williams	85	81	166
SECOND SIXTEEN.			
H. H. White, Illinois	77	89	166
J. H. Gay, Jr., Penn	83	84	167
C. P. Weems, Illinois	82	85	167
R. N. B. Fay, Princeton	83	85	168
Wesley M. Oler, Jr., Yale	84	84	168
J. W. Hubbell, Harvard	84	84	168
John G. Heyburn, Harvard	85	83	168
H. R. Walton, Illinois	80	88	168
H. T. Grinnell, Princeton	84	85	169
Donald G. Cooke, Cornell	85	85	170
J. Bernd Rose, Princeton	84	87	171
F. S. Gaines, Yale	86	88	174
George A. McCook, Harvard	91	86	177
E. H. English, Williams	90	88	178
E. B. Cooke, Cornell	92	87	179
F. H. White, Illinois	93	87	180

RUMSON GOLF VICTORS.

Wild, Brokaw, Knox, and Lewis Survive for Semi-Finals.

First and second rounds of match play were in order yesterday in the invitation golf tournament of the Rumson Country Club. As a result Edwin M. Wild of Cranford will play George T. Brokaw of the home organization in the top half of the semi-final bracket today, while I. C. Knox, another local player, and Reginald M. Lewis of Ridgefield will fight it out in the lower half.

Instead of playing off for the medal in the qualifying round, for which Lewis and Wild tied on the first day with 78 each, it was decided to toss a coin for it, and Lewis was the winner. The young man from Connecticut had no difficulty in defeating J. Prentice Kellogg, but found his work cut out for him to eliminate Quentin Feitner of South Shore. Lewis was two up at the turn, and although Feitner won the eleventh and twelfth, the metropolitan junior runner-up was able to settle accounts on the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth holes.

E. Mortimer Barnes, Secretary of the Metropolitan Golf Association, first took the measupre of David H. McAlpin, 2d, of Morris County, but through poor driving was later eliminated by Knox. There will be a handicap today in conjunction with the semi-final and final matches. The summary:

First Sixteen.—First Round—Pierre A. Proal, Rumson, beat Alfred P. Roth, Manhattan, 7 and 5; Edwin M. Wild, Cranford, beat E. S. Jamieson, Philadelphia Country, 5 and 4; George T. Brokaw, Rumson, beat John E. Kelley, Deal, 2 and 1; Chester L. Maxwell, Spring Lake, beat E. A. G. Wylie, Rumson, 1 up; I. C. Knox, Rumson, beat E. B. Schley, Baltusrol, 7 and 5; E. Mortimer Barnes, Englewood, beat David H. McAlpin, 2d, Morris County, 5 and 4; Reginald M. Lewis, Ridgefield, beat J. Prentice Kellogg, Rumson, 6 and 5; Q. F. Feitner, South Shore, beat A. T. Dwight, Rumson, 3 and 2.

Second Round—Wild beat Proal, 8 and 7; Brokaw beat Maxwell, 6 and 5; Knox beat Barnes, 3 and 2; Lewis beat Feitner, 3 and 2.

Beaten Eight.—First Round—Jamieson beat Roth, 3 and 2; Kelley beat Wylie, 1 up; Schley beat McAlpin, 6 and 5; Dwight beat Kellogg, 6 and 5.

Second Sixteen.—First Round—A. Symington, Rumson, beat H. E. Dewing, Rockland, 3 and 1; A. F. Jamieson, Spring Lake, beat J. H. Ottley, Nassau, 4 and 3; S. Wylie, Rumson, beat A. Stark, Cranford, 7 and 6; E. D. F. Lard, Cedarhurst, beat Fred Gerkin, Spring Lake, 6 and 5; B. S. Prentice, Rumson, beat George H. Bowly, Spring Lake, 6 and 5; W. A. Bagby, Trenton, beat F. M. Widmer, Deal, 2 up; H. H. Moore, Spring Lake, beat J. W. Spalding, Rumson, by default; E. H. Smith, Deal, beat W. R. Delehanty, Deal, 2 and 1.

Second Round—Jamieson beat Symington, 3 and 2; Lord beat Wylie, 1 up; Prentice beat Bagby, 5 and 3; Smith beat Moore, 5 and 4.

Beaten Eight.—First Round—Dewing beat Ottley by default; Gerkin beat Stark, 1 up, (19 holes); Widmer beat Bowly, 1 up; Delehanty beat Spalding by default.

Third Sixteen.—First Round—H. B. Jones, Rumson, beat Earnest Amy, Rumson, 1 up; Joseph Amy, Rumson, beat E. C. Shotwell, Rumson, 6 and 5; W. B. Potts, Rumson, beat W. H. Spear, Spring Lake, 1 up; J. G. Bates, Morris County, beat B. J. Patterson, Spring Lake, 2 and 1; W. T. Fahy, Spring Lake, beat F. A. Potts, Lakewood, 3 and 1; Paul E. Heller, Essex County, beat J. Symington, Rumson, 2 and 1; A. W. Rossiter, National, beat E. D. Boschen, Spring Lake, 9 and 8; A. J. McClure, Rumson, beat A. Bryant, Rumson, 1 up, (19 holes.)

Second Round—Jones beat Joseph Amy, 1 up, (19 holes); Bates beat W. B. Potts, 1 up, (19 holes); Fahy beat Heller, 5 and 4; Rossiter beat McClure, 6 and 5.

Beaten Eight.—First Round—Shotwell beat Ernest Amy, 1 up; Patterson beat Spear, 1 up; Symington beat F. A. Potts, Lakewood, 3 and 1; Bryant beat Boschen, 1 up.

Ouimet's New "Push" Stroke.

Francis Ouimet is developing a new "push" stroke. It is an approach shot calculated to lie dead wherever it strikes the green, but, unlike Chick Evans's famous mashie-niblick, a looping play which attains considerable height, the new Ouimet stroke is a low liner.

The national amateur champion has been experimenting with the stroke for some time and has achieved success with it. He tried it at the recent Massachusetts amateur championship, and, though it worked well several times, it is evident that the player has not yet attained control. The ball comes up to the green at fair speed and, when properly played, strikes within easy putting distance of the cup. At the angle at which the ball is traveling, one would expect it to bound well beyond the cup, but it does nothing of the sort. Ouimet puts some sort of a back spin on it which, the moment the ground is touched, stops the ball dead.

Ouimet uses a midiron, manipulated with a sort of push stroke. The shot would be of little value if the player had a hazard of more than very moderate height to carry.

If Sam Crawford of Detroit doesn't slam the ball as hard as he did in 1914 he will have an alibi, for he has broken his favorite bat. He immediately ordered a dozen new war clubs, and may get a good one in the bunch. The psychology of a broken bat is a big thing in the life of a ball player. He might without any delay obtain a stick similar in shape and weight, but it would not be the same piece of wood. Therefore he would blame a hitting slump on the loss of his original bat.

Carlton Smith's Georgia Title.

ATLANTA, Sept. 10.—Carlton Smith of Atlanta today won the Georgia State tennis championship from Nat Thornton, also of Atlanta, after five hard-fought sets. The scores were 2—6, 2—6, 6—2, 6—4, 6—2.

22-HOLE MATCH IN WOMEN'S GOLF

Mrs. Vanderbeck Defeats Miss Stirling in Heavy Rainstorm at Onwentsia.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE FOREST, Ill., Sept. 10.—Laboring under weather difficulties that would have dismayed almost any one else, Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck, representing the Merion Cricket Club of Philadelphia, won a sensational extra hole match over Miss Alexa Stirling, the Southern champion, in the semi-final round of the woman's championship on the Onwentsia links today. As a result Mrs. Vanderbeck will play Mrs. A. W. Gavins of Shirley Park Club, England, for the title tomorrow.

Mrs. Gavins, defeating Miss Ernestine Pearce of Flossmore 5 up and 3 to play, finished before a heavy storm broke.

Mrs. Vanderbeck defeated Miss Stirling in a match carried to four extra holes, making it one of the longest on record in women's national tournaments in this country. From the moment the rivals teed up late in the morning until they finished, more than three hours later, there never was a dull second.

Off the tee, first one and then the other would have the advantage, although toward the last Miss Stirling's faultless wrist action generally resulted in her gaining a few yards with every wood shot. At times Mrs. Vanderbeck was unsteady in driving as she topped from the second, fifth and tenth tees, mistakes that cost her those holes.

Miss Stirling, thanks to a fine recovery, got a half in five at the seventh hole, after topping her second shot into the Skokie. Compelled to drop back from the usual penalty stroke, the Southern champion made a fine mashie shot to within a few feet of the pin and then sank the putt. When Miss Stirling took three putts on the ninth green it gave her opponent an opening, so that Mrs. Vanderbeck, getting a five there, won the hole and turned for home one up.

After losing the tenth hole because of a poor drive, Mrs. Vanderbeck gained the lead at the eleventh, where her opponent again missed a short putt. They had the twelfth against the wind in 6, but Mrs. Vanderbeck became 2 up at the thirteenth, her opponent flubbing a mashie shot to the cross-bunker. After halving 5 at the fourteenth, Miss Stirling drew applause by sinking a long putt for a 4 on the next green and winning the hole.

Mrs. Vanderbeck had to work hard for her half in 3 at the short sixteenth, when her tee shot failed to reach the green. She chipped up fairly close, however, and then got down the putt. Miss Stirling had a chance for 2 there, as her tee shot left her ball not more than twenty feet from the flag. To the seventh Mrs. Vanderbeck had the better third shot, her opponent barely reaching the edge of the green. After the Southern girl had missed her try for a 5, Mrs. Vanderbeck had a chance to win the match right there, but she missed on a three-foot putt. The half in 6 left Mrs. Vanderbeck dormie going to the home hole. They played this in a rather sensational manner, Mrs. Vanderbeck shoving her drive to the rough and Miss Stirling pulling hers to the long grass on the other side of the fairway. Playing the odd, Mrs. Vanderbeck reached the far edge of the green, and it did not look as if her opponent would be able to do any better, for Miss Stirling's ball had stopped close to a tree. She made a difficult shot, however, the ball stopping about seven yards from the flag. After Mrs. Vanderbeck had run her approach putt practically dead, Miss Stirling sank her putt for a 3. That squared the match, the strokes reading 90 to 91 in favor of Miss Stirling.

Although a storm was approaching, everybody without hesitation accompanied the contestants to the first tee determined to see the match through. They halved the first hole in 5 and the next in 4, Mrs. Vanderbeck being lucky there, as her drive landed the ball in a shallow trap from which she made a poor shot. The half-topped ball, however, reached the green.

Against the storm which was then breaking the golfers took four strokes to get to the third green and the hole was halved in 6. Mrs. Vanderbeck sliced her drive to the rough, starting for the fourth hole, the twenty-second of the match. She had to play out short of the bunker with an iron, barely reaching the green edge on her third. It looked like Miss Stirling's match then, for the Southern champion, supplementing a good drive with a fine brassie, carried the bunker, her ball resting only a few yards short of the green. She pitched up within fifteen feet of the pin, and it looked as if she might win the hole in 4, but she badly overran, and missing the short one coming back, took 6 for the hole and lost, Mrs. Vanderbeck getting a 5.

When the match ended hundreds of men and women were compelled to race back as best they could through the blinding rain storm to the clubhouse, nearly a mile away. Every one got drenched, but later on the weather improved so that many persons played in the afternoon.

The story of the other match is brief. Mrs. Gavins, although not at her best, could not very well lose, for Miss Pearce had gone completely off her game. The best thing the Chicago girl did was to outdrive her opponent, but through the fairway Mrs. Gavins always had the better of the argument, and as usual she putted steadily. Going out in 49, none too good, Mrs. Gavins turned for home 4 up. She lost the next hole by getting so badly bunkered on her third shot that she had to play back, Miss Pearce finally winning in 7 to 8. They should have halved the eleventh hole, but Miss Pearce took three putts. Their sixes against the wind to the 505 yards twelfth hole, were good considering the strong wind. Miss Pearce won the thirteenth, where her opponent over-approached, but Mrs. Gavins then settled matters by winning the fourteenth and fifteenth holes.

The general sentiment is that the English woman will have to play better tomorrow in order to make a good showing against Mrs. Vanderbeck. Following are the cards:

VANDERBECK AND STIRLING MATCH.

Mrs. Vanderbeck, out. 6 5 5 4 7 5 5 4 5—46
Miss Stirling, out.... 6 4 6 5 5 5 5 4 6—46
Mrs. Vanderbeck, in. 6 5 6 5 5 5 3 6 4—45—91
Miss Stirling, in..... 5 6 6 6 5 4 3 6 3—44—90
Mrs. Vanderbeck, extra.... 5 4 6 5
Miss Stirling, extra.... 5 4 6 6

GAVINS AND PEARCE MATCH.

Mrs. Gavins, out........ 6 4 7 5 6 5 5 5 6—49
Miss Pearce, out........ 7 4 5 6 7 5 5 5 7—52
Mrs. Gavins, in........ 5 5 6 6 4 6
Miss Pearce, in........ 7 6 6 5 5 7
Bye holes not played.

Transportation Club Golf.

The annual Fall golf tournament of the Transportation Club was held last Thursday on the links of the Ardsley Club. Play was at 18 holes handicap, and after a tie at 85 net between H. D. Hawks, the scratch man, and E. B. Gower, Jr., receiving 9 strokes, the latter won the play-off with a score of 91—9—82. Hawks got into difficulty on several holes and took 92. He received the second prize, and the duffers' prize went to J. L. Burdett with a score of 140, 10—130. Some of the leading scores were: E. B. Gower, Jr., 94, 9—85; H. D. Hawks, 85, 0—85; Dr. F. N. Irwin, 95, 9—86; A. L. Linn, Jr., 100, 14—86; Edward B. Katte, 111, 17—94; W. M. Ostrander, 102, 5—97; Miles Bronson, 105, 6—99; Alexander M. Welch, 126, 17—109; Joseph M. Philbrick, 115, 6—109; J. F. Fairlamb, 124, 14—110; F. La Bau, 125, 10—115; F. J. Wolfe, 135, 17—118; J. L. Burdett, 140, 10—130.

Wrestler Mahmout Not Killed.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—Yussif Mahmout, the big Bulgarian wrestler, who had been reported killed while fighting with the Turkish forces, is alive and well, according to a letter received today by a Chicago friend. Mahmout plans to sail for the United States within a month with his family and establish a residence here. He said that he had just returned to his home in Rumania after serving several months in the army. Mahmout wrestled in several matches while in this country two years ago.

YACHTS IN OCEAN RACE.

Katoura and Atlantic to Compete for Historic Trophies.

Two ocean races for trophies, second only in historic interest to the famous America's cup, will focus the attention of the yachting world next week. The events will be for the Cap May Challenge Cup and the Brenton's Reef Challenge Cup, both of which have been in competition since 1872. Two of the fastest and largest schooner yachts, Robert E. Tod's Katoura and James C. Brady's Atlantic, will be the contestants for the trophies.

Katoura holds both of the cups, having won one by default from Theodore P. Burgess's three-masted racing schooner Karina and the other through a default by Atlantic. The purchase of the latter yacht by James C. Brady early this Spring from Wilson Marshall brings the reappearance of this windjammer in ocean racing.

The race for the Cape May Challenge Cup will take place Wednesday over a course of 214 nautical miles and will be sailed without time limit or time allowance and under the racing rules of the New York Yacht Club. This cup was presented to the New York Yacht Club in 1872 by James Gordon Bennett. The start will be off Sandy Hook, to and around the Five Fathom light ship off Cape May, leaving it on the port or starboard hand at will, and back to Sandy Hook light ship, passing it to the southward and eastward within 100 yards distance.

The Brenton's Reef Cup is open to the yachts of all nations, to be sailed for in an ocean race over a course from the lightship off Newport to an around the lightship off Sandy Hook and outside of Long Island and return. This race will be sailed Saturday under the same conditions as the Cape May Cup, except that the course is longer, being 264 nautical miles.

The yachts which have won the Cape May trophy and their owners are: 1872, Dreadnought, owner, A. B. Stickwell; 1873, Enchantress, owner, J. B. Loubat; 1877, Idler, S. J. Colgate, owner; 1885, Genesta, Sir Richard Sutton, Bart.; 1886, Irex, owner, J. Jameson, 1889, Wendur, owner, T. B. C. West; 1893, Brittania, H. R. H., the Prince of Wales; 1904, Atlantic, Wilson Marshall; 1911, Atlantic, William Marshall; 1914, forfeited by Atlantic to Katoura, owner, Robert T. Tod.

In the races for the Brenton's Reef Cup, the winning yachts and their owners are: 1872, Rambler, J. M. Forbes; 1876, Idler, Samuel J. Colgate; 1885, Genesta, Sir R. Sutton, Bart.; 1893, Navahoe, Royal Phelps Carroll, defeated Brittania, to which yacht Genesta had surrendered the prize; 1904, Atlantic, Wilson Marshall; 1911, Karina, Robert E. Tod; in 1914, Karina, which had been sold by Mr. Tod, forfeited the cup to Mr. Tod't new schooner, Katoura.

BOXER ADVISES PROMOTERS.

Ray Bronson Offers Sensible Suggestions for New Association.

Ray Bronson, who has been connected with boxing in this country for twelve years, advanced some interesting suggestions at the meeting of boxing promoters and managers last week at Cleveland, Ohio. Bronson's ring experience enables him to speak authoritatively on the subject, and for that reason what he has to say is deserving of attention. He has at different times been a boxer, promoter, and is at the present a manager.

The one-time welterweight boxer has not confined his work to this country alone, as he won a number of contests in Australia before his retirement, and, besides, is probably as well known in other foreign lands. Bronson believes that an association of promoters will be beneficial to the sport, if it will maintain a standard in boxing rules, weight limits, and requirements from holders of titles. He says:

"I believe uniform rules should exist in all parts of the country, regardless of whether a referee's decision is given or the outcome of the bout is left to the newspapers. Too many inexperienced referees have had to interpret the rules in any manner they saw fit. If the straight Marquis of Queensberry rules are to govern in one place let them govern in all.

"Make every referee pass an examination covering the rules and his actual interpretation, covering a series of examples which might occur in any bout. In this list of examples should be included the method used to score a bout by points; what should cause disqualification of a boxer; when it should be called 'no-contest,' a definition of holding and hitting, also what is actually meant by 'one arm free,' and in fact any question which may be left to the opinion of the third man in the ring.

"Then any man who satisfactorily passes such an examination should be licensed to act as referee in any club recognized by the association, providing his past record and character are good.

"The association should adopt absolute weight limits for every class. The matchmakers then should be required to make matches in the various classes conform to the limits. I believe it would be a good plan to name a weight for six hours before the bout and another for ringside.

"The association should have a national commission, much as in baseball, where a report of every main bout would be filed by the referee, and grievances of the promoters, managers, and boxers could be taken up for settlement. The promoters should be under bonds heavy enough to cover their agreements, and should be made to carry out their contracts to the letter, the same as the boxer.

"A standard form for articles of agreement should be drawn up, and copies for each bout furnished the commission, with the sum to be paid each boxer noted therein. When these sound business methods are carried out, half of the wrangling which has placed boxing in ill-repute will be eliminated, and the sport may become a business, the same as baseball.

"A minimum to be paid any boxer before a certain club should be set by the commission, as well as a maximum. This would do away with the hold-ups on the part of managers and promoters as well. Champions should be allowed a certain advantage in making terms, which should be stipulated by the commission.

"Last, but not least, I believe every champion should be forced to defend his title in a championship bout at least once a year, the logical opponent to be chosen by the promoters and the commission."

KID WILLIAMS LOSES.

Bantam Champion Fouls Johnny Ertle in Fifth Round.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 10.—Johnny Ertle of St. Paul was fouled by "Kid" Williams of Baltimore, world's champion bantamweight, in the fifth round of their scheduled ten-round no-decision fight here tonight.

Athlete Kaiser Suspended.

Fred Kaiser of the New York Athletic Club, former seven-mile national walking champion, is under suspension by the Amateur Athletic Union for thirty days for failing to apologize to William Parry, a judge at the senior Metropolitan Association championships for conduct alleged to be "unbecoming a gentleman." At the last meeting of the Registration Committee Kaiser was ordered to send a written apology to Parry within ten days or suffer a thirty-day lay-off. No letter was received by Parry, and Kaiser automatically placed himself under the ban. His suspension will keep him out of the coming games of the New York A. C. at Travers Island, in which he was to be one of the principal starters in the handicap walk. The suspension dates from Tuesday.

Atlantic Yacht Club Dinner.

The yacht racing members of the Atlantic Yacht Club had an informal dinner at the clubhouse last night, at which the season just closing was reviewed and plans were talked over for next year. Gherardi Davis presided at the dinner. John R. Brophy, official handicapper, received a silver tea service in appreciation of his services.

40,000 MAY SEE STAR BOXERS IN RING

McFarland and Gibbons Primed for Battle at Brighton Beach Tonight.

McFarland-Gibbons Bout Tonight

Scheduled duration of bout, 10 rounds.

Purse, $32,500; McFarland, $17,500; Gibbons, $15,000; (guaranteed.)

Weight—Both agree to weigh 147 pounds at 3 o'clock today or forfeit $2,500.

Referee—Billy Joh.

Seconds—For McFarland, Ike Bernstein, chief adviser; Emil Thiery, Tommy Burke. For Gibbons, Billy Moore, chief adviser; Tom Gibbons, Marty Farrell.

Timekeepers—Dr. Muth for Ocean A. C.; Jimmy Moran, Chicago, for McFarland; Billy Newman for Gibbons.

Time—10 P. M.; doors open 6 P. M.

In case of inclement weather bout will be held on Monday night.

Place—Brighton Beach Motordrome, at Brighton Beach Station of Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.

Seating capacity, 40,000.

Money capacity, $110,000.

Prices, $1, $2, $3, $5.

Expenses — Arranging bout, including advertising, $7,500; construction of arena, $10,000; preliminary bouts, $200.

Principals and their records — Packey McFarland, born November, 1888; first public bout, 1904; number of public bouts, 118; victories, including knockouts, 67; knockouts, 51; draws, 5; no decisions, 46; defeats, 0. Mike Gibbons, born July, 1888; first public bout, 1908; number of public bouts, 79; victories, including knockouts, 41; knockouts, 25; draws, 5; no decisions, 33; defeat, 1.

Measurements — McFarland, height, 5 feet 7 inches; reach, 69 inches. Gibbons, height, 5 feet 9 inches; reach, 72 inches.

Promoter—William C. Marshall.

Announcer—Joe Humphries.

Everything is in readiness for the ten-round bout between Packey McFarland and Mike Gibbons at the Brighton Beach Motordrome tonight. Both boxers finished their training work yesterday and are in the best of condition. Late yesterday afternoon when the two boxers completed their training, each stated he was confident of victory and never felt better. When the two climb into the brightly lighted ring, in the big boxing arena within a stone's throw of the ocean at Brighton Beach, tonight, it is probable that the biggest crowd that ever witnessed a fistic encounter in this country will be present.

Facilities for seating over 40,000 people have been arranged and from the large advance sale of tickets, a record attendance is anticipated. Men well known on Broadway, clubmen, politicians, officials, and prominent on the bench and at the bar will make their way to the big arena and when the bout starts at 10 o'clock it will be in the presence of one of the most distinguished crowds that has ever attended a boxing contest. Yesterday the advance guard of boxing enthusiasts from New England and the West began to arrive in the city and by tonight the club officials expect nearly 5,000 out of town people here to witness the bout. All this providing it doesn't rain.

For a bout that has aroused so much interest and which has such prominent principals, there is very little speculation, in fact, there has been comparatively no betting on the outcome. The few rumored wagers that have been laid on the bout show Gibbons a slight favorite. Both Gibbons and McFarland are fast and clever, but Mike is credited with the harder punch. McFarland is looked upon as the more skilful of the two men and if the bout resolves itself into a scientific contest, many of the devotees expect McFarland to outpoint the St. Paul boxer.

Gibbons has stated repeatedly from the time the articles of agreement were signed that it is his intention to take the offensive and force the going. Gibbons realizes that he must make a sort of whirlwind attack to offset McFarland's cleverness, but the Chicago business man believes that his well-known defensive tactics will prove sufficient barrier for Gibbons's aggressiveness.

The site of the big bout is in many ways unique. A big motor cycle racing track has been converted into a boxing arena. Boxes and benches stretch away in every direction from the ringside to the bottom of the steep racing track. Even the lower part of the track has been covered with benches. Then, perched way up on the high seats that encircle the big inclosure will be the "fans." These are the cheaper seats, and, despite the long distance that the seats are from the ring, the officials expect these tiers to be occupied and crowded long before the main bout is staged.

To persuade McFarland to come out of retirement, where he had hied himself over eighteen months ago, a guarantee of $17,500, "win, lose, or draw," was made to him Packey is a well-to-do business man, but that tempting offer overcame his objections to the monotony and routine of training. Gibbons's guarantee is $15,000, making a total of $32,500, which is the largest purse ever offered for a ten-round bout.

Inasmuch as the State Boxing Commission has taken no action on the question of giving decisions, Billy Joh, the referee, will make no public announcement as to the winner. Both men weigh in at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and it is understood that each one of them is under the stipulated weight of 147 pounds.

Chicagoans Coming to See Fight.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—One hundred and sixty-five Chicagoans left here today on a special train for New York City to see the Packy McFarland-Mike Gibbons boxing match tomorrow night.

SPORTING NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Wisconsin Boxing Commission plans to make boxing an aristocratic sport. Hereafter spectators sitting near the ringside will not be covered with water and rosin by towel-swinging seconds, for the commission will recommend that all clubs require seconds to use palm leaf fans instead of the time-honored towel in fanning boxers. The commission also adopted a rule which will tend to do away with the wild splashing of water over spectators seated near the boxer's corner. Disputes over referees between boxers and clubs will be settled by the commission hereafter. Boxers who fail to appear to be examined and weighed in at the time required by the commission will draw a vacation of from three to six months. Another rule requires that the weight of all boxers be announced from the ringside.

In Montreal it is said that the Federals intend to invade Canada. Baseball fans in Canada do not expect the new league to go farther than Toronto, for Montreal is a difficult place to reach and could not be included in the circuit without great expense. Dick Carroll, formerly of the Montreal International League team, has been trying to get a Federal club in Canada. Pat Powers, many years President of the International Circuit, then the Eastern League, also wants to help the Feds invade. The International teams are not doing so well as when Powers was President. Neither Toronto nor Montreal is making money. The other professional circuit, the Canadian League, embracing towns in the Province of Ontario, may disband at the end of the season.

Two Canadian oarsmen have received offers to coach college crews in the United States, filling the places left by Guy and Vivian Nickalls at Yale and Pennsylvania. They are Joe Wright, honorary coach of the Argonaut Boat Club of Toronto, and Nat Scholes of the Dons, another Toronto club. Wright may not accept, for he is devoted to amateur athletics, having been amateur heavyweight boxing champion of Canada, a rugby player, and a member of the Argonaut crews in more than a hundred winning races. He was also decorated by the King of Sweden for his part in the last Olympic rowing competitions. Scholes may decide to take the professional job. He has coached Dibble, the Canadian who has won the American senior scull championship three years and who took the senior, intermediate, and junior Canadian championships in one afternoon at the Canadian Henley.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—High temperatures for the season continued Friday throughout the East and South, and the highest ever recorded during September were reported from points in the Southeast. The highest was 98 degrees, at Macon and Thomasville, Ga., and Apalachicola, Fla.

Considerably cooler weather is reported from the North, from the upper lake region to the Rocky Mountains, and there were frosts Friday morning in Wyoming, Montana, West North Dakota, and East Washington.

Local rains have fallen in the last twenty-four hours in the upper lake region, the upper Mississippi Valley, and the Northwest.

Indications are that the weather will be generally fair Saturday and Sunday in States east of the Mississippi River and in the West Gulf States.

Temperature will be lower Saturday in the lake region, the Ohio and middle Mississippi Valleys, and the Southwest, and Sunday in New England and the middle Atlantic States, the Ohio Valley, and the interior of the Gulf States.

Winds for Saturday and Sunday: Along the North Atlantic Coast, moderate west; middle and south Atlantic States, light to moderate, variable.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York—Partly cloudy Saturday; Sunday fair and cooler.

Southern New England, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Saturday and probably Sunday; cooler Sunday.

Western New York—Local showers, followed by clearing and cooler, Saturday; Sunday fair.

Northern New England—Probably fair Saturday; Sunday fair, cooler, except in Southeastern Maine.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	50	75	4 P. M.	67	85
6 A. M.	48	73	6 P. M.	67	82
9 A. M.	55	79	9 P. M.	62	78
12 M.	61	84	11 P. M.	62	74

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 80; for the corresponding date last year it was 58; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 68.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 77, at 8 P. M. it was 80. Maximum temperature, 86 degrees at 1:50 P. M.; minimum, 73 degrees at 5 A. M. Humidity, 63 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 48 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.00 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.98 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. Loss.
12:25—2,293 8 Av.; J. Cohen....$200
5:05—61 E. 134 St.; Emma Davenport....Slight
7:45—107 W. 105 St.; Mary Lever....Slight
8:50—823 Trinity Av.; Joseph Stockwsky....Slight
9:10—205-211 E. 18 St.; Elmer & Amend..$50
P. M.
12:10—7 Av., bet. 32 & 33 Sts; subway.Slight
1:40—505 Tremont Av.; Highways Dept.Slight
4:25—835 Columbus Av.; Benjamin Loonar, Slight
5:45—903 Home St.; Lena Anduro....Slight
6:05—Manhattan Bridge, over Division St.; Vulcan Rail Co....$50
6:05—84 Pitt St.; Jacob Geschwind....Slight
6:15—258 Cherry St.; Samuel Heller....Slight
6:15—109 Ludlow St.; Nathan Malink..Slight
6:20—1,428 Amsterdam Av.; Reuben Matters....Slight
6:25—31 E. 21 St.; not given....$500
6:40—52 Pitt St.; Samuel Salinger....Slight
6:40—131 E. B'way; Samuel Horowitz..Slight
6:45—1,583 Madison Av.; Israel Rodine.Slight
6:45—294 Broome St.; Anna Rand....Slight
6:45—222 2d St.; Jennie Yazerto....Slight
6:50—151 Lewis St.; Adolph Baber....Slight
6:50—202 Stanton St.; Hyman Blus....Slight
6:50—270 Cherry St.; Jacob Rubin....Slight
7:00—2 Broome St.; Michael Freemark..Slight
7:00—136 Orchard St.; Sam'l Wellman..Slight
7:00—2,407 Arthur Av.; Bagalira & Co.Slight
7:25—219 Division St.; Becky Kervichky....Slight
7:30—2,371 2 Av.; Louis Pincus....Slight
7:35—336 Rivington St.; Edward Domstein, Slight
7:50—88 Delancey St.; Annie Levine..Slight
8:00—635 E. 9th St.; Louis Kleiner....Slight
8:10—255 Rivington St.; Joseph Sinken.Slight
8:20—214 W. 76 St.; Charles Seiford....$50
8:35—B'way and 226 St.; 3d Av. R. R..Slight

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments, 8 A. M. Sept. 10: Lieut. J. J. Cronin, 65 to 63, 4 P. M. Sept. 11; Patrol. G. N. Faust, 15, to 4 I. D.; P. J. Fleming, 26, to 4 I. D.; R. Tuxson, 32 to 4 I. D.; L. J. Campomanosi and W. Graebe, 80, to 7; A. Suhr, 153, to Traffic Div., Subdiv. C; M. Craven, Traffic Div., Subdiv. D, assignment changed from attendant to attendant and house duty. (Mutual,) 4 P. M. Sept. 11: Patrol. F. Hansen, 28 to 285; O. Curnyn, 285, to 28.

Temporary assignments: Lieut. J. McCarthy, 65, to command 63, 28 days, 12:01 A. M., Sept. 8; Patrol. J. J. Finnegan, W. F. Callahan, I. Nathanson, and D. Meyer, 18, to duty in plain clothes in precinct, 30 days, 8 A. M., Sept. 11; E. E. Cahill, 21, to C. O., duty in Chief Inspector's office, 15 days, 4 P. M., Sept. 16; J. P. Wind and J. V. Riordan, 23, to duty in plain clothes in precinct, 30 days, 4 P. M., Sept. 10; T. F. Jenkins, 26, to D. B. 10 days, 6 P. M., Sept. 10; E. G. Morris, 26, to Training School, 15 days, 8 A. M., Sept. 10; P. Gough, 33, to C. O., duty in Municipal Lodging House, 9 days, 4 P. M., Sept. 9; C. P. O'Connell and T. J. Lenihan, 61, and H. Roedel, 63, to 7 I. D., 4 P. M., Sept. 11, to 8 A. M., Sept. 14; A. Kollmer, 156, to 9 I. D., 10 days, 4 P. M., Sept. 13; E. Kneff, M. A. Meyer, C. F. Reilly, and J. J. Tubman, 172, bicycle duty in plain clothes, 30 days, 4 P. M., Sept. 8; H. Post and A. Beggs, 278, to duty in plain clothes in precinct, 10 days, 8 A. M., Sept. 10; F. J. Pronk, Marine Div., Subdiv. A, to C. O., duty in 3d Deputy Com'r's office, 30 days, noon, Sept. 10. To 169th precinct from precincts indicated, duty in raided places, 10 days, 8 A. M., Sept. 10: P. Coyle, 26; F. L. Burke, 31; T. C. Stack, 42; F. Drum, 61; C. Maher, 144; T. Gibbons, 156; J. C. Fennessey, 157; T. N. Hill, 161; W. F. Goodburn, 165; J. O'Connor, 167. To 12 I. D. from precincts indicated, 4 P. M., Sept. 11, to 8 A. M., Sept. 14: T. M. Webster, 279; T. L. Connors, 281; H. H. Marks, 283; P. Schappert, 283; H. Winters, 285; T. V. Duffy, 285.

Assignment Discontinued: Patrol. John J. Skelly, 2, (temporary,) to duty in plain clothes in precinct, 4:10 P. M. Sept. 9.

Leaves of Absence (without pay): Lieut. J. McCormick, 153, 1 day, 12:01 A. M. Sept. 11; Patrol. F. W. Snaw, 1, 1 day, 4 P. M. Sept. 11; J. T. Egan, 7, 1 day, 8 A. M. Sept. 9; W. R. Wittenberg, 15, 1 day, 6 P. M. Sept. 17; J. J. Lannin, 17, 1 day, 4 P. M. Sept. 14; E. Tesler, 36, 1 day, 6 P. M. Sept. 8; B. McLaughlin, 36, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Sept. 18; A. W. Jayne, Jr., 145, 1 day, 4 P. M. Sept. 12; J. P. Larkin, 148, 1 day, 8 A. M. Sept. 11; F. Timmes, 152, 1 day, 12 P. M. Sept. 15; J. Vesey, 154, 1 day, 4 P. M. Sept. 11; J. H. Behnk, 159, 2 days, 4 P. M. Sept. 12; J. H. Murray, 162, 1 day, 4 P. M. Sept. 12.

Sick Leave Granted: Sergt. D. W. O'Grady, 28, 30 days, 8 A. M. Sept. 13.

Full pay while on sick report: Mounted Patrol. J. R. Uhlig, 168, 9:40 P. M., Aug. 26, to 12 P. M., Aug. 28; Bicycle Patrol. W. H. Treandly, 170, 2:45 A. M., July 9, to noon, July 20; Patrol. A. F. Flohr, 13, 7:45 A. M., June 26, to 12 P. M., June 29; W. P. Ashe, 14, 11 A. M., Sept. 3, during disability; T. Jeffrey, 31, 1:35 A. M., Aug. 19, to noon, Aug. 26; W. Cohen, 39, 11:30 P. M., Aug. 18, to noon, Aug. 24; J. J. Martin, 144, 2:45 P. M., Aug. 29, during disability; E. W. Dwyer, 155, 6:20 P. M., Aug. 17, to 12 P. M., Aug. 21; J. F. Kirk, 171, 1:10 P. M., Aug. 8, to 12 P. M., Aug. 29.

Fire Department.

Penalty imposed: Eng. of St. F. I. Farthing, Jr., Eng. 268, (intoxicated,) five leaves withheld.

Charge dismissed: Firem., 1st gr., E. E. Basel, Eng. Co. 255, (reckless driving.)

Fined: Eng. of St. D. M. Kenney, Eng. 35, $5, (loss of cap badge;) fire., 1st gr., J. J. McGann, H. & L. 115, $5, (loss of coat badge.)

Special leaves, without pay: Fire., 2d gr., S. P. McGuigan, Eng. 18, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Sept. 12; Fire., 2d gr., G. A. Froese, H. & L. 77, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Sept. 11; Fire., 1st gr., P. D. McCarthy, Eng. 33, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Sept. 11; Lieut. J. L. Brady, Eng. 38, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Sept. 12.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 10.—Forecast:

N. Car., S. Car., Ga., and Fla.—Fair Sat. and probably Sun.; light variable winds.

Ala., Miss., and La.—Fair Sat. and probably Sun.; cooler in the interior Sun.; light variable winds.

E. Tex.—Fair Sat. and probably Sun.; cooler in n. Sun.; mod. s. e. winds.

W. Tex.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; cooler in the Panhandle.

Okla.—Fair and cooler Sat.; Sun. fair.

Ark. and Tenn.—Fair Sat. and probably Sun.; cooler Sun.

Ky.—Cloudy and cooler Sat.; Sun. fair and cooler.

Ohio and Ind.—Showers, followed by clearing and cooler Sat.; Sun. fair; mod. w. winds.

Mich.—Fair and cooler Sat.; Sun. fair; mod. w. winds.

Ill.—Cloudy and cooler Sat., with showers in e. and s. Sun., cloudy.

Mo.—Cloudy and cooler Sat., with showers in e. and s. Sun., unsettled.

Wis.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; cooler Sat. in e. and s.

Minn.—Fair Sat. and probably Sun.

Iowa—Cloudy Sat., with cooler in e. Sun., unsettled.

N. Dak.—Cloudy Sat., becoming unsettled Sun.

S. Dak. and Neb.—Cloudy Sat. and Sun.; probably showers.

Kan.—Cloudy and unsettled Sat. and Sun.; cooler in s. e. Sat.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Maj. W. O. Johnson, Inspector General, after arrival at San Francisco, and upon expiration of leave, to Chicago as Asst. to Inspector of Central Dept.

Col. F. O. Johnson, Cav., to recruiting service, in command of Columbus Barracks, Ohio, relieving Col. W. D. Beach, Cav., in time to enable the latter to repair to this city by Nov. 1.

Changes in Medical Corps: Orders of July 23 relating to Capt. E. C. Register amended to direct him, after his arrival in United States, and after any leave, to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty, and by letter to Commanding General, Eastern Dept., relieving Capt. W. M. Smart, who will proceed to Chicago as Attending Surgeon in that city, reporting by letter to Commanding Officer, Central Dept., relieving Capt. W. L. Pyles, who will proceed to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for duty.

Maj. P. E. Marquart, Q. M. Corps, to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty as Asst. to Q. M. of Southern Dept.

Capt. J. W. Gulick, C. A. C., is transferred from 169th to 69th Co., effective Sept. 15.

Maj. P. C. Harris, Adjt. General, from Philippines, effective Oct. 10; then to U. S. and report by telegraph to Adjt. General of Army for further orders.

2d Lt. F. B. Carrithers, 20th Inf., is detailed as Prof. of Military Science and Tactics at North Dakota Agricultural College, and will proceed to that place and report to the President of the college for duty.

Leaves: Capt. A. Smith, Jr., 14th Inf., 10 days' extension; Col. C. D. Cowles, retired, 10 days; Col. F. H. French, Inf., 2 months; 1st Lt. F. C. Test, Inf., 1 month and 15 days, and 2d Lt. C. N. Wilson, C. A. C., 2 months.

Navy.

Commander C. J. Lang, Norfolk Yard, to command the Wheeling.

Lts. C. C. Slayton, to the Benham; D. C. Patterson, Academy, to the Michigan; F. V. McNair, the Jenkins, to Academy; and A. W. Sears, the Kansas, to command the Jenkins.

Junior grade Lts.: F. T. Berry, the Galveston, home wait orders; E. G. Small, Academy Practice Squadron, to the Jarvis; T. H. Winters, the Illinois, to the Tallahassee; J. G. B. Gromer, the Patterson, to the Preston; J. W. Bunkley, the Wyoming, to the Mayflower; C. B. Platt, the Benham, to Academy; H. A. McClure, Branch Hydrographic Office, Seattle, to command the Perry; A. W. Rieger, the Tallahassee, to the Patterson; and H. S. Burdick, the MacDonough, to Academy.

Ensign J. H. Falge, the Preston, to the Wadsworth.

Chaplains: W. G. Isaacs, the Wyoming, to receiving ship at New York; and S. K. Evans, the Utah, to Academy.

Chief Gunners: M. W. Gilmartin, the North Dakota, to Washington Yard; and J. H. Lohman, the Rhode Island, to Norfolk Yard.

Gunners: W. Eberlin, the Wisconsin, to the North Dakota; R. S. Bulger, Washington Yard, Sept. 20, to the Rhode Island; and A. Watson, the Missouri, to the Minnesota.

Machinist H. H. Chambers, the North Dakota, to the Illinois.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

ARRIVED: Saturn at St. George, Pribilofs; Chauncey, Bainbridge and Dale at Zamboanga; Chattanooga, at Guaymas; Montana at Newport; Chester, at Mersine; North Carolina, at Pensacola; Dolphin at Washington; Ohio, and Wisconsin, at Sewall Point; Sacramento, at Port-au-Prince; Paducah, at North River, New York City; Leonidas, at Portsmouth, N. H., and the Glacier, at Tiburon.

SAILED: Denver, Guaymas for La Paz; Missouri, Hampton Roads for Philadelphia; Supply, Honolulu, for San Francisco; and the Wilmington, Hongkong for Shanghai.

National Guard Changes.

Major Charles Wylie of the Coast Artillery Corps of the State National Guard, attached to the Ninth Coast Defense command, at his own request has been relieved from active duty and put on the reserve list.

Captain Robert Orr of the Thirteenth Coast Defense command, recently appointed Major, has been commissioned.

Joseph P. D. Shiebler of the Twenty-third Infantry has been commissioned Captain and assigned to Company L.

Raymond F. Hodgdon of the Seventy-first Regiment has been commissiontd Captain of Company A.

Reginald K. Fessenden has been commissioned First Lieutenant of Company E, Twelfth Infantry.

Channing R. Toy has been commissioned First Lieutenant, Battery B, First Field Artillery.

Second Lieutenant Mortimer E. Freid, Fourteenth Infantry, has resigned and has been honorably discharged.

Leonard Snyder has been commissioned Second Lieutenant, Battery F, First Field Artillery. Roger P. Clark has been commissioned First Litutenant, Second Field Artillery. Harry McI. Wright has been commissioned Captain in the Thirteenth Coast Artillery and has been assigned to the Tenth Company.

The following ex-officers have at their own request been recommissioned and placed on the reserve list, with their former rank: Major Stephen F. Hart, Twenty-second Regiment; Captain William M. Groat, Medical Corps; Captain Joseph Lynch, Ninth Regiment; Captain M. E. Carmody, Coast Artillery; Lieutenant W. C. Case, Third Infantry; Captain Arthur J. Hamblen, Ninth Regiment; Lieutenant E. Thompson, Coast Artillery.

Edward L. Brennen has been commissioned Second Lieutenant, Battery B, Second Field Artillery. First Lieutenant J. M. Brown of the Forty-seventh Infantry has been commissioned and assigned to Company A.

EDUCATION NOTES.

There will be no examination this Fall of applicants for license as substitute teachers in elementary schools. The present eligible list of persons holding License No. 1 contains about 1,400 names.

Fordham University next week will reopen its various collegiate and special departments.

The Bureau of Attendance of the Education Department will soon put into operation a card identification system for pupils who, for various reasons, may be on the streets legitimately during school hours.

The new Flushing High School, Broadway and State Street, will be opened on Monday. It contains an auditorium, thirty classrooms, five laboratories, one shop, three drawing rooms, one music room, one sewing and millinery room, one domestic science room, two typewriting rooms, one commercial practice room, one lecture room, one library, two gymnasiums with sixteen shower baths, one assembly and one lunch room.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following eligible list for efficiency accountant, fifth grade, is announced: Newall C. Shield, 88.80; Frank E. Seidman, 83.80; Moe Morris, 79.60; Maurice J. Kluger, 78.80; Nathan Rosenblum, 78.40; Leonard P. Burnham, 75.40; George M. Everett, 74.80; Harry Riedus, 74.60; Samuel Rosenzweig, 74.60; Carl P. Zimmerer, 72.40; Benjamin Cohen, 71.80; Joseph P. McCarthy, 70.60; Emanuel Engel, 70.

United States.

The commission announces for Sept. 22-23 an examination for male laboratory assistant in petrography to fill a vacancy in the Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, Pittsburgh, Penn., at a salary of $1,080 a year. The duties will consist of the identification of stores and the study of their properties with special reference to the effect of composition and structure on their suitability for structural purposes. Age, 20 years or over on the date of the examination.

RESORTS.

NEW ENGLAND.

The Autumn IS THE SEASON OF ALL SEASONS TO TAKE The IDEAL TOUR

When, for a Thousand Miles through New England's Scenic Wonderland, the Autumn Foliage is at its height.

Illustrated Route Book or Large Map in Colors Free at 1180 Broadway, or by mail from ALMON C. JUDD, HOTEL ELTON, Waterbury, Conn.

TOUR NEW ENGLAND

Perfect Roads! Magnificent Scenery! Bracing Air! For Road Maps, address WM. M. KIMBALL, Sec'y, N. E. Hotel Ass'n, Draper Hotel, Northampton, Mass.

INTERLAKEN INN

Lakeville, Conn. Good golf course, canoeing, bathing; 3 splendid tennis courts. Special rates for September. Write for booklet. Open until November 1st.

THE EDGEWOOD, Greenwich, Conn. Golf, Tennis, Club House. Now open.

RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

The Most Attractive Country Hotel Adjacent to New York City

Garden City Hotel

GARDEN CITY, LONG ISLAND

One of the most exclusive country hotels in America. A combination of country life and metropolitan hotel luxury seldom found. Conducted on the American plan. There is also for the convenience of motorists

A Handsome a-la Carte Restaurant

20 miles from N. Y. Frequent electric service Penna. Station. J. J. LANNIN CO., Props.

Forest Hills Inn

Forest Hills, L. I.

15 minutes from Herald Square.

75 Electric Trains Daily.

Rates, $15 Per Week Up.

References required.

Town Office—Room 716, 47 West 34th St.

THE NEW Whiteface Inn

ON LAKE PLACID, N. Y.

OPEN UNTIL LATE IN FALL.

AMERICAN PLAN. $21 WEEK AND UP

All outdoor amusements. Golf, tennis, bathing, fishing, hunting, walking, and horseback riding over forest and mountain trails. Crisp mornings; glorious sunshine with foliage turning from green to gold. Fine roads for automobiles.

J. J. SWEENEY, Manager.

Spend the Beautiful Fall in the Adirondacks

Positive Relief from Hay Fever.

SARANAC INN

A Pleasure Resort. Open Until November 1.

ON UPPER SARANAC LAKE.

Excellent Hunting, Music, Dancing, Fishing, Golf and Tennis.

No Tubercular People. Terms $21 week up.

Greatly Reduced Round Trip R. R. Fare Sept.

HARRINGTON MILLS, Mgr. Upper Saranac, N. Y.

Also THE GRAFTON, Washington, D. C.

Hotel BRIGHTON

LONG BEACH, L. I.

DIRECTLY ON BOARDWALK.

Service and Cuisine Unexcelled.

Motor Bus Meets Every Train.

Telephone, 201—Long Beach.

Special Rates for Sept. and Oct.

THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE

VALHALLA, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.

10th season; 45 min. to 42d St. on Harlem R. R.; 70 acres; park and lawns, 500 ft. elevation; 10 min. from station; capacity 200; own dairy; vegetable garden; music, dancing, tennis; rates $9 up; outside sleeping porches; garage; furnished cottages; booklet.

THE HALL, Glen Cove, L. I.

Within commuting distance of New York. Private Beach. No mosquitoes. Tennis, boating, bathing, fishing. Absolutely fireproof wing. Private baths. References. Tel. 256—Glen Cove.

Modern gentleman's place; fruit, poultry, dairy, farm; 90 miles; $9.00-$12.00; booklet; references. Spindler, Lefever Falls, Ulster Co., N. Y.

Booklet, September Hotel and R. R. Rates. Raquette Lake House Raquette Lake, N. Y.

STAMFORD-IN-THE-CATSKILLS.

Folder & infor. at 1180 B'way., N.Y. F. H. Duffy, Rep.

Ulster & Delaware R. R. Send for Summer Resort Book, 8c.

Thousand Island Booklet Free. Address Travel Bureau, Grand Central Terminal, N. Y.

NEW JERSEY.

The New Monmouth

Spring Lake Beach, N. J.

An Unexcelled Hotel on the Ocean Front With Every Attraction for the Summer Visitor.

Daily Concerts and Dances.

Palm and Tea Room Overlooking the Ocean

Private Tennis Courts.

Golf, Motoring, Fishing, Riding.

Edwin S. Tyng, Booking Representative. Frank F. Shutz, Manager.

LENOX MANOR

East Orange.

If table of exceptional excellence, large rooms with private bathrooms and beautiful furnishings appeal to you, visit No. 75 Lenox Avenue, East Orange. (Tel. Orange 5075.)

OAK COURT HOTEL, LAKEWOOD, N. J.

Open Sept. 15th.

E. E. SPANGENBERG, Mgr.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

ROYAL PALACE HOTEL AND COTTAGES, on the Beach. ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

NEAR ALL PIERS AND AMUSEMENTS.

A delightful place to spend the Fall and Winter season.

CAPACITY 600. OPEN ALL THE YEAR.

S. Hanstein, Propr.

ALAMAC HOTEL

Ocean front, heart of Atlantic City. Fireproof; open always. American and European Plans. Hot and cold sea water baths. Capacity 400. Grill, orchestra; dancing, garage attached. MACK LATZ & CO.

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OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT

JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY

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The Largest Fireproof Resort Hotel in the World

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On the ocean front. Sea and fresh water baths; running water in rooms. Orchestra.

JOEL HILLMAN, Pres. A. S. RUKEYSER, Mgr.

THE WILTSHIRE Virginia Av. and Beach. OCEAN VIEW.

Capacity 350; private baths, running water in rooms; elevator, fine porches, &c.; music. Special—$15 up weekly; $3 up daily; open all year; booklet; auto at trains. SAM'L ELLIS.

THE LORAINE St. Charles Place and beach. Fresh and sea water baths; running water in rooms; elevator; superior table. Special September rates. A. E. WAGNER, Prop'r. W. R. LAYTON, Mgr.

CHALFONTE, Atlantic City, New Jersey. THE LEEDS COMPANY.

PENNSYLVANIA.

BUCKWOOD INN

Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa. Open until October 18th. Home of the Famous Golf Course of the Shawnee Country Club

T. Edmund Krumbholz, Mgr.

Winter—The Kirkwood, Camden, S. C. 18-Hole Golf Course.

MOUNT PLEASANT HOUSE, MOUNT POCONO, PA.

Catering to a clientele who appreciate the best; private baths; free garage; open all year; special Fall and Winter rates. Booklet.

W. C. & H. M. LEECH.

UNLISTED STOCKS AND BONDS.

The Open Security Market in The Annalist contains essential information on unlisted and inactive securities of great value to investors. On all news stands, 10 cents. $4.00 a year. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

FASHION TO SOFTEN THE GLARE OF GEMS

Dr. Sargent Foretells Victory of Handicraft Art Over Bizarre Wealth Display.

COLOR SPOT HIGH LIGHTS

Desire for Personal Adornment as Old as Man and Expressive of Amiable Impulses.

Dr. Irene Sargent, Professor of the History of Fine Arts in Syracuse University, after years of study of the subject of personal adornment in all its phases from the earliest times down to the very minute, has recently given her conclusions to the public in writings and lectures. Dr. Sargent's researches have gone back almost to the time when Adam and Eve began to adorn themselves in the Garden of Eden, and have taken into account not only the vast amount of time, material, and labor devoted to personal ornamentation by the peoples of which the Bible is a history, but have sifted from among the mass of data discovered by modern delvers into remoter times those facts that deal with bodily decoration.

The sum and substance of these evidences is that since time began, or at least since man began, and in all stages of his existence, savage, barbarous, half-civilized, and civilized, one of the chief ends of his existence has been to add to his pulchritude by means of agencies beyond his own corporeality.

While the same inherent, almost instinctive desire for beauty, as each conceives it, is found in the lowest savage and the highest type, Dr. Sargent sees a decidedly hopeful sign in the change that is going on and gaining momentum in recent years. Aestheticism is winning sway over mere show and quiet grandeur over ostentation in the things that portray ability to make expenditures.

Dr. Sargent believes that the display of shiny precious stones merely to dazzle the beholder will soon cease. The diamond, ruby, emerald, and other highly expensive stones will have their place, and an important place. They will be wrought into beautiful designs of gold and silver and platinum and copper and will serve as high lights to mark contrasts, just as the greatest painters have always used bright spots and splashes. In other words, a diamond in a jewel will only add to its value as it enhances its beauty, while another jewel, without a precious stone, may be more valuable though less desirable in the assay office.

Art as the True Test.

In recent years it has been found that exquisiteness of workmanship and artistry of design are gaining favor over weight of metal and stone, and the artisans in gold and silver have risen to the demand. Some examples of very recent workmanship have found their way into museums as the equals, if not the superiors, of the best of Middle Age and Renaissance fabrication.

Dr. Sargent is a stout defender of personal decoration. In a recent article in The Keystone it is recorded that while for the Indian feathers and glass beads fulfill the same function that is sought by the refined and affluent in an exquisite piece of craftsmanship executed in precious substances, in neither is it an expression of noxious tendencies such as the impulse to destroy or burn or kill, so common to the primitive man. On the contrary, while it depicts selfishness and presumptuousness, it is to be ranked with the higher aspirations.

Scientists, analyzing impartially the motives that impel primitive man to ornament himself and his belongings, find four chief reasons, none of which can be condemned. One of these is exemplified in the South Sea Islander who carves and colors his canoe paddle. That is merely art for art's sake. Another is the desire to impart information by means of symbols such as have been worn by the initiates of mystic orders from time immemorial. Still another is a desire to set one's self upon a higher plane or to honor one who is set by his fellows upon a higher plane, as the crowning of a civilized prince with a jeweled diamond to mark him as the ruler and representative of power. A motive not to be condemned is the sensuous pleasure that many highly developed humans get from contemplating these baubles, just as others are delighted with perfume, others by pictures and others by music.

Jewels as Accessories.

After reviewing the course of ornamental art from the fifth century before Christ, when love of beauty was exerted in its purer form among the Athenians, Dr. Sargent draws a comparison in the application of art to the everyday garb and utensils of the people between those early Greeks and the Japanese of yesterday and today, and a comparison that is not discreditable to the latter. Coming down to the Middle Ages, when most of the craftsmen were devoted to the service of the church, it is shown that color accents, set in glittering metal, radiated from the sacred vessels of the high altar and from the robes of the Bishops through the gloom of the tunnel-like naves. Here the value of jewels in producing strong sensuous impressions was well recognized from more than one point of view.

To the mystic their beauty suggested the New Jerusalem, since they figured prominently in St. John's vision and in mediaeval hymns. To the abject poor their brilliancy offered a grateful contrast to the sordid garments of labor and gave visions of what might be hoped for in the world to come. To primitive painters they suggested the subject of the Magi Kings with offerings of previous vessels, and slightly later, when portraiture became widespread and great churchmen were naturally the subject of this branch of art, jewels saved the picture of many a master from dullness and monotony by the emphasis laid upon symbols and insignia. A notable example is Holbein's portrait of William Warham, Archbishop of Canterbury, in which the careworn countenance of the sitter is instantly and clearly explained to the spectator by the cross and the mitre, while as a matter of technique these objects introduce light and warmth into the composition, the broad sufaces of gold being further accented by large cabochon gems of color.

Portraits Heightened by Gems.

In the portraits of the sixteenth century, which was one of the greatest epochs, whatever the country or the school, the artist recognized the value of jewels to his sitter, and he used them as skillfully as the expert financier uses his capital. But he never allowed his beautiful women to be eclipsed by their baubles or his sovereigns, churchmen or great lords, whether they were aged or young, to be impaired in their dignity by the injudicious use of ornaments in garments or accessories.

Dr. Sargent applies the analysis of charm to the portrait of Beatrice d'Este, where an important part is played by jewels introduced for special emphasis of scheme and composition, things unconsciously demanded by everyone who looks at a building, a picture or a costume. In this case the ornaments form the highest note of a ripe, luscious color chord, the other members being the flesh, the hair and the satin and velvet textiles. The memory is ineffaceable, like that of a charming thought, simply and sharply expressed by the artistic placing of a few brilliant adjectives—these being represented by the jewels in the picture.

In another portrait Dr. Sargent finds evidence that the court beauties of the sixteenth century did not, as do some wealthy women of today, overemphasize their adornment in the direction of either costliness or superfluity. Although in this picture the jeweler has contributed only objects of modest intrinsic value, the fillet or ferroniere has a value in effectiveness sufficient to have given its name to the portrait. Its slenderness in some indefinable way harmonizes with the virginal, sculptural type of features and the supported jewel, brought into relation with the large luminous eyes, is still subordinated to them. This ornament is affected at the present time, but frequently it is worn with a lack of intelligence, since it requires an oval face, and when brought into contrast with broad, rather than high, brows, serves to distort rather than to adorn the head. It may be added that the pendant may even become quite hostile to the wearer if she is not the possessor of fine eyes.

A rule laid down by Dr. Sargent is that a jewel, no matter what its scheme position, intrinsic value, or independent aesthetic merit, must not obscure by contrast the wearer's own charm. It must simply allure the observer as the eighteenth century beauty patch was placed to direct attention to a fascinating dimple or smile.

Women Should Study the Masters.

All the effects of color and form of costume and arrangements of jewels in these Renaissance portraits were the results of well prepared planning and were decided by masters of their arts into whose minds no corrupting spirit of commercialism entered. Dr. Sargent suggests that these effects might be studied with advantage by American women seeking to make the most of their natural gifts, for the secrets of the success of the old masters are not always deep-lying.

Dr. Sargent gives some striking examples of the varying of costumes and ornaments with the changes of time and popular thought. In the days when the architecture of Venice called for high ceilings and imposing rooms, the lords and ladies who inhabited them broadened their dress at the shoulders and narrowed it at the feet that they might not seem too slender, Lilliputian, or grotesque in their surroundings. Another is the costume of the Louis XIV. period, which by its studied symmetry, richness, and the display of the single red heel (the badge of nobility) declared the haughty absolutism of the Government. The opposite tendencies are shown as emphatically in the careless apparel of 1798 among the revolutionists, who received from their garments their most descriptive title, "Sans Culottes," (those not wearing knee breeches,) and "Bonnets Rouges," (those wearing the liberty cap.) And even the English, much less given to picturesque expression than the French, called the adherents of Cromwell "Roundheads" because, filled with the democratic spirit, they expressed that spirit by abandoning the curling wigs of the cavaliers and wore their own hair cut short.

In closing, Dr. Sargent deplores the effect that the automobile has had on the artistic taste and possibility of American dress. The expense of motoring has deducted largely from the sums that may be spent upon artistic adornment, while the waterproofed garments worn almost constantly by devotees of the motor car preclude the wearing of jewels and artistic accessories.

"This fact is to be regretted," it is stated, "since surroundings and personal belongings have so strong an influence. A badly composed and careless costume slowly deteriorates that artistic sense without which life loses the keen edge of enjoyment."

HAMMERSTEIN FILES BILL.

Tells of $225,000 Paid Him Under Vaudeville Agreement.

In an amended complaint in the suit of the Hammerstein Amusement Company to restrain the United oBoking Offices from refusing to serve him, Oscar Hammerstein recited a few of his many business troubles. In 1907 he made a contract with the defendant company by which he agreed, one the receipt of $225,000, to refrain from engaging in the vaudeville business, outside of the district bounded by Fortieth and Forty-eighth Streets, Fifth Avenue and the Hudson River. When he moved his business to the Forty-fourth Street Theatre, the defendant company refused to fill his orders.

Mr. Hammerstein said that during 1914 the blasting for the subway was constant and that it injured the walls of the old Victoria Theatre so that in the later part of the year, cracks appeared in the rises and the treads of the stairways, which began to settle, and the whole condition of the building began to be dangerous. He made certain repairs and alterations to counteract the weakening effect of the constant jarring, but without material affect. Then he planned a wholesale job for the strengthening of the building and submitted the plans to the Building Department which accepted them, but the Fire Department refused to permit him to proceed with the work unless he would agree to include the alterations, a twelve or fourteen foot alleyway on the northeast side as an exit.

Mr. Hammerstein said he could not do this because a vaudeville theatre, to be profitable, must hvae a seating capacity of from 1,500 to 2,500 and that the proposed alley would reduce the seating capacity to between 500 and 600. He was sure the building was unsafe and so he determined to build a moving picture theatre which he could rent. Then came the Public Service Commission with orders for him to move his boilers from underneath the sidewalk. So he gave up. He said the reconstruction of the theatre would have cost $200,000 and that it would not pay him to spend so much because his lease of the ground had only eight and a half years to run.

To show that he was really forced out of his old location, Mr. Hammerstein said that the operation of the Forty-fourth Street Theatre costs him $15,000 a year more than it cost to run the old Victoria.

ONLY 2 WEEKS' COAL SUPPLY

Shippers' Bulletin Warns of Possible Shortage in the City.

The amount of anthracite in the hands of dealers at tidewater on Aug. 31, according to figures presented yesterday by the railways' anthracite bureau of information, was 653,496 tons. The city consumes an average of 1,000,000 tons a month, hence the supply in hand is sufficient for two weeks. This estimate does not take into account coal in cellars and in storage bins.

A bulletin sent out yesterday warns against a possible shortage. The total shipments for the first eight months of the year were 1,061,049 tons less than for the first eight months of 1910.

'WHITE GUARDS' ENTERTAIN.

Members of Bellevue Hospital Department Give a Play.

Members of the outdoor tubercular social service department of Bellevue Hospital, known as the "White Guards," last night under the tutelage of Miss Elizabeth Shaw, gave to their relations and friends a one act play, "Heart of Hearts," in Osborn Gardens, in Twenty-sixth Street, opposite Bellevue.

About 500 persons were present to see the children act. The play was performed in the open air, the illumination being given by Japanese lanterns. The illumination and the music was supplied through the courtesy of Mrs. William Church Osborn. Next week a moving picture show will be given, and the admission charged will go toward paying the expenses for a sojourn in the country of tubercular members of the families of the "White Guards." The leading part in the play last night was taken by Miss Ethel Bickman.

GIRL HURT IN WINTER GARDEN

Steps Into Elevator Shaft, Mistaking Door for Stair Exit.

Miss Lulu Urspring, 18 years old, of 224 West Fortieth Street, of the Winter Garden chorus, fell down the elevator shaft in the Winter Garden building last evening and received a possible fracture of the skull, a compound fracture of the nose, two broken elbows and wrists, and a broken right knecap. She was taken by Dr. Katz to Polyclinic Hospital.

Miss Urspring said she hurried out of the costumer's room on the third floor, intending to get dinner before the evening performance. In her haste she mistook the door of the elevator shaft for the door of the stairway. She said she stepped through the doorway and dropped to the roof of the elevator, which was stopped at the ground floor.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..5:36|Sun sets..6:17|Moon sets..7:05

THE TIDES.

	High Water A.M.	High Water P.M.	Low Water A.M.	Low Water P.M.
Sandy Hook	8:41	8:58	2:34	3:00
Governors Island	8:55	9:11	3:02	3:29
Hell Gate	10:45	11:01	4:42	5:09

Arrived—Friday, Sept. 10.

SS Lapland, Liverpool, Sept. 1.
SS Samland, London, Aug. 28.
SS Marengo, Hull, Aug. 27.
SS Cushing, Tuxpam, Sept. 1.
SS Europa, Naples, Aug. 28.
SS Bukbergen, Rotterdam, Aug. 24.
SS Hallamshire, London, Aug. 26.
SS Kankakee, Barrow, Aug. 21.
SS Californian, Baltimore, Sept. 9.
SS Peter Hamre, Port of Spain, Sept. 2.
SS Lysefjord, Baracoa, Sept. 5.
SS Eastwood, Avonmouth, Aug. 27.
SS Iowan, Boston, Sept. 9.
SS Nicholas Cuneo, Boston, Sept. 9.
SS American Transport, Philadelphia, Sept. 9.
SS El Griente, Galveston, Sept. 4.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville, Sept. 7.
SS El Occidente, Galveston, Sept. 9.
SS Australian Transp't, Philadelphia, Sept. 9.
SS Zent, Garston, Aug. 13.
SS Saxalby, Buenos Aires, Aug. 9.
SS Nebraskan, Liverpool, Aug. 31.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.		
Columbian	Colon	Aug. 25
California	Barbados	Aug. 26
Santa Clara	Balboa	Aug. 29
Belgrano	Balboa	Aug. 29
Verdi	Rio Janeiro	Aug. 25
Ben Nevis	Bordeaux	Aug. 28
Den of Airlie	London	Aug. 29
Portland	London	Aug. 27
Hindoo	Middlesboro	Aug. 27
Fred Luckenbach	Balboa	Sept. 2
Zulia	San Juan	Sept. 4
Narragansett	London	Sept. 1
Antonio Lopez	Cadiz	Aug. 31
Flandre	Rotterdam	Aug. 25
Wilhelmina	Cardiff	Sept. 1
Melderskin	Rio Janeiro	Aug. 19
Stanja	Hull	Aug. 28
DUE TOMORROW.		
St. Louis	Liverpool	Sept. 4
Calabria	Gibraltar	Aug. 30
Rodfax	Aalborg	Aug. 29
William O'Brien	Balboa	Sept. 3
Mexico	Havana	Sept. 7
Crofton Hall	Barbados	Sept. 2
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Sept. 9
DUE MONDAY.		
Genesee	Copenhagen	Aug. 28
Caserta	Naples	Aug. 30
Atna	Balboa	Sept. 2
Brazos	Ponce	Sept. 8
Calamares	Colon	Sept. 6
Comus	New Orleans	Sept. 8
Winneconne	Copenhagen	Aug. 28
Sabine	Mobile	Sept. 7
San Giorgio	Naples	Aug. 31
DUE TUESDAY.		
Chicago	Bordeaux	Sept. 6
Caldy	Liverpool	Aug. 30
Cristobal	Colon	Sept. 7
Finland	Balboa	Sept. 5
Great City	Brest	Aug. 29
George Hawley	Balboa	Sept. 5
Havana	Havana	Sept. 11
Brunswick	Rotterdam	Sept. 2

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
New York, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
America, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rochambeau, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Coamo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bowden, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Pastores, Havana	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Iroquois, S. Domingo	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Cameronia, Glasgow	—	10:00 A.M.
Colorado, Brunswick	—	3:00 P.M.
Dante Alighieri, Naples	—	12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.
St. Kentigern, London	—	12:00 M.
Urbino, Hull	—	12:00 M.
Alamo, Tampa	—	1:00 P.M.
Neches, Galveston	—	1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	—	3:00 P.M.
Proteus, New Orleans	—	12:00 M.
El Mundo, Galveston	—	12:00 M.
SAIL TOMORROW.		
Dwinsk, Archangel	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Antonio Lopez, Cadiz	—	10:00 A.M.
SAIL MONDAY.		
Thessaloniki, Piraeus	1:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Fauna, Trinidad	1:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
SAIL TUESDAY.		
Ryndam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	—	3:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., SEPT. 10.

SS El Norte, Galveston to New York, was 176 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Illinois, New Orleans to New York, was 188 miles S. E. of Mississippi at noon.
SS El Rio, Galveston to New York, was 186 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah to New York, was 454 miles S. at noon.
SS Arapahoe, Galveston to New York, was 222 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS El Alba, Galveston to New York, was 58 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at 6 P. M.
SS Juiana, St. Thomas to New York, was 134 miles S. at noon.
SS Florida, Tampico to New York, was 154 miles S. at noon.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 30 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Brazos, San Juan to New York, was 805 miles S. at noon.
SS Mexico, Havana to New York, was 565 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Philadelphia, La Guayra to New York, was 25 miles S. W. of Mayaguez at 7 P. M.
SS Camaguey, Guantanamo to New York, was 50 miles N. E. of Havana at 8 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS United States, at Christiansand, Sept. 8.
SS Austrian Prince, at Brest, Sept. 5.
SS Arkansas, at Copenhagen, Sept. 8.
SS Oriflamme, at Gibraltar, Sept. 8.
SS Rio de Janeiro, at Pernambuco, Sept. 8.
SS Chimu, at Valparaiso, Sept. 9.
SS Stampalia, at Genoa, Sept. 3.
SS Ruby, at Genoa, Sept. 4.
SS Moreni, at Savona, Sept. 4.
SS City of Baroda, at Suez, Sept. 10.
SS Rappahannock, at Bordeaux, Sept. 2.
SS Bermudian, at Bermuda, Sept. 10.

Sailed.

SS Kristianiafjord, from Bergen, Sept. 8.
SS Idaho, from Hull, Sept. 7.
SS Manin, from Porto Alexandretto, Sept. 5.
SS Ioannina, from Piraeus, Sept. 2.
SS Ansable, from Rotterdam, Sept. 6.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Sept. 11, SS New York.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Sept. 11, SS Rochambeau.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Liberia—No sailing at present.
Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Close at 7:30 A. M. Sept. 11, SS Westerdyk.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. Sept. 11, SS America.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Hawaii Maru..Sept. 12
Hawaii (via Tacoma)—Texan..........Sept. 13
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands, (via Seattle)—Awa Maru...Sept. 16
Hawaii, (via San Francisco)—Wilhelmina..........Sept. 17
Hawaii, (via Seattle)—Manoa..........Sept. 23

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Manila, Aug. 8; Hongkong, Aug. 11; Shanghai, Aug. 14; Yokohama, Aug. 21, and Honolulu, Aug. 31—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Korea, were dispatched east on September 6, and are due in New York today.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Melbourne, Aug. 13; Sydney, Aug. 14; Auckland, Aug. 18, and Wellington, Aug. 19—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Moana, were dispatched east on Sept. 9, and are due in New York on the morning of Monday, Sept. 13.

COURT CALENDARS.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Donnelly, J.—Ex parte business.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—Will for probate: Chas H. Fitts.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—Thayer<Caleca—John H. Rogan. Momand<Momand—George C Norton. Re Berman<Morris Cuker.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—Alfred F Hess<Reginald de S Loughran—George E Lapp.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

CHAMBERS—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—Appleby<Nan Realty Corporation—Bernard Hahn.
SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—City Real Estate Co.<Frame—John J. Hynes.
SUPREME COURT—Delehanty, J.—Goldfarb<Gellis—Henry S. Singer.

ALMOST A PLEASANT DAY.

Temperature Down 4 Degrees and Humidity Eighteen-One-Hundredths

It was not so hot yesterday, and it is promised that today will be still cooler. The maximum temperature yesterday, which was reached at 2 o'clock, was 86, only 4 degrees less than on Thursday, but the humidity was down from 63 to 46 per cent., so that the weather was almost comfortable.

According to the Weather Bureau, the weather will continue fair today, growing cooler with freshening northwest winds.

There were only four heat prostrations yesterday and no deaths. Harry Schertzer, a cloth examiner of 1186 Washington Avenue, was prostrated at 1,152 Washington Avenue and removed to Lebanon Hospital. William Schroeder, a glass cutter of 1,444 Second Avenue, was overcome at 171st Street and St. Nicholas Avenue. He was taken to the Washington Heights Hospital. Joseph Carr, a laborer, 22 West Second Street, Coney Island, was overcome at West Eighth Street and Railroad Avenue. Abraham Wolfson, 427 Marcy Avenue, was overcome opposite 105 Schermerhorn Avenue, Brooklyn.

TO HEAR WITNESS ABROAD.

Will Take Evidence in London in "Powder Plot" Libel Suit.

In an order made yesterday by Judge E. Henry Lacombe in the United States Disrict Court, Robert P. Skinner, United States Consul General at London, England, is authorized to examine and cross-examine E. Kraftmeyer, a resident of England, as a witness for the defense in the libel suit for $50,000 damages instituted by Charles Johnson Post, author of a series of articles published in May, 1914, in Harper's Weekly and entitled "The Powder Plot," against the E. I. du Pont De Nemours Powder Company.

In a letter to Harper's Weekly the E. I. du Pont De Nemours Powder Company denied the accuracy of certain statements made by Post in "The Powder Plot" articles, and because of this denial the writer seeks to obtain vindication and damages.

Steel Suit Dismissal Filed.

TRENTON, Sept. 10.—The final decree dismissing the suit of the United States against the United States Steel Corporation was filed in the United States District Court for the District of New Jersey today by Judge Buffington. It is signed by Judges Buffington, Hunt, Wooley, and McPherson. The Government has sixty days in which to appeal to the Supreme Court.

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

Associated Bible Students.

NEW YORK CITY TEMPLE, West 63d St., near Broadway. 10:30 A. M.—Prof. F. H. Robison. 8:00 P. M.—"The Bride Elect."

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE, 13-17 Hicks St., near Brooklyn Bridge. 3 P. M.—Discourse. 7:30 P. M.—Bible Study. SEATS FREE. NO COLLECTION.

Baptist.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, West 57th St., bet. 6th and 7th Aves. Rev. Thomas M. Dadson will preach 11 A. M.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, during the erection of their new building, worshipping in the Swedish Methodist Church, 89th St., between Amsterdam and Columbus Aves. The Pastor, Frank M. Goodchild, D. D., will preach Sunday morning and evening.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AV., COR. 31ST ST. C. A. EATON, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—"The Business of Being a Christian." 8 P. M.—"How to Make the Most of Life." Union Bible Class, 9:45. Rev. C. F. Hall, Ldr.

MT. MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, Fifth Avenue, near 127th Street. JOHN HERMAN RANDALL, D. D., has returned from his vacation and will preach at both morning and evening services.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BAPTIST CHURCH, 145th St. and Convent Av. Rev. HAROLD PATTISON, D. D. 11 A. M.—"The Hunted Hart."

Christian Science.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES, Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Wednesdays, 8 P. M.:
First Church, Central Park West & 96th St.
Second Church, Central Park West & 68th St.
Third Church, 125th St. & Madison Av.
Fourth Church, Ft. Washington Av. & 178th St.
Fifth Church, Aeolian Concert Hall, 34 West 43d St.
Sixth Church, 1,931 Washington Av., Bronx.

Church of the New Jerusalem.

NEW CHURCH, (Swedenborgian,) 35th St., bet. Park and Lexington Aves. The Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. Subject: "The Dew That Lay Round About the Camp." "A Sermon on the Truth of Peace."

Congregational.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Broadway and 56th Street. Dr. Jefferson preaches 11 A. M. & 8 P. M.

MANHATTAN, Broadway, 76th St. Rev. H. A. Stimson, D. D., Pastor, preaches 11 A. M.

Disciples of Christ (Christian).

CENTRAL CHURCH, 142 W. 81ST ST. 11 A. M. Rev. MARION J. BRADSHAW will preach. Cordial welcome to strangers.

Jewish.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street. Today, 10:30 A. M., Dr. Enelow on "The Return to Belgium." Daily Noon Service 12:30. All are welcome.

Lutheran.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT. Broadway at 93d St., Rev. WM. M. HORN, Pastor. Services at 11.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 65th St. and Central Park West. Rev. CHARLES J. SMITH, D. D., Pastor. Service at 11 A. M.

Methodist Episcopal.

MADISON AVENUE, MADISON AV., COR. 60TH ST. Rev. WORTH M. TIPPY, Pastor. 11 A. M.—Preaching by the Pastor. 8 P. M.—Preaching by the Pastor. "The Awakening of a Man's Inner Life."

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7th Av. & 14th St. Mr. Marshall, 11 A. M., "Vision and Past." 8 P. M., "What is Prayer?"

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH. Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

UNION M. E. CHURCH, 48th St., west of Broadway. Opening services: 10 A. M., Sunday School. Preaching, 11 A. M., Rev. Dr. Geo. P. Mains. 8 P. M., Rev. Charles R. Ross.

18TH STREET CHURCH, near 8th Av., B. C. WARREN, Minister.—11 and 8.

New Thought.

ACADEMY HALL, 115 W. 79TH ST. THE NEW THOUGHT CHURCH. Sundays 11, all Summer. F. W. Sears.

HIGHER THOUGHT CENTRE.—W. J. Colville, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, afternoons and evenings. 1,919 Broadway, cor. 64th.

NEW THOUGHT LECTURES, 32 West 58th St.—Sunday, 11 A. M.; Thursday, 8 P. M. Speaker, W. Ellis Williams. Public invited.

UNITY SOCIETY OF PRACTICAL CHRISTIANITY, 305 Madison Av. Sunday, 11—Mrs. Van Marter. Subject: "Rolling Stones."

Presbyterian.

A. EDWIN KEIGWIN, D. D., Preaches, 11 & 8. WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Amsterdam Av., cor. 105th St. Sub. 8 P. M.—"What I Know About Fishing."

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 114th St. and Broadway. WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D., Minister, preaches at 11 A. M.

FORT WASHINGTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 174th St. at Broadway. Rev. D. HOFFMAN MARTIN, D. D., Pastor. Rev. LYMAN R. HARTLEY will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av. and 55th St. Rev. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Dr. J. ROSS STEVENSON will preach at both services.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St. EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., pastor. Preacher, 11—Rev. P. E. ERICKSON.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Northeast Corner of 73d St. Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FIFTH AVENUE—ELEVENTH STREET. Howard Duffield, D. D., Pastor. 11—Mr. H. C. Jaquith will preach. 8—Service on church lawn.

SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 96th St. and Central Park West. ROBERT WATSON, Minister. 11 A. M.—Dr. Watson. 8 P. M.—Rev. William Bishop Gates.

THE BRICK CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. Ministers: William Pierson Merrill, Frank Latimer Janeway. Dr. HUGH BLACK will preach at 11 o'clock. NOON SERVICE EVERY WEEKDAY, (except Saturday,) 12:30-12:50.

University Place Presbyterian Church, Cor. 10th Street. Rev. George Alexander, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. Rev. J. P. LYTLE, Pastor. 11 A. M.—"Our Prayers." 8 P. M.—"Obedience."

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 86th St. and Amsterdam Av. Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D., Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., Pastors. Rev. SAMUEL MILLIAR preaches at 11 A. M.

Protestant Episcopal.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, Amsterdam Avenue and 111th Street. 8 A. M. The Holy Communion. 11 A. M. Preacher, Very Rev. Dean Grosvenor. 4 P. M. Preacher, Rev. Dr. W. L. Bevan. Daily Services, 7:30 A. M.

CALVARY CHURCH, 21st St. and 4th Av. Services 8, 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Preacher, Rev. R. D. CHAMBERS.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St. Low masses, 7:30, 9. High mass and sermon, 10:45; Evensong at 4.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 20th Street & Sixth Ave. 8:00 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11:00 A. M.—Rev. J. A. Haughton-Burke. 12:00 M.—Holy Communion. 8:00 P. M.—Rev. J. A. Haughton-Burke. Daily Noon Day Service, with Address, commencing 12:30 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison Av. and 35th St. REV. H. C. ROBBINS, RECTOR. 11 A. M.—Morning prayer. Sermon (Rector.) 4 P. M.—Evening Prayer.

CHURCH OF ZION and ST. TIMOTHY. Rev. Henry Lubeck, D. C. L., Rector., 334 West 57th Street. Services: 8 A. M. Holy Communion. 11 A. M. Morning Prayer and Sermon, Preacher, Rev. Joseph Rushton, L. H. D. 8 P. M. Choral Evening Prayer, Preacher, Rev. Joseph Rushton, L. H. D.

GRACE CHURCH, Broadway and 10th St. 8; and 11 (Bishop Gailor of Tennessee). 8 (Bishop Gailor).

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, Madison Av. at 44th St. The Rev. LEIGHTON PARKS, D. D., Rector. SERVICES 8 AND 11 A. M. Preacher, Rev. SYDNEY N. USSHER. All Seats Free.

ST. IGNATIUS'S CHURCH, West End Av. and 87th St., Rev. MAXWELL GANTER, Rector.—Mass at 7, 8, and 11. Vespers at 4. Weekdays, mass at 7; holy days and Friday, at 7 and 10.

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH, Madison Av. and 71st St. Holy Communion and Sermon, 11.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, 5th Av. and 53d St. Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector. 8 and 11 A. M.—Rev. W. L. CASWELL.

THE ASCENSION, 5TH AV. & 10TH ST. Rev. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector. 11 A. M.—Rev. Charles W. Naumann, Preacher.

THE TRANSFIGURATION, 1 E. 29. COMMUNIONS, 7, 8 A. M. 10:30 SERMON and CHORAL MASS. EVENSONG, 4.

Reformed.

HAMILTON GRANGE, Convent Av. and W. 149th St., near Amsterdam Av., PAUL REIBERT LEINBACH, D. D., minister. 11 A. M.—"A GREAT PROGRAM." 8 P. M.—"YOUR DANGER POINT."

REFORMED CHURCH OF HARLEM, Lenox Avenue and 123d Street, Rev. Edgar Tilton, Jr., D. D., Minister. Church reopens for regular services tomorrow. Dr. Tilton will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Bible school will resume its sessions Sept. 19.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St. Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister. Rev. Harold W. Schenck will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St. Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D.D., Minister. Rev. Frank W. Gunsaulus, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS, 5th Av. and 48th St. Rev. MALCOLM JAS. MACLEOD, D. D., Minister. Rev. Robert F. Coyle, D. D., will preach. 11 A. M., "The Christian Religion or Christianity, Which?" 8 P. M., "God Hath Prepared for Them a City."

THE WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St. Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister. Rev. Thomas McBride Nichols will preach at 11 A. M.

Society of Friends.

Religious Society of Friends, (Orthodox.)—Meeting 11 o'clock, 30 Gramercy Park, New York; Lafayette and Washington Avenues, Brooklyn.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 15th St., Manhattan, and 110 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

Spiritualist.

GRAND SPIRITUAL RALLY Under auspices of Psychological Research Society New York, Inc., Tuxedo Building, cor. 59th St. and Madison Ave. (637 Madison Ave.), Saturday, Sept. 11th, at 8 P. M. Mediums from New Jersey, Brooklyn, New York, Philadelphia, Los Angeles and West Indies present. Mr. Lake, Physical Medium, trumpet materialization seance for scientific research.

Usual Meetings: Sunday, 3-8 P. M.; Monday-Thursday, 8; Wednesday, 3 P. M. Christensen, Psychic, answers questions. Research seance, trumpet materialization every Tuesday, 3-8 P. M.; Wednesday, 8 P. M., by Mr. Lake.

FIRST GERMAN SPIRITUALIST CHURCH. Services in English, Sundays, 8 P. M. Pabst Grand Circle, 59th & Columbus Circle.

Other Services.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 8th Av. and 44th St., Rev. A. B. SIMPSON, Pastor. Sunday, 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M. preaching by Rev. W. Moore Scott of Atlanta, Ga.

TENT EVANGEL RALLIES, 125th and Manhattan Sts., New York. Sunday, 3:30 & 8 P. M., & Monday, 8 P. M. Dr. CHAPMAN and Mr. ALEXANDER. 3,000 FREE SEATS—WELCOME!

THE NEW YORK GOSPEL HOUSE, 159 East 112th St. Sunday, Sept. 12, 5 P. M. Rev. William Fetler of Petrograd will speak (D. V.) on the subject, "THE NEW RUSSIA THAT IS TO BE," and will also give some reminiscences of his missionary activities before his exile from Russia. Sunday, Sept. 12, 7 P. M., a Russian service.

VEDANTA SOCIETY, 236 C. P. W. Swami Bodhananda, "God—Here and Everywhere." 8 P. M.

8th Ave. Mission, 290 8th Ave. Gospel meeting every night. Good singing. Testimony. S. Wray, Supt.

BROOKLYN

Congregational.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, Orange St., Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, Pastor.—Service at 11 o'clock. Sermon by the Rev. Roland S. Dawson on "The Wider View of Christ." No evening service.

Presbyterian.

LAFAYETTE AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, cor. of South Oxford St., Brooklyn. Dr. Albertson preaches at 10:30 and 7:45. Morning—"Christ's Cure for Trouble and Fear." Evening—"What of the Night?"

Unitarian.

FLATBUSH UNITARIAN CHURCH, Beverly Road and East 19th St. LEON A. HARVEY, Minister. Service at 11 A. M. Subject: "The Religious Aspect of Democracy." The Church School meets at 9:45 A. M. A cordial welcome to all. No evening service.

SUNDAY ON THE HUDSON "TROJAN"
Leaves Pier 32, N. R., 9:30 A. M.; W. 132d St. Pier, 10:00 A. M., for Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Albany. Connecting at Newburg or Poughkeepsie with "Rensselaer" returning. ORCHESTRA. DINNER A LA CARTE.
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PEOPLES LINE—
Pier 32, North River.........6:00 P.M.
West 132d St................6:30 P.M.
Fare, one way, $2; round trip, $3.50.
NIGHT EXPRESS—
Pier 32, North River.......9:00 P.M.
West 132d Street..........10:00 P.M.
Fare, one way, $2; round trip, $3.50.
Special Daylight Service Sundays, leaving Pier 32, N. R., 9:30 A. M.; West 132d st., 10:00 A. M.
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Leave Pier ft. E. 34th St., 10:00 A. M.
Leave Pier ft. E. 138th St., 10:30 A. M.
4 hours ashore, returning leave 5:00 P.M.
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SUNDAY SAIL Up the Hudson $1 Round Trip
A delightful outing—a sail of 150 miles. Newburgh and Poughkeepsie on the handsome Steamer "BENJ. B. ODELL"
Leaves foot of Franklin St., Sunday, 9 A. M.; West 129th St., 9:30 A. M. Excellent music. Restaurant and Lunch Room.
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SEPT. 11, STR. HOMER RAMSDELL for West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie and Kingston, leaves Franklin St. 1:00; W. 129th St. 1:30 P. M. Connection at West Point and Newburgh with Str. Benj. B. Odell for New York, $1 Round Trip. Music, Restaurant, Lunch Room. Str. W. F. Romer leaves Franklin St., 2:30; W. 129th St. 3:00 P. M. for landings Highland Falls to Kingston. Connection at Highland Falls or West Point for return boat to New York same day.
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LAST EXCURSION
SUNDAY, SEPT. 12TH
Str. Nassau will leave pier ft. 34th St., E. R., 9:30 A. M.; pier ft. 138th St., E. R., 10:00 A. M.
ROUND-TRIP TICKETS 50c.

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Lve. Battery Pier 10:30, 2:30. Tel. Broad 3878. To Sandy Hook and the Ocean. 1:30 P. M.

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For Highlands, Oceanic, Locust Point, Fair Haven & Red Bank. Week days, lv. Franklin St., Pier 14, 8:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M.; Battery, 3:35 A. M., 3:55 P. M. SUNDAYS, Franklin St., 8:20; Battery, 8:55 A. M. Trolleys connect.

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Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M., landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany.
Also Desbrosses St., 9:40; W. 42d St., 10; W. 129th St., 10:20; Yonkers, 10:50 A. M., for Bear Mountain, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.
One-Day Outings to Poughkeepsie, Newburgh, West Point or Bear Mountain.
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9:40, 10:30, 11:30 A. M.; 12:30, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:40 P. M.
LEAVE PIER 1, NORTH RIVER
10:20, 11:15 A. M.; 12:15, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:35, 5:00, 6:15, 7:15, 8:15, 9:30 P. M.
LVE. STEEPLECHASE, CONEY ISLAND,
12:25, 1:25, 2:25, 3:10, 3:55, 4:55, 5:25, 6:10, 7:25, 8:25, 9:25, 10:40 P. M.
ROCKAWAY BEACH
Str. "GRAND REPUBLIC"
Lve. Yonkers, 8:35 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:40 A. M., *1:15 P. M.; Pier 1, N. R., 10:20 A. M., 2:15 P. M.; Rockaway Beach, 12:30, 5:30 P. M.
*Transfer to Str. "Grand Republic." Season Closes Sept. 12th.
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Sunday, Sept. 12
Special train, with parlor car, leaves foot East 34th St., N. Y., 8:30; B'klyn, Flatbush Ave., 8:40; Nostrand Ave., 8:44, and East N. Y., 8:49 A. M., for Montauk, thence by the steamer "SHINNECOCK."
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SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—MARION H. SEIXAS, Plaintiff, against HENRY L. GRAHAM, Defendant.—Summons. To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated August 10th, 1915.
YANKAUER & DAVIDSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, No. 261 Broadway, N. Y. City.

To the above-named defendant:

The foregoing is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Edward G. Whitaker, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 3d day of September, 1915, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 3d day of September, 1915.

Dated New York, September 3d, 1915.
Yours, etc.,
YANKAUER & DAVIDSON,
Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address, No. 261 Broadway, City of New York.

SUMMONSES.

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—JOSEPH A. GLENNON, plaintiff, against THE WRITE-AWAY PEN COMPANY of America, defendant.—To the above-named defendant: YOU ARE HEREBY SUMMONED to answer to the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within six days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated June 28th, 1915.
WALTER H. MERRITT, ESQ.,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office Address, No. 54 Wall Street, New York City.

To the above-named defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. R. H. Smith, Justice of the City Court of the City of New York, dated August 6th, 1915, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of said Court on the 6th day of August, 1915.

Dated New York, August 6th, 1915.
WALTER H. MERRITT,
Attorney for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office Address, No. 54 Wall Street, New York City.

DR. DAVIS ADMITS NEED OF REFORMS

Commissioner of Corrections Asserts Her Hands Are Tied on Blackwell's Island.

MANY COMPLAINTS NOT FAIR

Criticisms Often Based, She Says, on Conditions Over Which Those in Charge Have No Control.

"There is one phase of work connected with the city's penal institutions that is very little discussed. That is the objections to changes by some of those most vitally interested—the prisoners," said Dr. Katharine B. Davis, Commissioner of Corrections, yesterday. The Commissioner was replying to a criticism that certain things were not ideal at the workhouse on Blackwell's Island.

"Every prisoner has an opinion as to just what should be done to better conditions," she continued. "Some of these are worthy of consideration, but others are matters of personal complaint and are often inspired by animus. Many needed improvements at the workhouse and the penitentiary are obvious to officials and prisoners alike, but it is not possible to make them because of physical handicap and the need of money."

It is at the workhouse, where there is a social set, that some of the prisoners are quick to resent changes and as quick to voice their complaint. To a few the workhouse is home, and they so regard it. The social Queen of the colony is a woman well advanced in years, who has spent about twenty years of life serving short time sentences in the workhouse. On the men's side, a gray beard, who, tradition has it, was once a cobbler, is an authority. The term social leader is not applicable on the men's side, for no lines are drawn there. All, however, give freely of their opinions, especially as to the cuisine.

Not long ago a matron told Dr. Davis that when the term of one chronic prisoner expired she determined to delay as long as possible her next appearance at the workhouse. The matron figured, because of past experience, that if this woman could be persuaded to pass the saloons that line the street between the point where the prisoners land and the trolley cars that would take her to her sister's home "uptown" there was a chance that she might stay "discharged" for a considerable time. So she led the woman past the saloons and put her on a car. She even went so far as to ask the conductor, if possible, not to stop to let the woman off until her sister's corner was reached. To her surprise in a batch brought to the Island next day from a police court was her friend. She had been arrested for intoxication. This prisoner, Dr. Davis said, is a woman of education and of refinement. Liquor is her curse.

Inmates Increase Rapidly.

"Now remember, deary, don't let any one have my bed," is a parting salute from some of the old-timers, and always, unless death intervenes, they keep their promise to come back. They know every privilege accorded to them, and they claim each one.

A visitor who had some opportunity for investigating affairs at the workhouse expressed an opinion that it was a thorough school of socialism, one in which opinions trend toward anarchy. The Commissioner, when told of this opinion, said she did not quite understand just what was meant, but that if it meant the inmates were against law and order, it was a correct statement of fact. It was the neglect to obey the ordinances making for law and order, she pointed out, that brought the workhouse most of its prisoners.

An average of 400 inmates per month passed through the institution during the Summer months in past years. This number has increased alarmingly, and in June 1,050 inmates were received, which broke all previous records. An investigator made a mistake, the Commissioner asserted, when he said that "a youth in short trousers, arrested for catching goldfish from a lake in Central Park, was incarcerated with decrepit panhandlers." Youths under 16 years old are not sent to the workhouse. They go to the Reform School on Hart's Island. The Commissioner added that, as the Department of Correction did not select the inmates placed under its care, no fault could be found against it because men and women of apparent respectability had to associate with vagabonds and the dissolute.

Replying to the complaint that the food did not come up to the standard set by some of the intermittent inmates, Dr. Davis said with a smile that every one was getting the full value of the 16 cents a day allowed by the city for his food. As a matter of fact, it is contended that the grade of food provided is being raised, and the department dietitian now supervises the menu.

"The food, which will keep life in the body, is good enough for those who disregard the laws, and efforts are being continuously made to improve on this, but it is the lack of precautions for protecting health and the absolute neglect of trying to uplift the prisoners, that calls for criticism," the investigator said.

Taking up the question of precautions for health, Dr. Davis indignantly denied the charge.

Served by Four Physicians.

"Last year 25,000 passed through the workhouse," said Dr. Davis. "The longest term is six months, the shortest three days, and the average term served there is forty days. Whether the term is three days or six months, the routine is the same. On admission each inmate is given a careful physical examination. The man who is criticising alleges that the entrance examinations consist of a young doctor, without license to practice, looking over each person and asking, 'Are you all right?' This is a falsehood. We have at the workhouse four resident physicians, all graduates, all of hospital experience, and all under a general board. We have one general practitioner, one general surgeon, and specialists who serve in turn.

"The hospital facilities on both sides have been improved and increased as to capacity. On the women's side there are four wards, the drug, surgery, venereal, and medical wards. These are all well located with plenty of light and ventilation. They have windows on three sides. On the men's sides there are the same wards. Two of these are not as well located as those on the women's side. For hospitals we are using the tier of big cells. Each cell or room can accommodate thirty-two persons. In this respect, it is well to admit as true that the prisoners are more than doubled in the cells. This is a matter which should have been considered when the workhouse was built in 1849, rather than at this time. There is not a single-person cell in the building. The cells proper accommodate from twelve to sixteen persons.

"As to the charge that we do not do uplift work, I say that the influence is for good, but the short term precludes any real work. Thoughts may be directed into better channels, and the difference between right and wrong may be stated clearly, but reforms are not usually accomplished in an average of forty days. Uplift work is made more difficult by the fact that more than half of the inmates are second termers. There is not even time in which to teach useful trades."

Reforms Are Needed.

It had been charged that the death rate in the workhouse was very high. This charge the Commissioner said was true. The workhouse, she said, gets the aged, and very many of those who finally reach there ought to be in a hospital. They go the rounds until they die. There are, she said, at present 150 crippled men there. She bitterly resents the imputation that very little is being done to separate the sick from the well. Segregation is enforced and sanitary steps are taken. Conditions are always exaggerated, she said. Every prisoner suspects some other of having some disease, and there is always the desire of the well to get to the hospital, where the food is better, two causes that give rise to stories of lack of precautions and the prevalence of disease.

"Certainly, drugs are being smuggled into the workhouse," said the Commissioner frankly, "and this despite every precaution we have taken. It is reduced to a minimum, but never will be stopped. We are sending keepers to jail and searching visitors, but as fast as we devise one scheme to stop the traffic the smugglers devise another method. They always keep just ahead of us. Only the other day we caught a woman visitor carrying in cocaine. She was smuggling it in in the papers holding her hair in curls.

"As to the spread of contagious diseases, we are using the most painstaking methods. It is well to note that many of the prisoners who have complaints to make do not take any steps to safeguard themselves outside the workhouse, and while they are inside it their chances of infection are minimized. There is no typhoid fever in the institution. If there was, there would be an epidemic. I wish to deny a report that a large percentage of the inmates have skin diseases. That is not so. Sometimes, when every precaution is taken, a prisoner will develop some disease he or she may have caught on the outside. Others are sufferers when they arrive on the island. We are doing everything possible for these sufferers. They have special diet and the women now have exercise in the open."

Dr. Davis said she was aware that many sanitary precautions could not be put into operation. For instance, there is no running water in the cells. There is a shortage of towels and not efficient laundry facilities.

"We are constantly improving things," she said hopefully, "and as soon as buildings on Hart's Island are completed we will have room for sufferers from contagious diseases and generally conditions will be bettered."

CHATTEL MORTGAGE INDEX.

Card System with 130,000 Names Open Here to the Public.

John J. Hopper, Register of New York County, has just completed and opened to public use a card index of the names of persons who have pledged or mortgaged personal property in New York County during the last thirteen months.

The public has little idea of the extent of the chattel mortgage business in New York City. If an article is sold on a partial payment plan or a loan is made on the pledge of personal property, the law requires that the mortgage paper or the conditional bill of sale be filed in the Register's Office.

About 100,000 such papers are filed each year in Manhattan. The papers are indexed by the Register according to the names of the parties and also according to the street number of the premises on which the articles are situated.

The lien of a chattel mortgage is good for one year from the time of its filing, with the privilege, however, that a renewal statement may be filed within thirty days next preceding the expiration of the lien.

In order to find out whether a person has already pledged an article it is necessary to search the chattel mortgage index books for all entries made during the preceding thirteen months. The index books are arranged alphabetically, and although the indexes are kept as well as such books can be kept, the enormous number of entries make a search difficult and tedious. In July, 1914, the preparation of a card index of the names of persons who had pledged personal property was begun and has been continued up to the present time, so that the card index is now complete for the thirteen months necessary to make a full chattel mortgage search.

This index now contains about 130,000 cards. A thirteen-month search can be made by the use of this card index in a few minutes. Requisition blanks have been prepared, and any person desiring to obtain returns from the card index may do so by filling out a requisition blank and presenting it at the chattel mortgage desk. The serial number of any chattel mortgage or conditional bill of sale disclosed will be returned in writing uncertified. No charge is made for this service, and the Register is not liable for the accuracy of uncertified returns.

The card index is carefully checked and is in daily use by the Register's Office, and every confidence is put in it. Any one who desires returns certified by the Register under his official seal may obtain them in that form on payment of 40 cents, plus 5 cents per month for each name searched and 5 cents for each return. An hour or more is required to make a certified search.

MT. VERNON SAVED.

Danger of Historic Site Sliding Into Potomac Averted.

The high bluff on which stands Mount Vernon, the home of our first President, has for years been in danger of gradually sliding into the Potomac. This danger became acute a few years ago when it was discovered that a new landslide was beginning that threatened to destroy the broad lawn in front of the mansion, if not the foundations of the mansion itself, and engineering work, recently completed, was begun at that time to save the historic site from further damage.

The ground slopes from the mansion to the edge of the bluff, and from this point drops steeply for 100 feet or more to the edge of the Potomac. The river at this point is a wide tidal estuary and the action of the waves has caused a steady erosion at the foot of the bluff. Underlying the bluff are strata of sand, clay, and soft sand stone which, on investigation, were found to be saturated with water, and this, combined with the erosion of the waves, has resulted in landslides that have doubtless been going on intermittently for ages. To cure the trouble a small drainage tunnel was first driven in the bottom of the sandstone stratum and carried back from the river front a distance of about 200 feet.

From this tunnel a heavy flow of water immediately started and this flow continued for several months. At the end of that time the flow diminished to a moderate amount and has remained practically constant ever since.—Baltimore News.

OAKLAND'S LITTLE CITIZENS.

A Body of Boys with a Lot of Good Ideas.

They have in one of Oakland's playgrounds a "little citizens' committee," which has prepared certain rules and regulations for the playground. The following are a few:

No cigarettes. They're no good. Any boy found smoking will be shown the gate.

Small children must be given a chance all the time. If any boy takes anything from a little kid, he'll get his.

Say "Thanks." It don't hurt you, and being polite ain't no crime.

The penalty for violation of the rules ranges from a fine of 1 cent to expulsion from the playgrounds for a month.

The Director of Grounds is behind the committee and stands by them in the exercise of their authority. All this contributes to good citizenship. One of the best ways to make a real citizen is to let him try it. Have we any "little citizens' committee" in the Columbus playgrounds? Well, we ought to have.—Ohio State Journal.

A SELF-ENTERTAINER.

Your Suffragette Visitor Will Take Care of Herself.

We are asked to entertain a suffragist speaker up at the house next month. It won't be a hard job. We had one over night last Spring, and she did all the entertaining herself.

She talked from 2 o'clock to 6 in the afternoon without stopping for breath. She talked through dinner without stopping for food, and no one else could get a word in edgewise, not even the small boy and girl, who are experts in butting into conversation. She talked every foot of the way to the meeting; she talked three hours and a half to her audience there; she talked all the way home; she was talking at 1 o'clock A. M., when she retired, and we could hear her all the rest of the night talking in her sleep.

It is no trouble at all to entertain a suffrage orator.—Newark News.

BOGUS BANKRUPTCY NOW LEADS TO JAIL

New Policy of Prosecution and Court Decisions Make Dishonesty Dangerous.

STRONGER LAW TO BE ASKED

Congress May Extend the Time Limitation and Broaden the Concealment Clause.

Records of the United States District Attorney's office show that in the past two years more fraudulent bankruptcy cases have been handled than in the preceding ten years. In the term of H. Snowden Marshall there has been a steady growth of these cases. This is not taken to mean that there is an increase of bankruptcy crime, but that recent decisions of the Supreme Court and a new policy in the Department of Justice have revealed more fake bankrupts.

Among the Assistant District Attorneys in the fraudulent bankruptcy department is Samuel Herschenstein, who has prosecuted many jewelers who have tried to defraud their creditors. He has written an account of some of his experiences with crafty merchants.

"The first thing I am usually told by the man who makes the criminal complaint," writes Mr. Herschenstein, "is that the loose diamonds which should have been in the store on the morning of the prearranged 'bust' were not there. Then I inquire: 'How does the bankrupt explain the terrible shrinkage in assets?' and almost invariably the answer is: 'There was a robbery.'

"In the Bankruptcy act a provision is made for the prosecution of cases where assets have been concealed and where a false oath has been taken. In other cases, where more than one person assists in the dishonesty, we have invoked the conspiracy section of the criminal code. For a long time it was debated whether the one-year limitation in the Bankrupt act covered the conspiracy or whether the three-year general limitation statute applied. But in the recent Rabinowitz case, the Supreme Court upheld the three-year rule.

"Another great help was the decision in the now famous Scheinberg case that sending false financial statements through the mails could be considered a 'scheme to defraud.'

"Study of cases before Commissioners in Bankruptcy indicates that slowly but surely the dishonest merchant is coming to realize the danger of violating the criminal law. Our office since Jan. 1, 1913, has secured more convictions and pleas of guilty in this class of cases than in the five years before. The sentences have ranged from three months to two years until we came to the Epner case a few weeks ago, in which Judge Howe imposed a sentence of four years.

"A cause of many bankruptcy scandals is the too easy securing of credit. I have seen merchants pile up liabilities of from $50,000 to $100,000 in two or three months before bankruptcy who ought, upon their own statements of financial condition, to get nothing but the most searching inquisition and then be shown to the door.

"In the Kapald case, tried last year, upon the bare statement 'I owe so much, I have so much, my worth is so much,' Kapald and his son got credit for more than $40,000 in less than two months. There was nothing in their previous record to warrant such confidence. In that case the son said that because of a robbery in broad daylight—he didn't know where; didn't know between what streets; maybe near Shongood's on the Bowery; he didn't know why he didn't notify the police—and on account of this terrible catastrophe he went into a near-by hotel—and the hotel was two miles away from Shongood's—and there took bichloride of mercury, and attempted to do away with his useless existence.

"Such was his story, but the doctors found evidence of nothing but a healthy, well-fed person who was paving the way for a self-inflicted robbery which would have netted him and his father a comfortable amount of cash. Father and son are both serving time.

"Mr. Marshall intends to ask the next Congress to amend the Bankruptcy Statute of Limitations; that concealment need not be 'from the trustee' but may be from any authorized officer of the court; that in criminal prosecutions testimony before the Commissioner may be used; that the limitation for prosecution be increased from one to three years.

"Mr. Marshall will also seek to have the cost of administration and time for settlement reduced; to do away with double administration by receiver and trustee, and to place responsibility in a board of receivers, appointed for a term of years at a salary, and to make discharge discretionary with the court."

act, to provide that the time a fugitive remains out of jurisdiction to avoid arrest should not figure under the

BROADWAY AIRS FOR CHINA.

56 Automatic Pianos, with Popular Tunes, Sent to Orient.

It is only a few months since an American Consul in China sent back word that there were excellent openings over there for American chewing gum. Yesterday another great "enlightener" of the American type, started on its way to the Orient on a wholesale scale. It was four car-loads of tangos, fox-trots, hesitations, and popular airs, and the wherewith to produce them.

When the delegation of prominent Chinese business men was here early in the Summer, a piano exporter who lives at the McAlpin, succeeded in selling to a member of the delegation, who is the head of the Government lead mines in China, an automatic piano, which was immediately shipped to Pekin. Hardly had the delegation time to get home and word to get back here, when the exporter began to get letters from merchants over there, making inquiries. A short time ago came the order for fity-six automatic pianos, with music to accompany them, of the kind that the Chinese had heard on Broadway while here.

The exporter immediately got busy trying to trail the amusement program of the Celestial visitors while they were here, and then he made his selections. There are fourteen pianos in each of the four cars that were started yesterday, and each nistrument is equipped with twenty-five rolls of music.

"To anybody who is familiar with the music so long popular among the Chinese," said the who made the sale, "the fact that the Chinese are taking to 'regular' tunes will be of interest. Many an American traveler who has landed at Shanghai or Hongkong, has been driven almost crazy by the din of a Chinese band. The popular opinion has always been that music among the Chinese simply meant a noise, and the greater the din, the better the music was considered. I was almost surprised when I succeeded in selling one automatic piano to one of the Chinese delegatoin when it was here."

TEACHES THRIFT LESSON.

President of Society of That Name Here from Exposition.

S. W. Straus of Chicago, President of the American Thrift Society, has just returned from California, where he attended the International Congress of Thrift, held under the auspices of the Panama-Pacific Exposition. Mr. Straus said yesterday that the convention was a pronounced success, and he believes that the movement has now received an impetus which would redown to the benefit of humanity. The convention was largely attended by visitors at the exposition as well as by the delegates from the different States, and the exposition authorities commemorated the occasion by presenting the American Thrift Society with a medal.

Mr. Straus said:

"Thrift is patriotism, and its need has been brought forcibly before us through the slaughter that is now going on across the ocean. The American people are prone to be guided a great deal by their sympathies and antipathies. At this time I should say that they should be guided by their sympathies to help the nation through the practice of thrift."

Honor Fireman Who Died Saving Boy.

John Duff, a fireman of 825 Eagle Avenue, the Bronx, who died on Tuesday from injuries suffered in rescuing a boy from a subway excavation, was buried yesterday in St. Raymond Cemetery, Westchester, with full departmental honors. The services were in St. Luke's Catholic Church, in East 138th Street, just across the street from the engine house to which Duff was attached. The Fire Department band played the funeral march and a detail of Duff comrades bore his body to the grave. He was attached to Engine 83, at 625 East 138th Street.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The strong cash position was again the dominating feature in the wheat market, and prices were strong and higher, closing with net gains of 1⅜c to 4⅛c. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat and No. 2 hard Winter were quoted at $1.16, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, September; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 98⅜c, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, 93c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	..	..	1.08	1.04	1.20

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	99¼	95⅝	99¼	95¼	1.11
December	94½	92¼	94	92	1.14¼
May	97⅝	96⅛	97⅝	96	1.22⅛

CORN.

The corn market declined early under scattered selling on favorable weather and crop advices, but rallied and closed firm with net gains of ⅝c to ⅞c. Receipts of old corn were moderate, but country offerings were said to be a little more liberal. The local cash market was firm, No. 2 yellow quoted at 87½c, prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	72⅛	70⅝	72	71⅛	76⅞
December	58	56½	57⅞	57	72⅝
May	59¼	57⅞	59	58¼	75½

OATS.

The market for oats was only moderately active, but while the export demand was less in evidence, prices were steady, in sympathy with wheat and corn, closing at ¼c to ½c net higher. The local cash market was steady. Old oats quoted at 50 to 55c; new No. 3 white, 40 to 41c, and new No. 4 white, at 39 to 40c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	36⅝	35⅞	36¼	36	47½
December	36¼	35⅛	36⅛	35⅞	50⅞
May	38⅝	38¼	38⅝	38¼	53⅞

PROVISIONS.

An advance of 10 cents in the price of live hogs gave the provision market a firmer tone during the early operations, but a report by the Department of Agriculture, showing 7.2 per cent. more hogs in the country than a year ago checked the advance. There was a partial reaction from the top, although final prices were slightly above the final of Thursday. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 11,000; estimated for Saturday, 9,000. Kansas City received 6,000 and Omaha 5,200.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
October	8.15	8.07	8.07	8.07	[illegible]
January	8.62	8.57	8.60	8.55	[illegible]
Ribs—					
October	8.07	7.90	7.90	7.95	11.50
January	8.35	8.30	8.30	8.25	10.82
Pork—					
October	12.30	12.17	12.17	12.07	19.00
January	14.97	14.87	14.87	14.85	20.80

COFFEE.

Underlying sentiment in the coffee market seemed a little more confident on the buying side and prices were steadier, closing at 3 to 6 points net higher. In the local spot market a slight improvement was noted in the volume of business and prices were firm, with Rio 7s quoted at 6⅛c.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
September	..	..	6.13@6.14	6.07
October	..	..	6.16@6.17	6.11
November	..	..	6.19@6.20	6.15
December	6.24	6.22	6.23@6.24	6.19
January	..	..	6.27@6.28	6.24
February	..	..	6.32@6.33	6.28
March	6.38	6.37	6.36@6.37	6.33
April	..	..	6.41@6.42	6.38
May	6.47	6.46	6.46@6.47	6.43
June	..	..	6.51@6.52	6.46
July	..	..	6.56@6.58	6.52

COTTONSEED OIL.

The cottonseed oil market showed further gains during the early operations, prices advancing 10 to 12 points from the previous close on reports of a firmer tone to the crude market and buying by the same interests, which have been conspicuous recently on the buying side. During the late operations the demand fell off materially and prices lost part of the gain, closing net unchanged to 5 points higher. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	6.01@6.15	5.95
September	6.00	6.00	5.98@6.00	5.96
October	6.05	6.00	5.98@6.01	5.95
November	6.07	6.03	5.97@5.99	5.95
December	6.10	6.03	6.04@6.05	5.99
January	6.18	6.12	6.11@6.13	6.08
February	..	..	6.18@6.25	6.14
March	6.40	6.30	6.29@6.31	6.28
April	..	..	6.35@6.41	6.34

SUGAR.

Futures opened quiet, 1 to 3 points lower with first sales 600 tons. The market was unsettled during most of the day owing to the various reductions in refined sugar and in the early afternoon prices sagged further with operations confined to trade interests. The market closed easy 1 to 6 points net lower with sales for the day 5,550 tons.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Sept.	3.44	3.43	3.44@3.45	3.50
Oct.	3.44	3.43	3.43@3.44	3.45
Nov.	..	..	3.31@3.32	3.33
Dec.	3.17	3.15	3.15@3.16	3.17
Jan.	3.05	3.05	3.05@3.07	3.08
Feb.	..	..	3.05@3.07	3.07
Mar.	3.05	3.05	3.05@3.07	3.08
April	..	..	3.07@3.08	3.09
May	..	..	3.10@3.12	3.11
June	..	..	3.11@3.13	3.12
July	..	..	3.12@3.14	3.13

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 18,078 packages. Weather still very warm and demand quite moderate. Receipts heavy and there is strong pressure to sell all grades of creamery. Prices declined another ½c, and at the lower rates the market was quite unsettled. Renovated has eased off a little, but ladles and packing stock are sustained, though trade is quieter. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 26c; higher scoring, 26¼@27c; firsts, 24@25½c; seconds, 22½@23½c; thirds, 21@22c; State dairy, finest, 25¼c; good to prime, 24@25c; common to fair, 21@23½c; renovated, extras, 24c; firsts, 23@23½c; lower grades, 21@22½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 22½@23c; ladles, current make, firsts, 21¼@22c; seconds, 21c; lower grades, 19@20c; packing stock, June make, fine, 20½c; current make, fine, 20c; No. 2, 19½c; lower grades, 16½@19c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 9,434 cases. The continued absence of the Jewish trade from the market causes a very quiet trading, but the supply of high-grade fresh gathered eggs is small and held with confidence, and there is demand enough for such to absorb the receipts with reasonable promptness. Medium qualities are quiet, but held steady. Not much doing in storage eggs at the moment, the weather being very unfavorable. Near-by white eggs also quiet, owing to an absence of the Jewish trade, but the supply of strictly fancy new-laid qualities is small and held firmly; undergrades irregular. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 28¼@29½c; extra firsts, 26½@27½c; firsts, 24@25½c; seconds, 22@23½c; thirds and poorer, 19@21½c; dirties, No. 1, 20½@21c; No. 2 and poorer, 18@20c; checks, good to choice, dry, 19@19½c; culls and inferior, 15@18c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, 24½@25c; firsts, 23@24c; seconds, 21½@22½c; thirds or poorer, 18@21c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 33@35c; ordinary to good, 27@32c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 25@32c; Western, gathered whites, 25@29c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, hennery browns, 30@32c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 24@28c; near by, refrigerator whites, 26½@28c.

PLAN LARGEST SILK MILL.

Eagle Firm Will Become Leading Factors in the Trade.

According to a reliable report in the silk trade, J. H. & C. K. Eagle, who operate a large plant at Shamokin, Penn., and a branch plant at Trevorton in the same State, are planning to enlarge their manufacturing interests to an extent that will make them the leading factors in the industry. Charles K. Eagle, Treasurer of the company, said yesterday that he was not prepared at the present time to make any statement on the subject, but would be in a position to say something in the near future.

When the details of the plan are finally arranged, rumor has it that at least one-third of the total number of looms in the industry will be owned and operated by the company. A little over a week ago the company rented a plant in Lakeview, outside of Paterson, which will add sixty looms to the manufacturing facilities of the concern, and it was reported at that time in Paterson that the company contemplated a mill which would house 1,000 looms if there was assurance that labor disturbances in that city had ceased.

J. H. & C. K. Eagle were incorporated in 1899, and the company is capitalized at $1,500,000. John H. Eagle is President. At Shamokin, Penn., 1,000 broad silk looms are operated in addition to facilities for commission throwing, dyeing, bleaching, and finishing. The company employes 1,800 people in this mill. The branch plant at Trevorton consists of 200 looms. John Bentley, a well known silk man, is in charge of the Lakeview factory.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

CHARLES H. DICKINSON.—William D. Gaillard, assignee of Charles H. Dickinson, surviving partner of the firm of Beers & Owens, stock brokers at 52 Broadway, has been granted leave by Judge Donnelly of the Supreme Court to file a provisional bond of $130,000. The assets consist of cash in bank, $31,807; securities, $32,000, and a seat in the New York Stock Exchange in the name of John W. Beers, the deceased partner.

VOLTURNO ITALIAN WORKERS CORPORATION, dealer in groceries and meats at 35 Sixth Avenue, has made an assignment to Charles G. Kirchof, Jr.

THOMAS POTTS, manufacturer and cutter of ornamental glass at 231 Bowery, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $3,888 and assets $1,699.

HENRY INSELMANN, clerk, of 659 East 165th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,207 and no assets.

WITTENBERG & MORASH.—Nathan Wittenberg and Solomon Morash, formerly furniture dealers at White Plains, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $4,730 and no assets.

SCHMELZER BROTHERS, manufacturers of dresses at 207 Greene Street, have filed schedules showing liabilities $8,803 and assets $6,228.

E. ROSOFSKY & BROTHER, dry goods dealers in Middletown, have filed schedules showing liabilities of $8,681 and assets consisting of stock and fixtures, value not given, and book accounts, $50.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 235 business failures in the United States during the week, against 276 for the previous week. The Middle States had 75, New England 24, Southern 70, Western, 29, Northwestern 7, and Far Western 30. Canada had 27, against 38 for the preceding week. Ninety-two per cent. of the concerns failing had less than $5,000 capital, and 6 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 10.—J. B. Dingman Collar Co. of Troy filed a petition in bankruptcy today, with liabilities of $34,450, and assets of $40,650.

BOSTON, Mass, Sept. 10.—Franklin Walter, coal dealer, 80 Winthrop Road, Brookline, filed a petition in bankruptcy this morning. His liabilities aggregate $127,866, of which $7,535 is secured, $43,612 is unsecured, $70,617 is for notes which petitioner claims should be paid by other parties, and $6,100 for accommodation paper. The assets are estimated at $23,006, of which $12,000 is represented in incumbered real estate, $5,189 promissory notes, $5,429 due petitioner by the Boston Lighter Company, and $392 due him by Alfred C. Stewart.

There are about twenty unsecured creditors, the principal of whom are Maderia Hill & Co., New York, $12,230 for notes indorsed. The principal holders of the notes, practically all of which were indorsed by the James P. Stewart Coal Company, are as follows: Merchants National Bank, $10,519; Shawmut National Bank, $12,194; Boylston National Bank, $8,228; Fidelity Trust Company $5,956, and the International Trust Company, $16,500.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Appel, Joseph S.—Y. Mural et al......$107.72
Broadhurst, George—I. R. Broadhurst..750.00
Barnett, Florence, and Benjamin Green—People &c......500.00
Brandreth, Ralph—G. H. Makepeace....423.35
Clark, Wm. D., and Frank J. Dover—E. Wilson et al......176.15
Cockroft, Wm.—J. R. Hegeman......268.17
Chesanow, Aaron—W. R. Ellison et al...219.48
Donovan, Timothy D.—W. F. Willin....129.74
Duffy-Carney Co.—T. D. Browning....2,398.41
Erdrish, Sanford S., and Charles Anyder—E. Wilson et al......387.65
French, Wm. C.—E. C. Van Alte......704.61
Faulhaber, Bert G.—C. Ironmonger....471.17
Governors Boss Photo Play Co.—P. H. McLellan......443.67
Hoetzer, Frederick B.—W. A. Blackford et al......286.09
Howes, Franklin W.—O. Hitchings....238.41
Isenberg, Nathan—Lawyers Mortgage Co......2,093.50
Interstate Litho Co., Inc.—Cromic Palmer Co., Inc......102.73
Mather, James—Schmidt Dauber Co., Inc......236.48
Mellini, Anthony—N. Y. Steam Auto Tire Works, Inc......118.26
M. Whitelaw & Co.—Wm. A. Thomas Co......200.68
Publishers Guide—F. E. Okie Co......239.31
Robins, Isidor—C. Werner......339.98
Same—Same......261.34
Rea-Ford Realty Co.—O. U. Kellogg et al......371.61
Sandberg, Charles—Mamaroneck Sash, Door and Trim Co......284.31
Schwenker, Wm. A.—M. Hyman......196.81
Strachan, Harry, and Albert A. Higgins—Stillcocks-Miller Co......172.13
Seligsohn, Abraham—Chelsea Distributing Co., Inc......309.30
Superior Doll Mfg. Co., Inc.—A. S. Whiteley et al......193.22
Touraine Waist Co., Inc.—Stewart Hees Co......281.59
Underhill, Fannie M. and H. Louise Underhill—Metropolitan Savings Bank......$2,188.96
Universal Talking Machine Mfg. Co.—W. Vaughn......101.65
W. L. Perkins Machinery Co.—Greenfield Machine Co......257.21
Walters, Susan M.—W. R. Mollineaux et al......286.28
Winant, Wm. F.—C. Husted......670.66
Weissglass, Julius—Thatcher Mfg. Co..121.65

In Bronx County.

Glens, George—F. Craver......$447.39
Same—Same......364.89
Gandolfi, Rose, and Daniel Mapes, Jr.—S. Domroe......1,311.86
Kruse, Henry—Hudson County Consumers' Brewing Co......128.13
Swan, William—A. Freyer......51.02
Thulman, John A.—Read Printing Co..156.33
Withus, Gustave—S. Fischer......31.91

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Azramson, Robert, Samuel Bernfeld and Jacob Pelinger—American Slipper Co., Feb. 17, 1915......$115.54
Black, Madeline H.—W. Watson, Aug. 31, 1915......1,359.58
Bradley, Robert E.—Donald Robertson Co., Nov. 20, 1913......120.14
Dolt, Harry C.—C. C. Sibley et al., June 1, 1908......363.07
Faltoute Iron and Steel Co.—F. A. Tasker, April 21, 1915......118.14
Faltocio, Giacome, and Domenico Ragone—G. Lordi, Nov. 4, 1914......304.41
Held, R. Johnson—W. Baker, June 26, 1912......324.91
Same—"Rector's," Dec. 3, 1912......130.10
Same—General Automobile Supply Co.—March 22, 1912......126.62
Manning, John P., Reginald D. Taylor and Pierre M. Brown, ex'rs—W. L. Stow, May 28, 1913......116.58
Swift, Edith H., Frances A. Francis, Albert L. Swift and Florence Clarke—L. F. Adams, June 10, 1915......186.74
Weichmann, Victor—S. Shaughnessy, July 14, 1915......5,240.07
Fox, Sigmund—City of N. Y., May 1, 1909, (vacated)......262.00

In Bronx County.

Burke, Louise—A. A. Krueger, March 15, 1915, (vacated)......$214.72

BUSINESS NOTES.

The Commission Throwsters-Division of the Silk Association of America will resume its regular monthly meetings after the Summer recess. The first meeting of the season will be held on Friday, Sept. 17, at 2:30 P. M., in the rooms of the association, 354 Fourth Avenue.

A special committee to represent the Silk Association of America at the funeral of Samuel Sheldon of the Post & Sheldon Corporation on Monday, at 11 A. M., at Campgaw, N. J., consists of the following: Benjamin B. Tilt, Samuel McCollom, Charles E. Lottes, William Hand, Augustus Katterman, Maurice A. Salembier, Joseph Wadsworth, and Pauline Gerli.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyer's Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

WANTED—JOBS IN WASH WAISTS, for cash; bring samples and prices today. Room 1,416, St. James Building, 1,133 Broadway.

PICRIC ACID—15,000 tons in ten months, 3,000 tons 1915; only to real buyers. Manufacturer, K 270 Times Downtown.

FALL SUITS for immediate delivery. Alper & Schultz, 140 West 22d.

CASH FOR HIGH-GRADE women's suits, coats, dresses, skirts, waists, petticoats, and furs. Sumner, 8 Lispenard St. F'n 4343.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday.3¼@3¾ per cent. for the best names
Thursday.3¼@3¾ " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Greek Currant Crop Not So Good.

The official estimate of the new currant crop in Greece is not so optimistic as reports sent out earlier in the year. According to a cablegram received from Consul A. B. Cooke, Patras, it is now placed at 130,000 tons, against an earlier estimate of 160,000. The quality of the fruit is now reported as medium only, while earlier reports said that the crop was satisfactory both as to quantity and quality.

British Embargo on Shoddy.

According to a cablegram received by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce from the American Consul General at London, wool shoddy and shoddy containing cotton, whatever the proportion, are now subject to embargo in Great Britain, all shipment, excepting to British possessions, being prohibited. The exportation of shoddy containing more than one-third cotton was formerly permitted.

Plaid Dress Goods Wanted.

One of the features of the demand for Fall dress goods in jobbing circles is the call that has sprung up lately for French serges in plaid patterns. As a result, they are classed as the leading fabrics by some houses, with poplins second. Next after poplins come gabardines and broadcloths, with the other fabrics trailing. Reports from the primary end of the market indicate that, so far as the so-called corporation goods are concerned, business is progressing satisfactorily for Spring.

Some Fall Styles Running Short.

The Fall shoe season has hardly begun, according to the Morse & Rogers bulletin, and already there is a shortage of certain styles. "This," it says, "again shows the wisdom of trying out the new styles real early, and then buying the good ones in large quantities. Dealers who bought small lots of the new white piped and stitched shoes in June for immediate delivery are now well prepared on second shipments. From all indications these shoes will sell well until the snow flies." Dealers are urged to be prepared and not to be out of sizes when the rush starts in earnest, for dealers who do not supply the wanted styles are said usually to be classed as back numbers.

German and Austrian Goods.

Carl W. Stern, Vice Chairman of the Hotel Biltmore group of importers, which is trying to effect the release of merchandise of German and Austrian origin now detained at Rotterdam and other neutral ports by the British embargo, returned from Washington last night. Mr. Stern had an interview with the foreign trade advisers of the State Department. The advisers stated that, while they are receiving applications with documentary evidence regarding the purchase transactions, they are unable as yet to file these applications with the British Embassy as the advisers are still awaiting instructions from London prior to taking any action. These instructions, it was added, are expected daily.

Cotton Goods Exports Dull.

Aside from the demand for cotton duck, which is wanted both for commercial and war purposes, there is no great amount of business being done for export in gray cottons just now. Australia is buying some, it is said, but this business is but a drop in the bucket. None of the Eastern markets has come in on the rise of prices, save on duck, where the prospects of a further advance are said to have stimulated buying somewhat. There is business in gray and bleached goods being done with South America, but it is said to be of the sort that is usually received regardless of general conditions. The buying of colored cottons in the foreign markets is as active as it can be in view of the lack of color stuffs here and the gradual increase in the prices asked for the goods.

The Colored Cotton Situation.

The feature of the week in the colored cotton goods field was the naming of prices on dress ginghams for Spring by certain leading houses in the market, which showed no change from the previous figures on these goods, much to the jubilation of the buyers. In view of this the trade is waiting with considerable interest the naming of prices on these goods by the leading factor, which, it was rumored yesterday, will be done on Monday. There has been no especial change in the situation as it affects denims, chambrays, madras, plaids, and other colored goods, the production of all of them being dependent on the gradually decreasing supply of dyestuffs. Opinions in the market, save in isolated cases, are not very optimistic of the possibilities of the promised domestic supply.

Expect Underwear Advance.

Predictions were more or less freely made in the local underwear trade yesterday that another advance of at least five cents a dozen would be made on cheap balbriggans for Spring if the present advance in cotton is sustained. It is not thought, however, that the higher-priced goods will be affected by the cotton rise. Not long ago an advance of five cents a dozen was declared on cheap balbriggans in order to make prices balance better with the cost of cotton, but the recent jump in the staple has set all previous calculations at naught. The advance has at least temporarily put at rest any hopes there may have been in the minds of buyers for easier prices on heavy goods, and it has further stimulated the placing of duplicate business by the jobbers. It has also helped the buying of lightweight goods for Spring. Reports of an excellent export business in both heavy and light goods continue to come from certain quarters of the trade.

Against Price Maintenance.

F. Colburn Pinkham, Secretary-Treasurer of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, and his assistants, John T. Kirby and Lawrence Gardner, will start shortly on a country-wide campaign against price maintenance and coupon giving by manufacturers. The referendum taken on the Stevens bill showed, with only several exceptions, that the members oppose price restriction, and Mr. Pinkham and his associates will gather further information on the subject from the merchants they visit. Besides this, merchandising methods, store equipment and the handling of accounts will be investigated, together with the return merchandise evil, extravagant advertising statements and co-operative delivery. Luncheons will be arranged in the various cities visited. Mr. Pinkham will make a series of trips to the New England States, Mr. Kirby will travel through the Central West and Southern States and Mr. Gardner will take in the Eastern and Far Western cities.

Gray Goods Reports Mixed.

Reports from the gray goods market differed somewhat yesterday as to the amount of business done, but they agreed heartily on the condition of the market as to prices. In the printcloth end more spot and nearby sales of 39-inch 68-72s were reported at 4¼ cents, but it was said that these goods were beginning to get very scarce at that price for any delivery. Good business was also reported on 39-inch 56-44s, which are creeping up toward the 3⅞ cents mark. The mills continue to ask 4 cents for 38½-inch 64-60s for spot delivery, with no takers, and they are also asking 3⅝ cents for 64-56s in that width. Good-sized sales of 38½-inch 60-52s were reported at 3⅝ cents, with 60-48s selling at 3¼ cents. The narrow constructions were none too active. Sheetings and drills were fairly active, at prevailing prices, but there was no feature to this business. Fancies continued to march right along. Spot printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s	5⅝c	38½-inch, 63-56s	*3⅞c
39-inch, 72-76s	5¼c	38½-inch, 60-52s	3⅝c
39-inch, 68-72s	4¼c	38½-inch, 60-48s	3¼c
39-inch, 56-44s	3⅞c	27-inch, 64-60s	2½c
38½-inch, 64-60s	*4c	27-inch, 56-52s	2⅛c

*Asked.

COFFEE CENTRE NOW HERE.

A Result of the War—Diamond Markets Revive.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The war has worked a transformation in the coffee trade by the interruption of old transportation routes and the destruction of accustomed machinery of foreign exchange. New York is now the coffee capital of the world. Not only is the United States the largest consumer of coffee in the world, but its commercial capital has now become the clearing house for coffee for Europe.

Two years ago our re-exports of coffee were 3,964,000 pounds; last year 9,574,000, and in 1915, 61,491,000 pounds. The total importations in 1915 were 1,118,690,000 pounds. Brazil sent us 773,400,000 pounds, Colombia 111,077,000, Venezuela, 72,463,000; Central America, 75,350,000, and Mexico, 52,706,000 pounds. This was 30,000,000 pounds more from Brazil, 20,000,000 more from Colombia, 35,000,000 more from Central America, and Venezuela 23,000,000 more than in the previous year.

In telling of the magnitude of our coffee trade with Europe, the Bureau of Domestic and Foreign Commerce says that practically all of the advance in coffee shipments from the United States during the past year is accounted for by the enormously increased cargoes that went to Europe. Denmark and the Netherlands alone took 31,700,000 pounds more than in the preceding fiscal twelvemonth, and Norway, Sweden, and Greece took 12,200,000 pounds, whereas there were no direct cargoes thither in either 1914 or 1913.

New York is the chief port for the receipt and dispatch of coffee cargoes. While the vast increase in coffee shipments from New York in 1914-15 is directly attributable to the European war, there was no evidence of "war prices" in the values assigned to the cargoes. On the contrary the average value per pound was less last year than in either of the two preceding, being 11.3 cents, as contrasted with 13.3 cents in 1913-14, and 11.6 cents in 1912-13.

The diamond trade of the cities in Europe that formerly controlled it has nearly recovered from the prostration that followed the beginning of the war. In a report from Consul Mahin at Amsterdam, the leading centre of the industry of polishing diamonds, it is said that trade with this country fell off in the first quarter of the present year by $733,617 and in the second quarter by $457,342, and in the month of July just past only $28,700, while in the firstweek of August, the export amounted to $354,500, as compared with $140,000 in the corresponding week last year.

A singular circumstance related by Consul Mahin is that in spite of Great Britain's efforts diamonds are being exported from Antwerp to the United States. Belgium being now German territory, trade is open only with Germany, Austria, and other countries which Great Britain cannot prevent from trading with it. Nevertheless, diamonds are being sold from Antwerp continually in considerable amounts to buyers in the United States.

IMPORTS SHOW A GAIN.

Those at This Port Last Week Neared the $18,000,000 Mark.

Imports here made a decided gain in the week ended Sept. 4, according to the Custom House report made public yesterday. Entries for the week totaled $17,900,404, compared with $12,560,403 in the week before and $18,316,877 in the week before that. Aniline colors had an appraised value of $18,369, while indigo, natural and synthetic, was returned at $24,559. There was a big jump in dyewood extract imports, their value for the week being $143,775. Dyewood itself had a value of $1,320. Logwood was appraised at $3,350.

Jewelry, precious stones and watches amounted to $469,593, while furs had a value of $203,780. Sugar entries were 447,682 bags, worth $2,311,778. Raw cocoa imports were manifested at $631,638, while coffee totaled 78,115 bags, appraised at $999,807. Rubber, manufactures and waste, reached $2,098,948, while hides and findings totaled $3,204,482. Wool imports were 4,650 bales, appraised at $368,287. Argentine fresh beef imports were merely nominal, being set down at $21,740.

Dry goods entered for consumption had a value of $1,761,014, silk entries being appraised at $735,212. In the week before dry goods imported for consumption were returned at $1,449,474, the value of silk imports being $412,622. Withdrawals from bonded warehouses last week aggregated $588,742, while warehoused goods had a value of $502,467. In the corresponding week last year the entries were, respectively, $743,689 and $716,192.

CONDITION OF TRADE.

The weekly trade reviews report better prospects for business, with improvement already setting in. Dun's says:

All restraining influences have not been eliminated, but developments that count for most in the business world continue mainly on the constructive side. International political relations, though less threatening, still have a disquieting effect, the foreign exchange problems are as yet unsolved, and dissension in the ranks of labor remains a drawback in some directions. With abundant harvests, however, a full measure of prosperity is possible, and never before was the promise of the grain crops more brilliant than at the present time. General recognition of this fact finds expression in the notable improvement in sentiment and in the increasing demands upon producing and distributing interests as well. While trade in some quarters, due chiefly to temporary causes, hesitates, the movement, as a whole, is steadily onward and should gain momentum with the advancing season.

Bradstreet's summary says:

Trade trends continue upward; confidence as to the future is spreading, and while holidays as well as conservatism in some quarters have not allowed full rein to trade movements, the week has provided another budget of favorable factors. House trade has picked up; State fairs and conventions at numerous cities have brought in many buyers; retail trade, though not quite uniform, has been aided by the ending of the vacation season; sales of dry goods are larger; remarkable crop yields are indicated, rural districts, as well as war-order centres, are in a position to spend money; railway traffic is heavier, notwithstanding that wheat is slower than a year ago in getting to market; record outputs of pig iron are being absorbed at rising prices; skilled labor is in smart call; steel continues active on an advancing market; buying of steel rails has expanded; building shows increases, something not seen for some time past; collections continue to mend; money is in better demand; commercial paper sells more freely; new enterprises are more numerous; the stock market maintains a strong undertone; foreign exchange presents a more stable appearance; practically every point in the South feels more optimistic, and even in the Far Northwest, where low prices for lumber deter developments, there are signs of betterment.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
6s —Sept., 1916	102⅝	102⅞	102⅝	102⅞
6s —Sept., 1917	103⅞	104¼	103⅞	104¼
4½s—June, 1965	101⅝	101⅞	101⅝	[illegible]
4½s—March, 1963	101⅝	102	101⅝	102
4½s—Nov., 1957	101⅝	102	101⅝	102
4½s—May, 1957	101⅝	102	101⅝	102
4½s—Nov., 1917	100⅝	101⅛	100⅝	101⅛
4½s—May, 1917	100⅝	101	100⅝	101
4¼s—March, 1964	98	98¼	97⅞	98¼
4¼s—March, 1962	98	98¼	97⅞	98
4¼s—Sept., 1960	98	98¼	97⅞	98
4¼s—March, 1930-60	98	98¼	97⅞	98¼
4s —May, 1959	94⅝	94⅞	94⅝	94⅞
4s —Nov., 1958	94⅝	94⅞	94⅝	94⅞
4s —May, 1957	94⅝	94⅞	94⅝	94⅞
4s —Nov., 1956	93½	94½	93¼	94½
4s —Nov., 1955	93½	94½	93½	94½
4s —Nov., 1936	94½	..	94½	..
4s —May, 1917	100	..	99⅞	..
4s —Nov., 1918	99⅝	..	99⅝	..
4s —May, 1919	99¼	..	99¼	..
3½s—Nov., 1955	85	..	85	..
3½s—Nov., 1954	85	86½	85	86½
3½s—May, 1954	85½	86½	85½	86½

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALBANY, Ga.—Hofmayer D. G. Co.; L. J. Hofmayer, notions, furn. goods, hosiery; 43 Leonard.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; F. Quelimalz, piece dry goods; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Varsity Underwear Co.; L. H. Weil, fabrics; 1,270 Broadway.
BOSTON—Bartel & Phillips; W. Phillips, tailors; Herald Sq.
BOSTON—J. J. Moore & Co.; J. J. Moore, clothing, dry goods; Imperial.
BOSTON—R. H. Stearns Co.; L. S. Root, silks, velvets; 200 Fifth Av.; Murray Hill.
BOSTON—L. P. Hollander & Co.; Miss J. Cohane, representing; Miss M. Cohane, women's underwear, corsets, infants' wear, children's wear; Miss E. M. Laughlin, fancy goods, laces, ribbons, gloves; 550 5th Av.
BUFFALO—W. Hengerer Co.; E. W. Turner, representing; Miss A. Walsh, dressmaking; 18 West 35th.
BUFFALO—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; B. S. Chapin, cloaks, suits, furs, boys' clothing; 2 Walker.
CANTON, Ill.—E. H. Whitney Dry Goods Co.; E. H. Whitney, dry goods, women's garments; Aberdeen.
CHATTANOOGA—Edwards & Le Bron; G. K. Le Bron, jewelry; Imperial.
CHICAGO—B. Rosenthal, dry goods, furn. goods; Marseilles.
CHICAGO—Hyland Bros.; J. M. Hyland, millinery; 417 5th Av.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; C. Cromwell, domestics; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—C. Dernberg & Co.; C. Dernberg, cloakings; 40 East 22d.
CLEVELAND—Browning, King & Co.; C. A. Dolan, general buyer; Cooper Square.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—F. & R. Lazarus Co.; Miss K. L. Newman, representing; 220 5th Av.; Collingwood.
DENVER—Colorado Garment & Mfg. Co.; B. Lutz, skirts, overalls; Albert.
DERBY—Howard & Barber Co.; Miss E. J. Carey, muslin underwear, corsets, infants' wear; 116 W. 32d.
DETROIT—Keenan & Jahn; F. J. Reif, upholstery goods, carpets; Park Avenue.
EASTON—Miss J. O'Neil, millinery; Martha Washington.
GLENS FALLS, N. Y.—Goodson's; Miss M. Toole, women's furn. goods; Imperial.
GRAND RAPIDS—M. Friedman Co.; C. S. Simkins, domestics, linens, art goods, hosiery, underwear, silks, dress goods; Navarre.
KANSAS CITY—H. Levi & Co.; J. Mindo, furn. goods; Somerset.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—F. H. Culp & Sons; G. K. Culp, dry goods, shoes; Flanders.
MEMPHIS, Tenn.—J. Goldsmith & Sons Co.; F. Goldsmith, gloves, ribbons; 148 W. 23d.
McKEESPORT, Penn.—J. D. O'Neil Dry Goods Co.; J. O. Howarth, dry goods; Collingwood.
MONTICELLO, N. Y.—Hammond & Cooke; J. A. Cooke, dry goods, general mdse., carpets, rugs, mattings, upholstery, house-furn. goods; Broadway Central.
MONTREAL—Farrell, Belisle & Co.; J. W. Belisle, millinery, furn. goods; Murray Hill.
OTTAWA—H. Birk's & Sons; Miss MacKay, leather goods; Murray Hill.
PENN YAN, N. Y.—The Metropolitan, H. C. Underwood, dry goods, general mdse.; Breslin.
PETERSBURG, Va.—Crowder Bros.; Mrs. A. L. N. Crowder, notions, millinery, ribbons; Broadway Central.
PITTSBURGH—Boggs & Buhl; Miss J. Hunter, women's neckwear; 37 W. 26th.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; C. H. Van Scoten, women's hosiery, men's, boys' furn. goods; Miss Goetzinger, gloves; 95 Madison Av.
PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Bros.; E. Bohn, trunks, leather goods; B. F. Montague, gloves; B'way and 32d.
READING—Lord & Yoge; W. H. Buck, carpets, upholstery goods; 23 E. 20th; Broztell.
RICHMOND—Miller & Rhoads; Miss R. Hexter, children's wear; 432 4th Av.
RICHMOND—Kaufmann Co.; F. L. Lockett, flowers, feathers; 621 Broadway.
ROCHESTER—Stein-Bloch Co.; C. A. Meyer, trimmings; 200 5th Av.
SAN FRANCISCO—P. C. Greenberg Co.; P. Greenberg, woolens, tailors' trimmings; New Victoria.
SCRANTON—A. Davis & Bro.; D. J. Davis, men's wear; Grand.
TOLEDO—F. W. James Co.; T. Russell, untrimmed hats; Albert.
UTICA—Brandegee-Kincaid Co.; R. C. Kincaid, woolens; 853 Broadway.
WARREN, Penn.—Warner Co.; C. E. Warner, dry goods; 4 West 22d.
WASHINGTON—The Herkimer Co.; F. H. Beall, rugs; Albert.
WASHINGTON—Lansburgh & Bro.; H. Lansburgh, cloaks, suits, waists; 1 West 34th.
YPSILANTI, Mich.—Beall, Comstock & Co.; F. M. Beall, dry goods, carpets; Continental.

We have, for quick disposal—

a $30,000 (wholesale) stock of sterling silver, gold plate and solid gold staples and novelties—including pencils of all styles—penknives, cigar cutters, penholders, match boxes, manicure sets, mounted pencil sets, thermometer cases, fountain pens (plain, and mounted with bands, silver filigree, gold plate, and solid gold) etc., etc.

All are new, highest grade workmanship and material, of well-known make, from lines which will be discontinued next season — and manufacturer's profits will be fully sacrificed.

Will deal with principals only.

Appointment may be made by application to A 295 Times Downtown.

AUCTION SALES.

MERCHANDISE.

DAVID W. BIOW CO.,
520-522 Broadway,
Tel. 6680-6681—Spring. Near Spring St.
Special Peremptory Auction Sale
Monday, Sept. 13, 10:30 A. M.,
Large and Attractive Offering High-Class
Wearing Apparel
For Ladies, Misses and Children.
All Made for the Winter Season.
By RELIABLE MANUFACTURERS.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICE NO. 55 WILLIAM ST.,
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 15TH, 1915,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the
EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
NOS. 14 and 16 VESEY STREET.
FOR ACCT. OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
$8,000 New York & New Jersey Water Co. 4% bonds, due 1950.
3 shares American Power & Light Co. common v. t. c.
$10,000 Northampton, Easton & Washington Traction Co. Ref. and Consld. mtge. 5% bonds, due 1942, July, 1915, coupons attached.
$2,000 Northampton Traction Co. Ref. and Consld. 5% gold bonds, due 1942, July, 1915, coupons attached.
$10,000 Washington Farm Lands Co. 1st and Serial Mtge. 6% Gold Bds., Series B, 2d lien, due June, 1923.
13 shares Equitable Trust Co.
$5,000 Kansas City Southern Rway 1st mtge. 50-year 3% Bds, 1950.
10 shares Huguenot Trust Co. of New Rochelle.
10 shares N. Y., Chic. & St. Louis R.R. 1st prefd.
10 shares N. Y., Chic. & St. Louis R.R. 2d prefd.
5 shares New Yorker Staats Zeitung.
350 shares Paumonok Inn & Cottage Colony, Inc.
100 shares Clinton Bank.
$4,000 note of Felix Prince dated Sept. 15, 1914, payable 4 months after date, interest at 6%, indorsed by Saul Oliner, with 43 shares Clinton Bank as security for said note.

PROPOSALS.

U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE.—Sealed proposals will be received by this Department until 2 P. M. September 28, 1915, and then opened, for furnishing, delivering, and installing new laboratory, hoods, etc., and making certain changes in the present furniture now in the Food Inspection Laboratory, U. S. Appraisers' Stores, New York, N. Y. Complete specifications may be obtained from the office of the Chief Clerk, this department.

BUSINESS LOCATIONS.

VERY LIGHT and choice suite offices and store room, sublet at very low rental. The Sanitax Co., 33 Union Square.

Railroad Bonds

Information Comparisons

We have prepared a booklet on Railroad Bonds which gives in convenient form some of the principal factors regarding the bond issues of most of the principal railroads in this country. It also includes the income account, management, capitalization and other information of interest to investors.

We will be pleased to mail to investors a copy of Booklet No. 210

Harris, Forbes & Co

Pine Street, Corner William
NEW YORK

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

25 Du Pont Powder Com. Stock
100 Eastern Steel Com. & Pfd. Stock
100 Empire S. & I. Com. & Pfd. Stock
100 Great Northern Paper Stock
25 Hercules Powder Com. Stock
100 Int. Steam Pump Com. & Pfd. Stk.
50 New Jersey Zinc Stock
100 Prairie Pipe Line Stock
35 Scovill Manufacturing Stock
100 Remington Typewriter Com. Stk.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

150 Bush Terminal Com. Stock
100 Comput'g-Tabulat'g-Record'g Stk.
100 Eastern Steel Com. & Pfd. Stock
100 Electric Properties Com. Stock
100 Interborough Rapid Transit Stock
120* International Salt Stock
100 New Jersey Zinc Stock
100 Phelps Dodge & Co. Stock
8 Winchester Repeating Arms Stock

J.K.Rice, Jr. & Co.

Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

FOR SALE

General Baking Securities
Amer. & Brit. Mfg. Com. & Pfd.
Amer. Dist. Tel. of N. Y.

WILL BUY

Semet Solvay
Solvay Process Co.
Millikin Bros. 6% Notes

DIDRICHSEN & Co
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Tel. John 3174-5-6-7. 34 Pine St., N. Y.

TO STOCKHOLDERS.

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE

We have been assured by the Reorganization Committee that the time fixed for the deposit of stock under the Plan of Reorganization will be extended for a reasonable time after Sept. 15th, without penalty, pending further negotiations between the Committees. This extension of time applies only to stock, not to bonds.

LOUCKS & ALEXANDER,
Attorneys for DeForrest, Stockholders' Committee.
120 Broadway. New York.

We beg to announce that Mr. M. J. Murphy, of Scranton, Pennsylvania, has this day been admitted to our firm as a general partner.

MEGARGEL & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
35 Pine St., New York

Atlas Powder
Aetna Explosives
Du Pont Powder
Hercules Powder

GWYNNE BROTHERS
25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3232 Broad.

Hendee Mfg. Common
Submarine Boat
Canadian Car & Foundry
Lake Torpedo Common

E. BUNGE & CO.
44 Broad St.—Phone 6951-6 Broad—N. Y.

E. & C. Randolph
Members New York Stock Exchange.
111 Broadway, New York.
Bond and Open Market Securities Department
T. F. SHIELDS, Mgr.
Dealers in Investment and Other Securities of the United States, Canada, and Mexico.

Established 1888
Franklin Trust Company
New York Office: 46 Wall Street
Brooklyn Offices: 166 Montague Street, 569 Fulton Street

Wm. A. Read & Co.
New York
Chicago Philadelphia Boston London

DIVIDENDS.

Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc.,

Preferred Stock Dividend No. 11.

Troy, N. Y., September 8th, 1915.

The Board of Directors of Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc., have this day declared a dividend of one and three-quarters (1¾) per cent. on the preferred stock of the company, payable October 1st, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business on September 20th, 1915. Checks will be mailed by the Columbia Trust Company.

E. HAROLD CLUETT, Treasurer.

UTAH COPPER COMPANY.
120 Broadway, New York, Sept. 9th, 1915.
DIVIDEND NO. 29.

The Board of Directors of the Utah Copper Company has this day declared the 29th quarterly dividend One Dollar ($1.00) per share, being at the rate of Ten per cent. (10%) per quarter on par value, payable September 30th, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business on September 16th, 1915. The books for the transfer of the stock of the Company will remain open.

C. K. LIPMAN, Asst. Secretary.

RAY CONSOLIDATED COPPER CO.
25 Broad St., New York, Sept. 9, 1915.

The Executive Committee of the Ray Consolidated Copper Company has this day declared a quarterly dividend of 37½ cents per share, payable September 30, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 16, 1915.

E. P. SHOVE, Treasurer.

Office of The United Gas Improvement Co.
N. W. Corner Broad and Arch Streets,
Philadelphia, Sept. 8, 1915.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent. ($1.00 per share), payable Oct. 15, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 30, 1915. Checks will be mailed.

I. W. MORRIS, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks React on Diplomatic News—Exchange Problem Is a Large One.

Not all of the ground gained on Thursday was lost yesterday, but a good deal of it was. At the opening of trading the morning's diplomatic news was reflected in a fall of about a point in some of the leading issues, including Steel, but the initial decline was followed by an upturn which went far enough to establish a new high point in the general level of prices. These gains, however, did not hold, and before the session had closed the selling pressure had developed sufficiently to make the list weak at some points and to bring net losses for the day in the great majority of stocks.

As the day wore on more attention came to be given to the new and less favorable aspect given to our relations with Germany by the Berlin Government's note on the sinking of the Arabic. The request for the recall of the Austrian Ambassador to the United States gave some traders concern, but the real source of concern, so far as yesterday's news was concerned, lay in the German note, which was regarded by very many as setting back our controversy with Germany over the submarine warfare on merchant ships to where it stood before we received the assurances from Germany that instructions had been given that no more unoffending liners would be sunk without warning. In some quarters, indeed, the situation was regarded as even more serious than it was before the receipt of Ambassador von Bernstorff's note telling of the changed policy in respect to submarine warfare and before the publication of informal assurances by the German Chancellor that in case the submarine commander who sank the Arabic exceeded his instructions the German Government would make full reparation to the United States. There were those who felt that this latest German note threatened to undo all the good which was done by the Ambassador's communication to our State Department and by the Chancellor's assurances. The spread of this feeling undoubtedly had a good deal to do with the fall in prices in the afternoon.

In other directions there was little or nothing to turn the market from the favorable course which it had taken in such pronounced manner on Thursday. It is true that the monthly statement of the unfilled tonnage of the United States Steel Corporation showed a falling off, whereas some increase had been expected, but the decline, amounting as it did to no more than two-fifths of 1 per cent., was too slight to be regarded as at all significant. The international exchange situation was unchanged, but it profited further by the favorable sentiment created by the arrival here of the British and French financial delegates and by the expectation that plans will shortly be worked out for the stabilization of the exchange rates. That favorable sentiment was reflected in a rise in sterling, which ended the day with a further net gain of 2 cents. Trade news now coming to hand bears out the favorable import of fundamental business statistics and affords further evidence of the spread of activity in trade from foreign trade to home trade. The favorable effect of such news as this was, however, offset by the threatened reopening of an international controversy which for a full two weeks was believed to be in a very fair way of being easily adjusted. Those who attempted to view the matter broadly did not lose sight, however, of the fact that the request for the recall of the Austrian Ambassador may exert very favorable influence upon the course of our relations with Germany, inasmuch as it should help to impress the Berlin Government with the fact that this Government is determined to safeguard its rights.

The problem with which the British and French financial mission, in conjunction with our own bankers, has to deal is hardly one which can be settled by a few hours' discussion, and that part of Wall Street which was promising itself yesterday definite settlement of the whole exchange situation in the course of another day or two was probably setting for the European delegates and our own bankers an impossible task. The formal conferences on the question of righting the exchanges will be entered into in a spirit which will promise an early settlement, but it is not a transaction which can easily be arranged offhand. And though the spirit is friendly, the interests affected are at some points conflicting, and this is another reason why time will be needed to complete the work for which the financial mission has been sent to this country. To the extent to which the plans to be discussed imply the yielding up of some of the command which the London market has exercised in international financing, one may expect the English representatives to be loath to yield any more than the minimum, as our own representatives would be under similar circumstances. But it is to our interest as well as to England's to help restore the exchange market to orderly condition, and we should seek such means to this end as will benefit our customers as well as ourselves, so far as that can be done. To press any advantage which we may hold too far would react upon ourselves. Many think London made that mistake last Fall; we should not make it now.

LONDON MARKET CHEERFUL.

Big Business in War Loans and Other Gilt-Edged Securities.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—Money and discount rates were steady today. American exchange was firmer and touched 4.69½@4.70, but later reacted to 4.68½@4.68¾.

The stock market continued generally cheerful, with a large business in war loans and other gilt-edged securities and oil and Kaffir stocks at hardening prices.

American securities had a good tone. The market opened steady and advanced under a strong demand for Union Pacific and United States Steel, the latter on dividend prospects. The closing was firm.

Trading Irregular on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Sept. 10.—Trading was irregular on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 68 francs 50 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 92 centimes.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Receipts and expenditures:

	Sept. 9.	This month.	Fiscal year.
Customs	$1,038,507	$4,651,028	$35,477,210
Int. rev., ord.	1,053,568	7,310,898	60,422,638
Cor. & inc. tax	41,155	284,859	10,286,478
Miscellaneous	122,319	2,055,368	10,406,314
Total receipts	2,287,147	14,292,250	123,582,731
Expenditures	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Deficit	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, SEPT. 10, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	544,528
Same day last year	Exch. closed
Year to date	101,236,884
Same period last year	45,989,156
Average price and change 50 stocks	78.31 — .85
Same day last year	*Exch. closed

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	79.59	Sept. 10	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	78.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	68.09	June 10

*Closing average July 30, 57.77.

Closing Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
99	102	600	Adams Express	99⅞	102	99⅛	102	+2
33⅞	34	10,300	Alaska Gold Mines	32⅞	34	32⅝	34	+1⅛
38⅝	39¼	27,050	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	39⅜	41⅜	38⅞	39	−1⅞
68	70	1,100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	70	70⅜	68⅜	68⅜	−1⅝
61	61½	200	Am. Agricul. Chem	61⅛	61⅛	61	61	−⅞
65¼	65½	2,200	Am. Beet Sugar	66	66⅜	65¼	65¼	−1⅝
88	92	100	Am. Beet Sugar pf	90	90	90	90	...
57	57¼	7,600	Am. Can	57¼	58⅜	57	57	−1⅝
105½	105⅝	100	Am. Can pf	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	+ ⅛
67½	68	2,600	Am. Car & Fdy x d	69	69	67⅞	67½	−1
150	152	600	Am. Coal Products	153	153	150½	150½	−1⅞
50¼	51	200	Am. Cotton Oil	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¼	+ ½
96	98	400	Am. Cotton Oil pf	96	96	96	96	−3½
100	101	700	Am. Express x d	102½	104	101	101	+1
8	8⅜	400	Am. H. & Leather	8⅜	8⅜	8	8	− ⅜
36⅞	37	1,300	Am. H. & Leath. pf	37⅝	37⅝	36⅞	37	− ⅞
23½	24	100	Am. Ice Securities	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	− ⅝
18	18¾	2,700	Am. Linseed	18⅞	19⅞	18	18⅞	−1⅛
32	35	100	Am. Linseed pf	34½	34½	34½	34½	−1⅛
52⅝	53	2,000	Am. Locomotive	53	54	52⅛	52⅝	−1⅜
97	98	100	Am. Locomotive pf	97½	97½	97½	97½	+ ½
7	8	300	Am. Malt	7	7	6⅞	7	...
26½	27½	300	Am. Malt pf	27	27	26⅞	26⅞	−1⅛
81½	81¾	4,600	Am. Smelt. & Ref	81¼	82⅛	81	81½	− ⅛
106	107	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	+ ⅛
80	81	200	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B	81	81	81	81	...
151	153	200	Am. Snuff	150¾	152½	150¾	152½	+ ½
51⅞	52	700	Am. Steel F'dries	52¾	52⅞	51⅞	51⅞	−1
122½	123	1,710	Am. Teleph. & Tel	122⅞	123½	122½	122½	− ⅛
229	233	1,200	Am. Tobacco	227½	233	227½	232	+5½
43½	44	10,600	Am. Woolen	41½	45	41¼	43⅜	+2⅝
93½	94	800	Am. Woolen pf	94	94¼	94	94	+ ½
69⅞	70	7,200	Anaconda Cop. Co	70⅞	71	69⅞	69⅞	− ⅞
100⅝	101⅛	3,100	Atch., Top. & S. F	101⅛	101⅛	100⅝	100⅞	−1
98½	99½	200	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	99	99⅜	99	99⅜	+ ⅜
103¾	104½	200	Atlantic Coast Line	103⅛	104	103⅛	104	+ ½
79⅜	79½	5,000	Baldwin Loco	81	81¼	79½	79¼	−1⅝
83	83⅛	4,300	Baltimore & Ohio	83	83⅞	82⅞	83⅛	− ⅞
70½	71½	600	Baltimore & O. pf	70⅛	71⅛	70⅛	71	+ ½
1⅛	1¼	50	Batopilas Mining	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	1¼	...
320	322	3,400	Bethlehem Steel	324	333	320	320	−5
83⅝	83⅞	435	Bklyn Rapid Tran	83⅛	83⅞	83⅛	83⅜	...
65½	66	4,050	Butte & Superior	67½	67⅞	65⅝	65⅝	−1⅝
29	30	100	Butterick Co	28	28	28	28	...
18	18½	1,020	California Petrol	18½	18⅞	18	18	− ¾
43	45	700	California Pet. pf	44½	45½	44	45½	+ ½
153⅜	154	1,900	Canadian Pacific	154	154½	153⅜	153⅜	− ⅜
75	85	100	Case (J. I.) Co. pf	78½	78½	78½	78½	...
44	44½	5,300	Central Leather Co	43⅞	44½	43⅞	44½	...
48½	48½	3,200	Chesapeake & Ohio	49	49½	48¼	48¼	−1⅛
11⅞	12¼	300	Chi. Great Western	12	12⅜	12	12⅜	+ ⅜
30	30½	800	Chi. Gt. West. pf	31	31	30¼	30½	− ⅜
84½	85	2,000	Chi., Mil. & St. P	84½	85¼	84½	84⅞	− ¾
122	123	100	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	122½	122½	122½	122½	+1
18¾	19⅛	18,700	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	18½	19⅜	17⅞	19	+ ¼
44½	44⅝	3,800	Chino Copper	45⅛	45⅜	44⅜	44½	− ⅜
60	62	100	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞	+ ⅞
45¼	45½	10,500	Col. Fuel & Iron	45½	47¼	45⅛	45⅛	−2⅛
13	14	1,100	Comstock Tunnel	*14	14	13	13	−1
126	127	200	Consolidated Gas	126	126	126	126	−1⅛
126	127	80	do., odd lot	126⅛	126⅛	126⅛	126⅛	...
82½	83½	300	Continental Can	82¾	83⅞	82¾	83	− ¼
102½	106	100	Continental Can pf	103	103	103	103	− ⅞
17	17⅜	1,250	Corn Products Ref	17½	17½	17	17¼	− ⅜
81½	84	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜	− ⅝
87⅛	87⅜	48,850	Crucible Steel	90	91¼	86⅞	87⅛	−3⅞
104½	105	200	Crucible Steel pf	106	106	104½	104½	−1½
113	115	300	Cuban-Am. Sugar	114	115	114	114	...
94¼	95	200	Deere & Co. pf	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	+ ⅞
139½	140½	100	Delaware & Hud	139½	139½	139½	139½	−1½
400	420	100	Del., Lack. & West	412	412	412	412	−3
6⅞	7½	100	Den. & Rio Grande	7	7	7	7	+1
9	10	900	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	9½	10	9	9½	+1⅛
26	26⅝	1,725	Distillers' Secur	23¼	26⅞	26	26	−1
21½	21⅞	100	Dome Mines	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅜
72⅞	72⅞	900	Elec. Storage Bat	74⅛	74⅛	72½	72⅞	−1⅛
29⅞	29⅞	18,000	Erie	29⅞	30⅜	29⅞	29⅞	− ¼
47⅞	48	15,100	Erie 1st pf	47⅛	48⅞	47⅞	47⅞	+ ½
37	38½	1,700	Erie 2d pf	37½	38½	36⅞	37½	+ ¼
45	47	100	Federal M. & S. pf	46	46	46	46	−1
110	114	63	Gen. Chemical pf	113	113	113	113	...
170½	171	1,650	General Electric	171⅛	172½	170⅝	171	− ½
263	265	2,950	General Motors	263	271	263	263	...
113⅞	114	1,030	General Motors pf	115¼	115½	113⅞	113⅞	−1⅜
62½	62⅞	8,800	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	62⅞	63⅞	62½	62⅝	− ⅞
106	109	200	Goodrich pf	107	107	107	107	−2
118	118⅜	1,000	Great Nortern pf	119	119	118¼	118¼	− ¾
41⅛	41½	2,200	G. N. certs. ore prop	41⅜	41⅞	41⅛	41⅛	− ⅝
64¼	64¾	2,100	Guggen'm Exp. x d	65¼	65¼	64¼	64¼	− ⅞
34½	34¾	5,000	Inspiration Copper	35¼	35⅜	34½	34½	− ⅞
20⅞	20⅞	1,000	Inter.-Met	21⅛	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞	−1⅛
20½	20⅞	1,000	Interboro Consol	21	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞	−1
73⅛	74½	1,100	Inter. Con. pf. x d	74⅞	75⅛	73⅞	73⅞	−1⅞
19	20	300	Int. Agricultural	20	20	19⅛	19⅛	− ⅞
36	38	100	Int. Agricultural pf	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	− ⅝
105½	106½	100	Int. Harvester, N. J	106	106	106	106	...
10	10¾	200	Int. Paper	11	11	10⅞	10⅞	...
38⅜	39	100	Int. Paper pf	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	+1⅛
26⅛	27	1,300	Kansas City South	26⅞	27	26⅛	26⅛	− ⅞
59	59¾	300	Kan. City South. pf	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞	...
110	112	300	Kresge (S.S.) Co. pf	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞	+ ⅞
67½	68½	1,700	Lackawanna Steel	69¼	69⅞	68	68	−1⅛
102⅝	103¼	300	Laclede Gas	102⅞	103	102⅞	106	+1⅛
7	8	100	Lake Erie & West	7	7	7	7	+ ½
143½	144½	1,000	Lehigh Valley	144	144	143	143	−2
118½	119	600	Louis. & Nash	117	119	117	119	+3
76	78	100	Mackay Cos. x d	77	77	77	77	− ¾
43	43½	1,700	Maxwell Motors	43¼	44½	43	43	−1⅝
87⅝	88⅜	700	Max. M. 1st pf. x d	89¼	89⅞	88	88	−1⅝
36	37	300	Max. Motors 2d pf	37½	37¼	37	37	−1
84⅝	85	19,000	Mexican Petroleum	85⅝	87⅞	84⅛	85	...
84½	86½	200	Mex. Petroleum pf	87	87	87	87	+1
26⅝	27	2,000	Miami Copper	27¼	27¼	26⅝	26⅝	− ½
12	14	400	Minn. & St. Louis	13	13	12	12	−1¼
12	14	10	do., odd lot	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	...
118	119	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M	119½	119½	119½	119½	...
6¼	6⅜	1,600	Mo., Kan. & Texas	8⅜	8⅜	6¼	6⅜	−1⅝
13	13⅞	5,000	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	17	17	13	13⅞	−4½
3	3⅜	900	Missouri Pacific	4	4	3⅜	3⅜	− ⅞
55	55⅛	1,200	Montana Power	56¼	56⅛	55⅛	55⅛	−1¼
120½	122	100	Nat. Biscuit Co	120½	120½	120½	120½	−2½
81½	83	300	Nat. Cloak & Suit	83	83⅛	81½	81½	−1½
26	26¼	625	Nat. En. & St. Co	26⅜	26⅞	26	26	−1¼
64	64⅜	1,100	Nat. Lead Co. x d	65	65¼	64	64	−1⅛
111	112	300	Nat. Lead Co. pf	112¼	112¼	111½	111½	− ½
14⅛	14⅞	400	Nevada Con. Cop	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	...
145	146	1,600	N. Y. Air Brake	148	149½	145	146	−3¼
92⅞	93¼	3,400	N. Y. Central	93½	93⅞	92⅞	92⅞	− ⅞
67	67½	4,600	N. Y., N. H. & H	68¼	68⅜	67	67	−1⅛
26⅝	27	500	N. Y., Ont. & West	26⅞	27¼	26⅝	26⅝	− ¾
109	110	600	Norfolk & Western	109½	109½	109	109½	− ⅜
72	74	200	North American	72	72	72	72	...
107½	107⅝	1,100	Northern Pacific	107⅝	108	107½	107½	− ⅜
30½	31	100	Pacific Mail	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	− ⅜
32½	34	400	Pacific Tel. & Tel	32½	33	32½	32½	− ⅜
109¾	109⅞	2,600	Penn. R. R	109⅞	110	109⅝	109⅞	− ¼
86½	87	1,800	Philadelphia Co	87½	89	87	87	−1½
33¼	33⅜	2,875	Pittsburgh Coal	33¼	34⅜	32⅞	33¼	− ½
101	101½	800	Pittsburgh Coal pf	102½	102⅞	101½	101½	− ⅞
61	61⅛	3,100	Pressed Steel Car	63	63	61	61	−2¼
159	160	100	Pullman Co	159	159	159	159	−1
3	3½	200	Quicksilver	3	3	3	3	...
3	4	100	Quicksilver pf	3½	3½	3½	3½	− ¼
37¾	38½	500	Railway Steel Sp	39	39	38	38	−1
91½	93	200	Railway St. Sp. pf	91½	92	91½	92	+1
22	22¼	1,000	Ray Con. Copper	22¼	22¼	22⅛	22⅛	− ¼
149½	149¾	11,200	Reading	150½	151¼	149⅝	149½	−1¼
82⅜	83	100	Reading 2d pf	83	83	83	83	...
43⅛	43⅞	2,000	Rep. Iron & Steel	43⅜	44	43	43	−1
⅜	⅝	200	Rock Island Co. pf	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜	...
5⅛	5¼	1,000	Rumely, (M.,) Co	5½	5½	5⅛	5⅛	− ⅜
8½	9	400	Rumely, (M.,) Co. pf	8¾	9	8⅝	8⅝	− ⅞
4¼	4¾	400	St. Louis & San F	4¼	4½	4	4½	...
5¾	6	700	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	6	6	6	6	...
14	14½	200	Seaboard Air Line	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	− ¼
33	33½	1,300	Seab. Air Line pf	32⅝	34⅜	32⅝	33½	+1⅜
154½	155	300	Sears, Roeb. & Co	156	156	154⅞	154⅞	− ⅞
154½	155	75	do., odd lot	154½	154½	154½	154½	...
52	54	500	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	53¼	53⅜	53	53	−2
88½	88⅝	2,200	Southern Pacific	88⅞	89½	88⅝	88⅝	− ¼
16⅛	16½	5,000	Southern Railway	16⅝	16¾	16⅛	16⅛	...
51	51½	1,300	So. Railway pf	51	52	51	51	+ ¾
55⅛	56	200	Standard Milling	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞	+ ⅞
115¾	116¼	18,700	Studebaker Co	116	119	115½	116	− ½
105½	107	600	Studebaker Co. pf	105½	105½	105½	105½	+1½
56	56½	4,500	Tennessee Copper	57⅛	58	55½	56½	−1¼
153	154	4,550	Texas Co	154¼	157	152½	153	−2
56⅝	57	8,600	Third Avenue	56⅝	57⅞	56½	56½	− ⅛
79	81	200	Underwood Typew	80	80	80	80	...
6½	7	300	Union B. & P. Co	7	7	7	7	...
25	28	100	Un. B. & P. Co. pf	27½	27½	27½	27½	+ ½
129½	129⅝	4,800	Union Pacific	129⅞	130¼	129½	129½	− ¾
80¼	81	100	Union Pacific pf	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼	+ ⅛
80¼	81	50	do., odd lot	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼	...
46	48¼	820	United Cigar Mfrs	45½	48	45½	48	+4¼
23	23¼	1,000	United Rys. Inv	23¼	23⅜	23	23	− ½
38	38½	400	United Rys. Inv. pf	38½	38½	38	38	− ½
21	21½	800	U. S. C. I. P. & F	21	21¼	21	21	+ ⅜
75	75⅛	5,200	U. S. Indus. Alco	75½	77	75	75	...
2½	3½	100	U. S. Red. & R. pf	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	−2¾
49½	49¾	1,700	U. S. Rubber	50¼	50½	49⅝	49⅝	− ⅜
74½	74⅝	86,800	U. S. Steel	75¼	76⅛	74⅝	74⅝	−1⅛
113¼	114	1,200	U. S. Steel pf	113½	113¾	113½	113½	−1
66	66⅛	1,800	Utah Copper	67	67	66⅛	66⅛	− ⅝
36⅞	38	2,800	Va.-Car. Chemical	38½	38½	36	36	−2⅛
61	62⅞	20	Va. Iron, Coal & C	63	63	63	63	...
109	110	200	Wells Fargo Exp	109½	109½	109⅜	109½	+3½
29½	29⅞	200	Western Maryland	30	30	30	30	...
75⅞	76	2,190	Western Union Tel	76⅞	76⅞	75⅞	75¾	−1
114¾	115	18,900	Westingh. E. & M	115½	116¾	114⅝	114¾	−1⅝
188½	190	3,400	Willys-Overland	188	191	188	190½	+ ⅝
31	35	100	Wisconsin Central	33	33	33	33	−2
105	106	200	Woolw., (F. W.) Co	106	106	106	106	...

*Cents per share.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of those two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Railroads	72.96	71.99	72.24	— .47
Industrials	86.22	84.26	84.38	—1.24
COMBINED AVERAGE.				
Sept. 3	78.07	76.73	77.28	+ .09
Sept. 4	77.96	77.39	77.84	+ .46
Sept. 6—Holiday.				
Sept. 7	78.39	77.18	77.83	— .01
Sept. 8	78.33	77.41	78.03	+ .23
Sept. 9	79.56	78.22	79.16	+1.10
Sept. 10	79.59	78.12	78.31	— .85

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*Sep., 1915	79.59	Sep. 10	76.71	Sep. 1	78.31
Sep., 1914	Exchange closed.				
Sep., 1913	72.75	Sep. 30	69.51	Sep. 4	70.14
Sep., 1912	85.83	Sep. 30	82.10	Sep. 13	85.19
Sep., 1911	75.84	Sep. 6	[illegible]	Sep. 22	72.46
*Year '15	79.59	Sep. 10	58.99	Feb. 24	78.31
Year 1914	73.80	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	[illegible]
Year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	68.09	June 10	[illegible]
Year 1912	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Year 1911	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

*To date.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1914-'23	4 @4½	4.55	4.40
Balt. & Ohio	1914-'23	4½	4.55	4.43
Buff., Roch. & P.	1914-'30	4½@5	4.62	4.40
Canadian Pacific	1915-'28	4½	4.95	4.75
Car., Clinch. & O.	1915-'24	5	5.35	4.95
Ches. & Ohio	1914-'24	4½	4.80	4.50
Chi. & Northwest	1914-'23	4½	4.50	4.25
Chi., Ind. & Louis	1914-'23	4½	5.00	4.75
C., R. I. & Pac.	1915-'25	4½@5	7.62	5.50
C., St. L. & N. O.	1915-'24	5	4.70	4.50
C., C., C. & St. L.	1915-'29	5	5.10	4.90
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.52	4.40
Erie Railroad	1914-'23	4½@5	5.00	4.70
Hocking Valley	1914-'23	4 @5	4.85	4.55
Illinois Central	1914-'26	4½@5	4.60	4.40
Louis. & Nash	1914-'23	5	4.50	4.25
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1914-'22	5	6.00	5.25
Mo. Pacific	1914-'23	5	7.50	5.50
N. Y. C. Lines	1915-'29	4½@5	[illegible]	4.75
Norf. & West	1915-'24	4½	4.50	4.25
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1915-'23	5	5.00	4.70
Penn. Gen. Frt.	1914-'23	4 @4½	4.39	4.18
St. L. & S. F.	1914-'23	5	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seaboard Air L.	1914-'23	5	5.00	[illegible]
Southern Ry.	1914-'23	4½@5	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern Pac.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Financial Centre Uptown.

It would have been difficult yesterday afternoon to find enough bank presidents in Wall Street to make up a protective committee. Nearly all of the heads of the many institutions downtown were away from their desks all day. Many of them had been invited to the reception at the Morgan Library, and others probably were willing to have their absence explained on the same ground. It was a dull day, and not even the stimulus of the unexpected turn in the Arabic discussion served to dissipate the apathy that hung over the markets.

Unfilled Steel Tonnage.

The United States Steel Corporation yesterday reported unfilled orders on hand Aug. 31 at 4,908,455 tons, a decrease of 20,095 tons, compared with the unfilled orders a month previous. This decrease represents a loss of only two-fifths of 1 per cent., and caused no disappointment in the steel trade. It would not be surprising if further decreases were reported in months to come. The reason ascribed for a decrease at this busy time in the steel business is that the corporation has been forced to refuse new business because it cannot make hurried deliveries. Railroads that have asked for immediate deliveries, it is reported, have been refused. The railroads are now buying for 1916 delivery. Orders have been scrutinized carefully, and the business obtained is regarded as of the best kind.

A Mistaken Impression.

It was after the steel tonnage statement was issued that the market sold off quickly. Strained international relations, though they caused a rather weak opening, did not prevent the attainment of new high levels in Bethlehem Steel and General Motors. The word "decrease," as applied to United States Steel, impressed the market followers as unfavorable news. Had they realized that a decrease of 20,000 tons in unfilled orders represented less than half a day's output of the corporation the effect might not have been so depressing.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas.

Frank Trumbull, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway, confirmed yesterday the reports that new bankers were interested in a plan to aid the road financially. This formal announcement was made at the railway company's office: "Representatives of the banking firms of Hallgarten & Co., and J. & W. Seligman & Co. have recently been over the Missouri, Kansas & Texas lines with the company's officials, with a view of formulating a plan for the readjustment of its financial affairs. The company is not in a position as yet to make official announcement of a definite plan, but states progress is being made." It is understood that several distinct measures have been proposed for raising $25,000,000. The preferred stock of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas sold off 4½ points yesterday. The common sold off 1⅝ points. The trading, however, was not heavy in either.

I. M. M. Affairs.

It appears as if the De Forest Stockholders' Committee, which is opposing the proposed reorganization plan of the International Mercantile Marine Company, represented more power than was generally credited to it some weeks ago. It may be that the $10,000,000 suit which is hanging over the heads of the Directors of the International Mercantile Marine has acted as a soothing influence. In any event this committee has obtained the ear of the Bondholders' Committee which drew up the reorganization plan, and there have been a number of conferences. Several bankers have also appeared on the scene as conciliators. It was announced yesterday that the reorganization managers had consented to extending the time for depositing stock for a "reasonable period" after Sept. 15. This in itself is a point in favor of the De Forest Committee, for it will have an opportunity of getting larger representation. The extension is to apply only to stock, not to bonds. This means that the reorganization has been successfully postponed through the opposition of the insurgent stockholders.

A Compromise Probable.

The De Forest Committee wants to eliminate the assessment of $2.50 on the stock and in that respect, it was said yesterday, there has been no suggestion of compromise on the part of the De Forest Committee. That committee also insists on greater representation for the preferred stock. Under the plan drawn up, five shares of the present International Mercantile Marine Company preferred stock are to be exchanged for one share of stock in the new company. The insurgents say they ought to have more and that the bondholders, who are also promised new stock, ought to have less. A compromise on that point seems a likelihood, for the plan provides for $10,000,000 of treasury preferred stock, and it would be quite simple to parcel out a part of that to the preferred stockholders and thus satisfy all factions. One thing seems assured. The suit against the Directors of the company will not be pressed as long as there is a hope of reaching an agreement without litigation.

International Steam Pump.

A parallel case to that of the International Mercantile Marine mixup is found in the fight now being waged in the courts against the Reorganization Managers of the International Steam Pump Company. That, also, was an eleventh hour attempt to break a reorganization plan alleged to have been drawn for the special interests of bondholders at the expense of stockholders. The fight is very spirited and has reached the point where one side is charging the other with collusion and misrepresentation. New and more serious charges are said to be in preparation for action in the New Jersey courts. There does not seem to be any conciliatory feeling between the International Steam Pump factions, however. One faction is apparently trying to rush through the reorganization plan, as proposed, by Sept. 13. The other side is trying to block such a procedure. On the surface, a compromise seems far off.

Rock Island Debentures.

It is reported from Chicago that N. L. Amster, the fighting Director of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, has a plan to raise the necessary $500,000 to pay the interest on the railway company's debentures due Sept. 15. If this money has not been earned by the railway and if the court is adverse to issuing receivers' certificates to pay interest on a debenture bond issue, it is not clear how Mr. Amster could be repaid for his advances. One railroad man asserted here yesterday that Mr. Amster, if he persisted in raising the cash, would not have a prior claim on the company. Such a claim, he said, would rank behind that of a receiver's certificate.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Total sales Sept. 10	$3,097,000
Same day last year	Exch. closed
Year to date	$547,094,700
Same period last year	425,061,100
Average price and change 40 bonds	81.66 — .04
Same day last year	*Exch. closed

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	84.48	Apr. 29	81.51	Jan. 2
Same period last year	89.42	Feb. 4	82.78	July 30
Year 1914	89.42	Feb. 4	81.42	Dec. 2
Year 1913	92.31	Jan. 10	85.45	Dec. 18

*Closing average July 30, 82.78.

U S 3s, reg
30,000....101½
Jap Gov 4½s, ster l
10,000....77½
ster loan, 2d Ser, Ger stp
20,000s30f....71½
Rep of Cuba 5s, 1914
1,000....90
N Y Canal 4½s
7,000....109¾
N Y State 4½s
2,000....109⅝
Va 6s, def, Brown Bros & Co ctfs
5,000....54
N Y City 4s, 1959
1,000s30f....94⅞
4½s, 1960
5,000....98
1964
1,000....98
4½s, 1963
500....102⅞
4½s, 1965, tem r
3,000....101¼

Adams Express 4s
1,500....75
500....75
Alaska Gold M cv deb 6s
6,000....126
Alb & Susq 3½s
10,000s30f....80
Am Ag Ch cv 5s
1,000....100½
Am Sm Secur 6s
2,000....105¾
Am T & T cv 4½s
77,000....101¾
11,000....101⅝
col 4s
17,000....87¼
Armour & Co 4½s
1,000....91⅝
At, Top & S Fe gen 4s
1,000....89⅞
15,000s30f....89⅞
4,000....90
18,000s30f....90
6,000s30f....89⅞
adj 4s, stpd
1,000....80⅝
1,000....80⅝
1,000....80
conv 4s, 1955
3,000....101¼
conv 4s, 1960
51,000s30f....101¼
At, T & S Fe 5s
4,000....101¼
Atl C Line, Lou & N col 4s
57,000....80
B & O pr lien 3½s
2,000....89¾
12,000....89⅞
10,000s30f....89¾
conv 4½s
1,000....86¾
1,000....86⅞
3,000....86⅞
7,000....86¾
300....86⅞
10,000....86⅞
P, Lake E & W Va 4s
1,000....78
S W Div 3½s
5,000s30f....86⅝
5,000....86½
Beth Steel ext 5s
15,000s30f....101½
4,000....101⅝
1st & ref 5s
3,000....99⅞
7,000....99⅞
B R T 5s, 1918
5,000....99⅞
25,000s10f....99⅞
6,000....99⅞
1,000....100
3,000....99⅞
Bkl Un El 1st 5s
2,000....98⅝
5,000....98⅞
Bklyn Un Gas 5s
1,000....103½
Brns & West 4s
1,000....89
Cal Gas & El 5s
1,000....94⅝
2,000....94⅝
3,000....94⅝
Canada So con 5s, Series A
8,000....100
Cent Leather 5s
1,000....99⅝
5,000....99⅜
1,000....99⅝
2,000....99⅝
Cent Pac gtd 4s
2,000....84¼
1,000....84⅜
5,000....84⅜
Cent R R & B Co of Ga col 5s
20,000....87
10,000....87¼
C & O con 5s, reg
1,000....101
gen 4½s
1,000....84⅜
conv 4½s
10,000....75½
2,000....75¼
5,000s30f....75⅛
6,000....75
5,000....75¼
R & A Div 1st con 4s
1,000....80¼
Chi Gr Westn 4s
1,000....65½
1,000....65⅝
1,000....65¼
11,000....65
59,000....64⅞
Chi & N W deb 5s, 1933
1,000....101
sink fund 5s
1,000....103⅝

C, B & Q gen 4s
1,000....88
joint 4s
2,000....96¾
2,000s30f....96⅞
10,000....96⅞
1,000s30f....96⅞
1,000....96⅞
35,000....96⅞
26,000....96⅞
Iowa Div 4s
2,000....98⅝
Ill Div 4s
5,000....92⅝
Chi, Mil & St P conv 4½s
27,000....93⅛
1,000s30f....93⅛
6,000s30f....93⅛
conv 5s, Ser B
5,000....102⅞
3,000....103
2,000....102⅞
1,000....102⅞
gen 4½s
1,000....97½
1,000....98
Des Pl Val 4½s
1,000....93½
Chi, Rock I & P Ry ref 4s
3,000s30f....61⅞
1,000....62
2,000....61⅞
5,000s30f....61⅞
3,000s30f....61¼
deb 5s
2,000....43½
5,000....42⅝
C, St P, M & O 6s
2,000....115
Chile Copper 7s
10,000....114
5,000....113¾
Col F & I gen 5s
1,000....91
Col & So 1st 4s
1,000....85¼
9,000....86
2,000....86⅛
5,000....87
Con Gas conv 6s
3,000....116
500....116
2,000....115¾
Cumberld Tel 5s
6,000....97
D & H 1st & ref 4s
2,000....89½
Den & R G con 4s
12,000....69
1st & ref 5s
1,000....44
Det Edison 5s
3,000....102
Dist Sec Corp 5s
4,000....64
Du P de N P 4½s
1,000....100½
20,000....101
1,000....101¼
1,000....101¼
10,000....101½
Erie 1st con 7s
1,000....109⅛
1st con 4s
22,000....77⅞
1st gen 4s
1,000s30f....67⅛
11,000....67⅛
cv 4s, Ser A
8,000....63
11,000....63⅝
11,000....63⅞
1,000....63⅝
1,000....63⅝
Series B
5,000....69
19,000....69⅛
Gen Elec deb 5s
3,000....101⅝
6,000....101⅝
26,000....101½
Gr Nor ref 4¼s
1,000....94
H & Tex C 1st 5s
3,000....102⅝
Hud & M 1st & ref 5s, Ser A
3,000....71½
adj inc 5s
1,000....26⅛
50,000....26⅛
1,000....26⅛
Ill Cent 4s, 1952
1,000....81⅜
4s, 1953
1,000....80
Illinois Steel 4½s
1,000....86½
Insp Con C conv 6s, 1922
5,000....141½
5,000....141
5,000....140⅝
5,000....140⅝
5,000....140⅝
45,000....140
Inter-Met 4½s
1,000....74⅝
1,000....74⅝
5,000s30f....96
Int M M col tr 4½s
3,000....73
1,000....73¼
1,000....73⅝
2,000....73⅝
1,000....73¼
10,000s30f....73⅝
2,000....73⅝
100,000....74
2,000....74⅝
3,000....74⅝
7,000....74⅝
57,000....74⅝
35,000....74⅝
10,000....74
ctfs of dep
2,000....73
23,000....73⅝
40,000s30f....74
50,000....74
1,000....74⅜
5,000....74⅜
18,000....74⅝
16,000....74⅝
50,000....75
16,000....74⅝

I R T 1st & ref 5s
2,000....96⅝
5,000....96⅛
1,000s30f....96⅛
1,000....96⅛
10,000....96⅛
Internat'l Nav 5s
3,000....62⅛
4,000....62⅛
10,000....64⅛
3,000....65⅛
6,000....65⅛
2,000....65⅛
Inter Paper 6s
5,000....99⅞
Int Stm Pump 5s
25,000....63
Kan City So 5s
2,000....87¼
Lack Steel 5s, 1950
16,000....84⅞
33,000....85
10,000....84¼
1,000....85
5,000....84⅞
5,000....84⅞
2,000....84⅞
25,000....84¼
1,000....84⅞
Lake S & Mich S 4s, 1928
2,000....91
1,000....90⅛
1,000....90⅛
1931
1,000....90
Leh Val of N Y gtd 4½s
1,000....98
Ligg & Myers 5s
2,000....101⅝
Lorillard Co 7s
3,000....120
Lorillard Co 5s
7,000....99⅞
L & N unifd 4s
7,000....90
18,000s30f....90
Mich C 5s, 1931
1,000....102½
M, St P & S S M 1st con 4s
1,000s30f....86⅞
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
1,000....75½
2d 4s
5,000....50⅛
3,000....51
1st & ref 4s
1,000....47⅛
8,000....46½
Mo Pacific 1st 6s
2,000....92⅛
Morris & Essex 1st & ref 3½s
10,000....84⅝
N Y Air Brake 1st conv 6s
7,000....101½
N Y Cent deb 6s, sub rcts, f p
18,000....104¼
10,000....104¼
111,000....104¼
500....104¼
45,000....104¼
1,000....104¼
28,000....104¼
38,000....104¼
2,000....104¼
23,000....104¼
20,000....104
2,000....104⅛
gen 3½s
4,000....76½
deb 4s, 1934
1,000....84½
ref & imp 4½s, Series A
50,000....86⅝
5,000....86½
M C col 3½s
1,000s30f....67
N Y, Chi & St L 1st 4s
1,000....88¾
N Y G, E L, H & P pur money 4s
3,000....81⅝
col tr 5s
2,000....102
N Y, N H & H cv deb 6s
1,000....110
conv 3½s
5,000....67½
N Y Rys adj 5s
6,000....49
N Y Tel 4½s
1,000....94⅝
4,000....94⅝
Norf & W con 4s
1,000....87⅝
2,000....87⅛
1,000s30f....87⅛
Nor Pacific 4s
26,000....89⅞
12,000....89⅞
20,000....89⅞
5,000....89⅞
20,000....89⅞
6,000....89
gen 3s
3,000s30f....62½
3,000....62
6,000s30f....62⅛
Ore R & N con 4s
3,000....87
Oregon S L 1st 6s
7,000....108
gtd ref 4s
25,000s40f....88
Pac of Mo 1st 4s
5,000....85
Pacific T & T 5s
1,000....97
Penn R R gen 4½s, temp ctfs
35,000....97⅛
3,000....97⅛
con 4½s
6,000....102⅞
Penn 4s, 1948
1,000....96
Peo G & C of Chi con 6s
2,000....114

Public Ser Corp sink fund 5s
2,000....86¼
5,000....86⅛
Ray Con 1st 6s
1,000....114
4,000....113⅞
Reading gen 4s
5,000....91½
4,000....91⅝
1,000....91
1,000....91⅛
St L, Ir Mt & So gen 5s
2,000....93
unif & ref 4s
11,000....64
St L & S Fr Ry gen 5s
1,000....98½
St L & S Fr R R ref 4s, cfs of dep stamped
1,000....60½
St L S W 1st 4s
4,000....69⅝
4,000....69⅝
S Fr & N P 5s
2,000....100⅞
St P, M & M con 6s
1,000....116⅛
San An & A P 4s
3,000....66
2,000....66⅛
Seab A L ref 4s
14,000s30f....67
adjust 5s
1,000....60⅛
1,000....60⅛
1,000....60½
So Bell T & T 1st 5s
6,000....97¼
1,000....97½
So Pacific col 4s
2,000....80
conv 4s
19,000....80
1,000....80⅛
5,000s30f....80
5,000....80¼
3,000....80
conv 5s
3,000s30f....99
6,000....99⅛
500....99⅛
500....99⅛
1st ref 4s
2,000....84¼
1,000s30f....83⅞
11,000....84⅛
San Fr Ter 4s
5,000....79⅝
Southern Ry gen 4s
1,000....61⅞
1,000....61⅞
2,000....61½
Texas Co conv 6s
6,000....101⅝
Third Av ref 4s
1,000....78¼
2,000....78⅛
2,000....78½
adj 5s
4,000....78⅛
1,000s30f....78⅛
500s30f....78
Un Pacific 1st 4s
2,000s30f....92⅝
11,000....93
conv 4s
15,000....89⅜
1,000s30f....89⅜
1,000....89⅜
1st & ref 4s
8,000....84⅝
Un R Rs of S F 4s
2,000....47⅞
5,000....48
3,000....47⅞
50,000....48
U S Rubber 6s
1,000....102⅝
9,000....102⅞
U S Steel Corp sink fund 5s
36,000....102
61,000....102⅛
10,000....102
registered
500....102⅛
1,000....101⅝
Va-Car Ch 1st 5s
1,000....95
conv deb 6s
10,000....96
Wabash 1st 5s
1,000....100⅛
3,000....100
Wabash R R ref & ext 4s
10,000....12
1,000....12¼
Equit Tr Co ctfs of dep stmpd
10,000....10¼
5,000....10
1,000....10¼
5,000....10¼
10,000....10¼
Wab R Ter 1st 4s, Cent Tr ctfs
1,000....¾
Wn Maryland 4s
3,000....70
Wn N Y & Penn gen 4s
6,000s30f....74½
West Shore 4s
2,000....86⅛
Westingh El & M 1st cv s f 5s
2,000....105⅛
cv 5s, sub rcts, full paid
5,000....115⅛
20,000....115⅛
2,000....115⅛
14,000....115⅛
10,000....115⅛
10,000....115⅛
14,000....115⅛
17,000....115
11,000....114⅞
5,000....114⅞
10,000....115
Wis Cent gen 4s
5,000....82
5,000....81⅛

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	97	98
2s, c, 1930	97	..
3s, r, 1918	100¾	..
3s, c, 1918	100¾	..
4s, r, 1925	109	110
4s, c, 1925	109½	..
Pan 2s, r, 1936	96	..
Pan 2s, r, 1938	96	..
Pan 3s, r, 1961	100⅝	..
Pan 3s, c, 1961	100½	..

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Am Ag Ch pf	96	97
Am B S & Fdy	100	105
Do pf	150	174
Am C & F pf ex d	114½	116½
Am Coal	80	..
Am Coal P pf	120	122
Am Sn pf	105	..
Am S Ref	108½	109½
Do pf	114	120
Am T & C	60⅞	65
Am Tob pf	108½	109
Am Wr Pa pf	6	10
Assets R	3	5½
A M 1st pf	..	95
Do 2d pf	..	98½
Bald L pf	104	106½
Booth Fish	..	40
Beth S pf	142½	145
B Un Gas	127	133
Brown Sh	30	37
Do pf	82	84
Bruns Ter	5	6
B R & P	80	95
Do pf	101	110
Canada So	51⅞	56⅝
Cent L pf ex div	102⅝	104¼
C R R of N J	250	350
C & S A Tel	127	129
Chi & Alt	10	15
Do pf	..	20
C & N W ex div	125½	127½
Do pf ex div	160	170
Chi, St P, M & Om	114	120
Do pf	125	130
C C C & St L	32	35
Cluett-P	60½	70
Do pf	106	..
Col & So	26½	27
Do 1st pf	47	52
Do 2d pf	35	42
Crex Carp	35	45
C-Am Sug pf	107	110
D M & Ft D	3	..
Do pf	25	..
Det Ed	116½	117
Det & M	70	..
Do pf	80	..
Det U Ry	..	66
D, S S & A	3	6
Do pf	8	10
East Kod	500	..
F M & S	26	27¾
Gen Ch	287	293
Hav E Ry, L & P	85	88
Helme (G W) Co	155	170
Hock Val	..	112
Homest'ke	117	[illegible]
Ill Cent	103	104⅞
Int-M pf	76	78
I H N J pf	..	117
Int H Cor	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do pf	..	111
Iowa Cent	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do pf	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
K & D M	1½	..
Do pf	30	..
K'gs Co El L & P	124	125½
Kresge (SS) Co	152	168
L E & W pf	18	22
Ligg & M	224½	230
Do pf	116	119⅛
Long Isl'd	40	43
L-W Bis	22	24½
Do 1st pf	92	97½
Do 2d pf	60	65
Lorill Co	168	178½
Do pf	112	117½
M'kay Cos pf ex d	66½	68
Man B'ch	2	8
Man Elev	127½	129
Man Shirt	54	56
Do pf	102	..
M Dep Sts	40½	44
Do pf	94½	96
Mich Cent	105	110
M & St L pf	27	35
M, St P & S S M pf	123	125
Do l l	70	73
Mon P pf	103	107
Mor & Es	160⅜	162½
M & B pf	50	70
N, C & St L	115	122½
Nat B pf	119	124
Nat En pf ex div	85	90
N C & S pf	107¼	109
Nat Rys of M 1st pf	15	20
Do 2d pf	5	5⅝
N Y, C & St L	31	34½
Do 1st pf	65	80
Do 2d pf	45	65
N Y, L & West	111	123
Norf So	15	26¾
N & W pf	80⅝	90⅝
N W Tel	102	..
Ont Min	3¼	..
Pabst B pf	..	85
Pac Coast	..	50
Do 2d pf	70	85
P T & T pf	92	94
Peo & E	6	9
Pett-Mull	55	65
Do 1st pf	91	95
P, C, C & St L	70	78
Do pf	..	96
P, Ft W & C ex d	150	..
Pitts S pf	84	90
P S C pf	95	100
P S N J	100	107
Rdg 1st pf	80⅝	83⅞
Rep I & S pf	101¼	102
Rock Isl'd	¼	⅜
Rutl'd pf	15	..
St L & S F 1st pf	5	10
St L S W	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do pf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sears-R pf	124½	..
S S S & I pf	..	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
So R M & O ctfs	45	60
St'd M pf	72½	73½
Tex Co f paid	145	156
Tex Pac	10½	11
T P L Tr	105	..
Tob P pf	98	100
T St L & West	2⅞	4⅞
Do pf	6½	9
T C R T	93½	95
Und T pf	100	110
Un Cig M pf	102	104
Un Dry G pf	56	58
U S C I P pf	33	45
U S Exp	65	67
U S Ind A pf	97	100
U S R & I	33	37½
U S R & Ref	2½	3½
U S R 1st pf	103⅝	105
Va-Car Ch pf	103	105
Va R & P	..	45
Vul Detin	12	14½
Do pf	..	40
Wabash	..	⅛
Do pf	⅛	¼
W Md pf	42	47
W E & M 1st pf	135	139
Weym-Bru	233	280
Do pf	112	..
W & L E	¾	1¼
Do 1st pf	2½	6
Do 2d pf	1	2½
W-Ov pf	107½	108
W'w'th (F W) pf ex div	120	124

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec., 1915	100⅛	101	2.50
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100⅛	100⅝	5.25
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec., 1917	100	100⅝	5.75
Argen. Govt.	6	May, 1920	98⅞	98⅞	6.30
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	98⅞	99⅛	5.15
City of Q'b'c	5	Apr., 1920	98⅞	99⅛	5.20
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100⅛	100⅜	4.75
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100⅛	100⅜	4.85
French Govt.	5	Apr., 1916	97½	97⅞	9.75
German Govt.	5	Jan., 1916	98⅞	99⅛	8.00
Norway Govt.	6	Oct., 1916	99⅞	100	6.00
Norway Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	99⅞	100	6.00
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	99⅞	99⅞	6.20
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1916	99⅛	100	5.00
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1918	96⅞	97	6.30
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	95⅞	96¼	5.95

Company Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Ala. Power	6	Feb., 1918	100	101	5.60
Am. Cot Oil	5	Nov., 1917	99⅞	100½	4.95
Am. Loco.	5	July, 1916	100⅞	101⅛	3.20
Am. T. & T. sub.	5	Apr., 1916	100⅞	101⅛	3.05
Ana. Copper	5	Mar., 1917	100⅛	101⅛	4.20
Balt. & Ohio	4½	Jan., 1917	99⅞	99⅞	4.60
Balt. & Ohio	4½	June, 1918	98⅞	98⅞	5.00
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	99⅞	100	5.00
Can. North'n	5	Sep., 1917	98⅞	98⅞	5.75
Can. Pacific	6	Mar. 2, '24	101⅛	102	5.70
Ches. & Ohio	5	June, 1919	93⅛	93⅞	7.25
Chi. & W. I.	5	Sep., 1917	98⅞	99	5.60
Chi. El. Rys.	5	July, 1916	92	93½	12.80
C. P. R. & L.	6	June, 1916	99⅛	99⅞	6.25
Con. Gas, Balt.	5	May, 1917	100⅛	100⅝	4.70
Con. P. C. tr.	6	May 1, '17	98⅞	99⅛	6.50
E. Pow. & Lt.	5	[illegible] 1918	93	96⅜	6⅞
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1916	100	100⅛	4.85
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1915	100	100⅛	1.00
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	99⅞	99⅞	5.55
Gen. Rubber	5	Dec., 1918	99⅞	99⅞	5.55
Grand Rap. E.	5	May, 1916	100	100⅛	4.51
Grand R. Ry.	5	June, 1916	100	100⅛	4.47
Hav. El. Ry.	6	Sep., 1916	98⅞	100	6.00
Hock. V. Ry.	6	Nov., 1915	100	100⅛	1.50
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15, '18	100	100⅛	4.90
Lack. Steel	5	Mar., 1917	99⅞	100	6.00
L. S. & M. S.	5	Dec., 1915	100	101	1.00
Louis. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1918	98⅞	99⅞	6⅞
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	99⅞	100	6.00
Minn. Gen. E.	6	June, 1917	100⅞	101	5.50
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	95	97⅛	7.35
N. E. Nav.	6	May, 1917	96	98⅛	8.20
N. Y. C. & H. R.	5	Oct., 1915	100	100⅛	1.00
N. Y., N. H. & H.	5	May, 1916	100	100⅛	4.25
No. States P.	5	June, 1917	99	100	6.00
Penn. R. R. cv.	3½	Oct., 1915	100	100⅛	1.00
P. S. C. N. J.	5	Mar., 1916	100⅛	100⅝	3.75
Sea. A. L.	5	Mar., 1916	100⅛	100⅝	3.25
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	100	100⅛	4.40
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	98	98⅞	6.15
Sulz. & Sons	6	June, 1916	100	100⅛	4.85
U. S. Smelt.	5	June, 1918	98	98⅞	5.45
Union Typew.	5	Jan. 15, '16	94	98	18.00
United Fruit	5	May, 1917	101⅛	101⅝	4.75
United Fruit	5	May, 1918	99⅞	100½	5.15
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	100	100⅛	5.40
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	98⅞	99⅞	6.35
W. Pa. C.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
West. E. & M.	6	Oct., 1917	100⅞	101⅛	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

100 Years A Commercial Bank

THE **CHATHAM AND PHENIX NATIONAL BANK**

192 Broadway
Cor. John St.

Capital and Surplus, $3,500,000
Resources, - - - 40,000,000

Charter Member N. Y. Clearing House
Member Federal Reserve Bank

We Invite Your Account

REPORTS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

BROADWAY TRUST COMPANY

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business September 2d, 1915:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$13,353,609.38
Overdrafts, unsecured		101.83
U. S. bonds owned and unpledged		2,000.00
Bonds, securities, etc.:		
Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure postal savings deposits	$481,013.13	
4c. Bonds and securities pledged as collateral for State, or other deposits or bills payable (postal excluded)	294,964.75	
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged	1,844,857.97	
Total bonds, securities, etc.		2,620,835.85
Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve Bank $135,000. Less amount unpaid 67,500	67,500.00	
All other stocks, including premium on same	137,213.47	204,713.47
Value of banking house (if unencumbered)		107,830.00
Vaults		30,000.00
Real estate owned other than banking house		28,896.19
9. Net amount due from Federal Reserve Bank		1,285,637.61
Net amount due from banks and bankers (other than included in 9)		2,640,872.48
Exchanges for clearing house		585,814.10
Other checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank		48,862.48
Outside checks and other cash items	$48,382.28	
Fractional currency, nickels and cents	14,035.16	62,917.44
Notes of other national banks		198,830.00
Federal Reserve notes		128,795.00
Lawful money reserve in bank: Total coin and certificates		1,820,491.30
Legal-tender notes		111,840.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer		6,150.00
Customers' liability under Letters of Credit		110,730.03
Customers' liability account of "Acceptances"		19,400.82
Other assets: Accrued interest		56,108.64
Total		$23,525,154.12

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,500,000.00	
Surplus fund	750,000.00	
Total capital and surplus		$2,250,000.00
Undivided profits	$222,157.90	
Reserved for taxes	3,397.73	
Reserved for expenses	2,591.60	228,147.23
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	59,959.01	168,188.22
6. Due to banks and bankers		1,664,237.35
7. Dividends unpaid		549.50
8. Demand deposits:		
Individual deposits subject to check		16,727,948.27
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days		531,546.47
Certified checks		551,835.21
Cashier's checks outstanding		141,838.64
Postal savings deposits		276,278.32
State, county, or other municipal deposits secured by item 4c of "Resources"		118,305.68
Deposits requiring notice of less than 30 days		640,085.39
Total deposits, items 6, 7, and 8		20,752,119.78
Time deposits (payable after 30 days, or subject to 30 days or more notice): Certificates of deposit		144,019.28
Letters of credit		149,999.09
Acceptances based on imports and exports		7,754.18
Liabilities other than those above stated: Accrued interest		53,073.62
Total		$23,525,154.12

State of New York, County of New York, ss.: I, JOHN WILLIAMS, Treasurer of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

Correct—attest:
CRAIG COLGATE,
THEO. F. WHITMARSH, Directors.
WILLIAM C. BREED,

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of September, 1915.

H. W. WILLIS, Notary Public.

DIVIDENDS.

AMERICAN GAS & ELECTRIC COMPANY.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 35.
New York, September 10, 1915.

A regular quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) on the issued and outstanding PREFERRED Capital Stock of American Gas & Electric Company has been declared for the quarter ending October 31, 1915, payable November 1, 1915, to stockholders of record on the books of the company at the close of business October 20, 1915.

FRANK B. BALL, Treasurer.

AMERICAN GAS & ELECTRIC COMPANY.
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 22.
New York, September 10, 1915.

A regular quarterly dividend of two per cent. (2%) on the issued and outstanding COMMON Capital Stock of American Gas & Electric Company has been declared for the quarter ending September 30, 1915, payable October 1, 1915, to stockholders of record on the books of the company at the close of business September 20, 1915.

FRANK B. BALL, Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors of this Company, at a meeting held on Friday, the third day of September, 1915, declared the regular quarterly dividend of three (3%) per cent. payable on the first day of October, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of September, 1915. The transfer books of the Company will not be closed.

McKINLEY-DARRAGH-SAVAGE MINES OF COBALT, LIMITED.

HARPER SIBLEY, Treasurer.

Dated at Toronto, Ontario, September 3d, 1915.

CHINO COPPER COMPANY.
25 Broad St., New York, September 9, 1915.

The Board of Directors of the Chino Copper Company has this day declared a quarterly dividend of 75 cents per share, payable September 30th, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 16th, 1915.

C. W. PETERS, Treasurer.

KELLY-SPRINGFIELD TIRE CO.

Quarterly dividends of 1¾% on the Six Per Cent. Preferred Stock and 1¾% on the Seven Per Cent. Second Preferred Stock of the Company have been declared, payable Oct. 1, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 15, 1915.

F. A. SEAMAN, Secretary.

New York, September 7, 1915.

ROCK ISLAND DEBT PAYMENT DEMANDED

Bankers Trust Co. Petitions for Bond Interest Which Fell Due July 15.

CENTRAL TRUST CO. OPPOSED

Chicago Judge Working on a Plan by Which Interest Payments Can Be Met.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—A petition asking that the interest which fell due July 15, 1915, on $20,000,000 worth of Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway debentures be paid immediately was taken before Judge Carpenter in the United States District Court here today by R. D. Stevens, attorney for the Bankers Trust Company of New York.

Judge Carpenter, who appointed receivers for the road some time ago, stated that if the trust company would agree not to make an effort to have the debentures defaulted he would promise that the receivers would have tangible assets, thus far unpledged, to offer in payment of the interest within thirty days.

Mr. Stevens said that as many of the debenture bonds were held in Holland that a meeting of the Bondholders Committee was impossible, and he could not agree to the proposition. The lawyer then submitted figures purporting to show that the railroad was in a position to pay the interest.

"On Jan. 1," he said, "there should be a cash balance of $2,826,979 after payment of all debenture interest. The road will not be in need of cash if present loans maturing the next few months are renewed, as has been indicated by the receivers."

Henry V. Poor, representing the Central Trust Company of New York, opposed Mr. Stevens's motion. His estimates purported to show that the road would face a deficit of $1,000,000 Sept. 1.

"When the receivers took hold there was a difference of $6,000,000 between assets and liabilities, that difference being in favor of the assets," continued Mr. Poor. "On June 30 there was a difference of $7,000,000 in the opposite direction. Thus one can only conclude that there is a serious question as to whether the receivers are able to operate the road as it ought to be operated."

Jacob Newman, representing the Nathan L. Amster minority stockholders' committee, urged that the interest be paid.

John F. Lee, representing David R. Francis, one of the Trustees, opposed the payments on the debentures on the ground that the court had no right to use free assets heretofore unpledged to pay debts which he said had never been earned.

A special independent audit of the road's affairs was introduced. It showed for the fiscal year ended June 30 last a deficit of $1,602,000 after allowing for all charges. It estimated a further deficit of $802,000 for the six months ended Dec. 31.

The session was adjourned by Judge Carpenter late in the afternoon until Monday.

"We are working on a plan by which we hope to find the money to meet the interest payments," the Judge said, before leaving the court room, "but to divulge it at present would be inadvisable. I can say, however, that the plan safeguards every one concerned, from the lowliest stockholder to the heaviest bondholder."

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	3	4	4	4	5
New York	3	4	4	4½	5
Phila.	3	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	..	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	..	4	4	4½	5
Atlanta	..	4	4	*4½	5
Chicago	..	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½	5
Minneap.	..	4	4	5	5
Kan. City	..	4	4	4½	5
Dallas	..	4	4	4½	5
San Fran.	3	3½	4	4½	5

*Notes maturing in not more than 90 days secured by cotton or other staples, warehoused and insured, are discountable at the special rate of 3 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days .... 2¼@2½
Ninety days .... 2⅜@2½

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2	1¾	1¾	1¾

ON TIME.

60 days .... 2½@2¾ | 5 mos. .... 3 @3¼
90 days .... 2¾@3 | 6 mos. .... 3 @3¼
4 mos. .... 3 @3¼

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.
4 months .... 3¼@3½ | 6 months .... 3½@3¾
60 to 90 days .... 3 @3¼
Other names.
4 months .... 3½@3¾ | 6 months .... 3¾@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
Demand	$4.69⅝	$4.67¼	$4.69¼	+.02
Cables	4.70⅝	4.68½	4.70⅝	+.01⅞

Closing Rates.

	Demand, (or check.)	Cable.
London	$4.69¼	$4.70⅛
Paris	5.94⅝	5.94
Switzerland	5.32	5.31
Scandinavia	25.62	25.75
Berlin	.82 1-16	.82½
China—		
Hongkong	42.85	43.00
Shanghai	55.00	55.12½
Singapore	57.50	..
Greece	5.34	5.35
Holland	.40 1-16	.40⅜
India—		
Bombay	33.75	..
Calcutta	33.75	..
Italy	6.44½	6.43½
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.00	49.25
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	40.99	41.08
Rio	22.37	22.50
Spain	17.85	18.72
Austria	15.10	15.20
Russia	..	35.00

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.63	$4.61	$4.62½	$4.60½

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $321,806,422; balance, $18,758,107. Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,258,531. The local banks gained $10,874,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations this week.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 40c. premium; Montreal, $1.87½ premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 23⅝d off 1-16d; New York, 48⅞c, up ¼c.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Friday. Bid.	Friday. Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.
Tin	33.00	33.50	33.00	33.25
Lead	..	4.70	..	4.90
Spelter	*14.00	..	*14.00	..
Antimony	28.00	29.00	28.00	29.00
Quicksilver	$89.00	..	$89.00	..
Aluminium	†40.00	45.00	†40.00	45.00
Iron, No. 2 X fdy.	16.00	16.50	16.00	16.50

*Sales. †Nominal.

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, was quoted at 17¾@18c per pound in the open market. London quotations were:

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Copper, spot	67	10	0	67	0	0
Copper, futures	68	10	0	68	0	0
Tin, spot	153	5	0	152	10	0
Tin, futures	154	15	0	154	0	0
Spelter	72	0	0	72	0	0
Lead	23	1	3	22	18	9

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Friday. Asked.
American Cigar	110	111	110	111
American Cigar pf.	98	100	98	100
Am. Mach. & F'dry	85	90	85	90
Conley Foil	320	350	320	350
J. S. Young	170	175	165	175
J. S. Young pf.	107	110	107	110
MacAndrews & F.	155	163	155	165
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99	101	99	101
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	182	192	182	192
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	395	405	395	405
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	119½	121	119½	121

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Citizens Nat. Bk.	43	43	43	43
35	Fairmont Gas pf.	45	45	45	45
10	Houston Oil	13	13	13	13
50	Mer.-Mech. Bank	28	28	28	28
22	Northern Central	82½	82½	82½	82½
105	U. Rys. & Elec.	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
8	West. Nat. Bank	36½	36½	36½	36½

BONDS.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$3,000	A. C. Line 4s.	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾
2,500	City Balt. 4s, '61, D. L.	95½	95½	95½	95½
1,000	Fair. & Clark. Trac. 5s	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼
2,000	United Rys. & Elec. 1st 4s.	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾

BOSTON.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Ahmeek	98½	98½	96	98
2,304	Alaska	32¾	33⅝	32	33⅝
100	Algomah	2½	2½	2½	2½
150	Allouez	53½	54	52¼	54
1,250	Am. Zinc	52½	52⅝	52	52
15	Arizona Com.	8¾	8¾	8¼	8¾
175	Butte-Bal	3⅜	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛
1,680	Butte & Sup.	67¼	67¼	65⅝	65⅝
100	Cal. & Arizona	63¼	63¼	63	63
25	Chino	45	45	45	45
234	Copper Range	54½	54½	54	54
235	East Butte	12½	12½	12	12
75	Franklin	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
25	Granby	82½	82½	82½	82½
94	Greene-Can	38	38	38	38
6	Hancock	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
50	Island Creek	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝
60	Mason Valley	2	2	2	2
50	Mass. Con	10	10	10	10
25	Mohawk	71½	71½	71½	71½
125	New Arcadian	9⅞	9⅞	9½	9½
70	North Butte	29½	29½	29¼	29¼
95	Old Dominion	54	54	53⅝	53½
10	Osceola	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼
448	Pond Creek	17⅝	17⅝	17	17
55	Quincy	80	80	80	80
50	Ray. Con	22½	22½	22½	22½
50	Santa Fe	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
15	Shattuck	25	25	25	25
105	South Lake	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
100	St. Mary's	51½	51½	51½	51½
90	Sup. & Boston	2½	2 1-16	2½	2 1-16
85	Trinity	3½	3½	3½	3½
530	Tuolumne	50c	50c	45c	45c
100	U. S. Smelting	40¼	40¼	40	40
55	U. S. Smelt. pf	46¾	46¾	46½	46½
150	Utah Apex	3¾	3¾	3⅝	3⅝
65	Utah Con	12½	12½	12¼	12⅜
70	Winona	3	3	3	3
7	Wolverine	57½	57½	57½	57½

RAILROADS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2	Bost. & Alb.	183	183	183	183
79	Boston Elev.	80¾	80¾	79½	79½
190	Bost. & Maine.	25	25½	25	25½
1,735	Mass. Electric.	9	9	8¼	8½
70	Mass. Elec. pf.	43	43	43	43
304	N. Y., N. H. & H.	68	68½	67¼	67¼

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
22	Am. Agr. C.	62½	62½	61⅝	61⅝
11	Am. Ag. C. pf.	96½	96½	96	96
95	Amoskeag pf.	98	98	98	98
15	Am. Sugar	109¼	109¼	109	109
27	Am. Sugar pf.	115	115	115	115
76	Am. T. & T.	123¾	123¼	123	123
111	Am. Woolen	41¾	44	41¼	44
476	Am. Woolen pf	93	94	93	93
773	Atl. G. & W. I.	15	16	15	16
1,075	A.G.& W. I. pf	32	32	31¼	32
50	East Bost. L.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
78	Edison	235	239	235	237
50	Gal.-Houst. pf	77	77	77	77
25	Mass. Gas	90½	90½	90½	90½
30	McElwain pf.	97½	90	97½	98
200	Mexican Tel.	2½	3	2½	3
10	N. E. Tele.	128½	128½	128½	128½
30	Swift & Co.	118¾	118¾	118¼	118½
50	Torrington	35¼	35¼	33¼	35¼
1	Torrington pf.	30	30	30	30
36	United Fruit	134¾	134¾	134	134
192	Un. Shoe M.	49¾	50	49¾	49¾
24	Un. S. M. pf.	29¾	30	29¾	30
1,280	U. S. Steel	75½	76¼	74½	74¾
441	Ventura Oil	11¼	11½	11	11

BONDS.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$3,000	Alaska Gold 6s.	126	126	126	126
23,000	A., G. & W. I. 5s	72	72	71½	72¼
1,000	C.,B.& Q. j. 4s	96½	96½	96½	96½
10,000	N. E. Tel. 5s, 1932	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
3,000	Swift 5s	96½	96½	96½	96½
10,000	W. T. & T. 5s	96⅜	96⅜	96¼	96¼

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.60	1	La Rose	.45	.48
Bay S Gas	.10	.12	Majestic	.45	.50
Begole	.50	1	McK-Dar	.22	.26
Bingham	7½	8	Mines of A	2⅛	2⅜
Boston Ely	.20	.30	Mex Met	.21	.24
Butte & L.	.32	.34	Nev Doug.	.63	.65
Calaveras	1⅝	1⅞	N Baltic	3	3¼
Cal Corbin	.03	.05	N Cornelia	9	9¼
Chief Con.	.90	.95	Ohio Cop.	.10	.15
Con Ariz.	.75	.85	Old D Rcs	7⅛	8
Con Cop.	1⅞	2	Oneco	.99	1
Cortez	.35	.40	Riker-H.	6	6¼
Davis-D.	1⅛	1¼	S W Miami	1	1¼
E & B B.	1⅜	1½	Stew Min.	1	1 1-16
First N C.	2½	2⅝	Tono Min.	5¾	6
G'df'd Con	1¼	1 5-16	Un Verde.	6	6⅛
Houghton	2½	3	Utah Met.	8⅞	9
Iron Blos.	.68	.72	Yuk Gold.	2¼	2½

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
3	Am. Radiator	350	350	350	350
10	Booth Fisheries	39	39	39	39
100	Canal & Dock	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¼
275	Chi. Pneu. Tool	78	78	76½	76½
40	Chi. Rys., Ser. 2	19½	19½	19½	19½
3	Com. Edison	137	137	137	137
28	Diamond Match	95	95	95	95
6	Hart, S. & M. pf.	113	113	113	113
50	K. C. R. & L. cfs	20	20	20	20
10	K. C. R. & L. pf.	50	50	50	50
15	Mont. Ward pf.	112	112	112	112
70	People's Gas	115½	115½	115½	115½
225	Quaker Oats pf.	105	105	105	105
20	Rumely	5	5	5	5
95	Sears-Roebuck	156	156	154¾	154¾
620	Stewart Warner	65½	65½	65	65
131	Swift & Co.	118½	119	118½	119

BONDS.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$3,000	Chi. City Ry. 5s	97½	97½	97½	97½
13,000	Com. Ed. 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
4,000	Met. L. 4s	72	72	72	72
10,000	Public Serv. 5s	90	90	90	90
10,000	Tool 5s	95½	95½	95½	95½
1,000	P. Gas ref. 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
4,000	Swift 5s	96	96	96	96

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Allis Chalm.	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼
200	Am. Beet S.	66½	66½	66½	66½
3	Am. Gas, N. J.	102	102	102	102
20	Am. Railways	24½	24½	24½	24½
150	Bald. Loco.	80¼	80¼	79½	79½
8	Bald. L. pf.	106	106	106	106
106	J. G. Brill	45	45	45	45
9,035	Camb. Steel	64	64¾	63	63
10	Cruc. Steel	90	90	90	90
100	C., R. I. & P.	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼
2,694	El. Stor. Bat.	74¼	74⅝	72¼	72¼
20	Erie	30	30	30	30
60	Gen. Asp. pf.	70	70	70	70
5	Ins. Co., N. A.	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
10,201	Lake Sup.	10¼	11½	10¼	10⅞
25	Leh. Nav.	76¼	76¼	76¼	76¼
71	Leh. Valley	72½	72½	71⅜	71⅜
410	L. V. Transit	18	18	17⅞	17⅞
104	L. V. Tran. pf.	34½	34½	34¼	34½
854	Penn. R. R.	54⅛	55	54⅞	54⅞
205	Penn. Steel pf.	85½	85⅝	85½	85⅝
245	Phila. Co.	44	44½	44	44½
5	P. Co. 5% pf.	38	38	38	38
210	Phil. Co. c. pf.	42½	42½	42½	42½
5,007	Phil. Elect.	25	25	24⅞	25
3,000	Phila. R. T.	10⅝	10⅝	10½	10⅝
1,375	P. R. T. t. c.	10½	10½	10½	10½
176	Phil. T. (cash)	73½	73½	73⅜	73½
93	Reading	75½	75½	75	75
485	Ton. Belmont	4	4	4	4
175	Ton. Mining	6	6	5⅞	6
120	Union Tract.	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞
6,162	U. S. Steel	74⅝	76⅛	74½	74⅝
100	Va.-Car. Chem.	38⅝	38⅝	38⅛	38⅛
25	War. Iron & S.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼

BONDS.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Am. G. & E. 5s	87½	87½	87½	87½
5,000	Bald. Loco. 5s	102	102¼	102	102
2,000	Lake S. I. 4s	26	26	26	26
1,000	L. V. Gen. 4s	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼
6,000	Read. gen. 4s	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
40	Am. Sewer P.	17	17	17	17
100	Am. Window Glass pf.	101	101	101	101
10	Am. Window Gl. Mach. pf.	91½	91½	91½	91½
170	Caney R. Gas	25½	25½	25½	25
65	Col. Gas & El.	14¼	14¼	14⅜	14⅜
50	Cruc. Stl. pf	105½	105½	105	105
125	La Belle Iron	39⅞	39⅞	39	39
35	Lone Star Gas	93	93	93	93
60	Mfrs. Lt. & H.	49½	49½	49⅜	49⅜
1,995	Natl. Fireprfg.	7⅞	8⅛	7⅞	8
1,000	Natl. Firep. pf.	23	24	23	23
10	Okla. Nat. Gas	66½	66½	66½	66½
35	People's Nat. Gas & P.	31½	31½	31½	31½
100	Pitts. Coal	33	33	32⅞	32⅞
40	Pitts. Coal pf.	102	102	102	102
465	Pure Oil	17	17	16⅞	16⅞
400	San Toy	15c	15c	15c	15c
10	Un. Sw. & Sig.	107	107	107	107
100	Westg. Air B.	141	141¼	140½	140½
20	Westg Electric	58	58	58	58

BOND.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	Columbia Gas & El. 5s	73½	73½	73½	73½

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the fourth week of August show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Six roads	$4,528,078	+ $367,946
Fifteen roads	8,359,505	— 630,948
Total (21 roads)	12,887,583	— 263,002

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN for June—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	$1,182,131	$1,165,829	$16,302
Net	382,166	283,787	98,370
Sur. aft. chgs.	186,334	90,204	96,130
12 mos. gross	13,920,685	14,349,738	*429,053
Net	3,474,118	3,426,104	48,014
Sur. aft. chgs.	868,194	895,970	*27,776
July gross	1,128,798	1,082,558	46,240
Net	241,747	213,140	28,607
Sur. aft. chgs.	14,520	7,237	7,289

PACIFIC COAST for June—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	809,596	589,470	723,598
Net	101,832	98,683	134,554

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Many Sharp Declines Among the Industrial Issues, but Mining Stocks Hold Firm.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 470,044 shares of stocks and $169,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 58,865; oils, 1,404; railroads, 220, and mining, 409,555. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am. Zinc	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝
600	‡Can. C. & Fy.	105	105	101	102
400	‡Can.C.&Fy.pf.	117	117	116	116
3,000	‡Can. Lt. & P.	9¼	9¼	8⅝	8⅞
595	‡Cramp Ship	82	83	80	82
1,220	Driggs-S'bury	111	114	110	112
10	‡Electric Boat	510	510	510	510
25,000	Sub. Boat w. i.	51	51⅛	49¾	50
10	Emer. Phono.	13	13	13	13
100	Guant. Sugar	62	62	62	62
350	‡Hendee Mfg.	35	35⅛	35	35
3,000	‡Int. Mer. Ma.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜
6,500	‡Int. M. M. pf.	14¼	14¼	13⅝	13⅝
100	‡Int. Mer. Ma. new, w. i.	51½	51½	51½	51½
130	‡Int. Mer Ma. new w. i. pf.	65	66	65	66
1,500	‡Int. Motors	29	29	27	28
25	‡Int. Mot. pf.	58	58	57	57
220	‡Int. Nickel	187	190	187	190
805	K. Bronze pf.	4	4	3¾	4
265	Kelly S. Tire	209	210	205	205
25	Kelly S. Tire new 1st pf.	90	90	90	90
2,000	‡Lake Tor. B.	15	15	14	14
700	‡L. T. B. 1st pf	16⅜	16⅜	15	16
600	Marconi of Am.	3¾	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞
360	N. Y. Trans.	17½	17½	17	17½
600	‡Pyrene M. Co.	13½	13½	13⅛	13⅛
300	Riker & Heg.	6	6⅛	6	6⅛
50	M. Rum., w. i.	23	23	23	23
1,200	‡St. Jo. Lead	12⅜	12⅞	12¼	12½
500	‡Stand. Motors	10½	11	10½	10⅝
800	‡Steel Co. of C	33½	34	32½	33½
1,600	Triangle F. ctfs	6⅞	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞
600	Un. C. S., new.	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
3,500	U. Profit Shar.	2⅛	2⅛	2	2 1-16
200	U. S. L. & H. Corp	2⅛	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜
600	U. S. L. & H. Corp. pf.	4¼	4¼	4	4
400	Ventura Oil	11	11	11	11
1,500	‡World Film	3⅝	4	3⅝	3⅝

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
30	Galena Sig. Oil	165	162	162	−3
125	Illinois P. L.	159	157	158	..
320	‡Inter. Petrol.	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+⅛
800	Midwest Refin.	37	34	37	+2
15	Ohio Oil	154½	154	154	−1
57	Prairie O. & G.	408	404	404	..
95	Prairie P. L.	180	178	179	8
5	So. W. P. P. L.	181	181	181	+6
52	St. Oil of Cal.	310	308	308	−1
40	St. Oil of N. J.	449	448	448	..
170	St. Oil of N. Y.	195	191	191	−2
195	Vacuum Oil	230	229	230	..

RAILROADS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
220	‡Wab'h pf. (a)	38⅛	38⅜	38⅛	38⅜

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,100	‡Alaska Jun.	12⅝	12⅝	12	12¼
400	‡Alta-C. M. C.	35	35	35	35
14,300	†‡Amer. Com.	13	13	12½	13
2,000	†‡Arizona Duq.	40	40	40	40
3,500	†‡Atlanta	26	26½	26	26½
50	Atlantic Gulf	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼
1,150	Big L. D. Co.	3⅛	3⅛	3	3
1,000	††Booth	41	41	41	41
4,500	Braden Cop.	8⅛	8¼	8⅛	8¼
4,380	Butte & N. Y.	2⅝	3	2⅝	2½
300	Butte C. & Z.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Chile Copper	18	18	18	18
600	Con. Cop. M.	2	2	2	2
700	Con. Nev.-U.	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
500	†Dome Exten.	27	28	27	28
2,100	†Emma Copper	33	34	31	34
1,200	Goldfield Con.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3,700	†‡Gold. Merger	17	17	16½	17
200	Howe Sound	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
1,200	Jumbo Exten.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
15,000	Kenne. Copper	55½	55⅝	54½	54⅞
8,000	†‡Kewanas	19	19½	18½	19
3,400	Magma Cop.	16	15⅝	15	15¼
1,600	McIntyre	48	48	48	48
1,700	†McKin.-Dar.	26	27	26	26
300,000	††Mother L.	35	50	35	49
3,100	†‡Nat. Z. & L.	36	40	36	38
1,530	New Utah B.	3⅝	3⅝	3¼	3⅜
1,600	†North Star	12	12	11	11
2,000	†‡Oro	5½	5½	5½	5½
6,800	†‡Rex Con. M.	53	53	51	53
1,000	†Sand. Kendal	8¼	8⅝	8	8⅛
500	†‡Silver Pick	8	8	8	8
1,100	Stand. Sil.-L.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,000	Stewart	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
12,000	†‡Suc. Min.	94	94	93	94
2,800	†Sup. Min. Co.	24	24	24	24
1,000	†Tonopah Mid.	12	12	12	12
1,525	†West. E. Con.	55	57	55	57
900	‡Wh. K. C. pf.	2½	2⅝	2½	2½

BONDS.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$20,000	Del. & Hud. cv. 5s, w. i.	100⅞	101	100⅞	101
40,000	‡Inter. Mer. M. new, 5s	79½	80	79½	80
100,000	Ken. Cop. 6s	176	176	171	171
9,000	Pierce Oil 6s	80	80	79⅜	79⅜

†Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Sept. 10. Bid.	Sept. 10. Asked.	Sept. 9. Bid.	Sept. 9. Asked.
Alliance Film	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
American Zinc	53	54	53	54
B.-Am. T. Co., ord.	13½	14¼	13½	14½
B.-A. T. Co., ord. b'r.	14	15	14	15
Central Foundry	10	10½	10	10½
Electric Boat pf.	500	520	500	520
Franco-Spanish Pet. (a prospect)	1	1¼	1	1¼
Hall Signal	16	17	16	17
Mutual Profit Shar.	9	9½	9	9½
Savoy Oil	9¼	9⅝	9¼	9⅝
Sherman Carbide	8	10	8	10
Sherman Carbide pf.	10	14	10	14
Sterling Gum	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
Wayland Oil & Gas	3⅞	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛

RAILROADS.

	Sept. 10. Bid.	Sept. 10. Asked.	Sept. 9. Bid.	Sept. 9. Asked.
Wabash, w. i.	10	10¼	10	10¼
Wabash pf. (b)	19½	20¼	19½	20

MINING STOCKS.

	Sept. 10. Bid.	Sept. 10. Asked.	Sept. 9. Bid.	Sept. 9. Asked.
Big Cottonwood	4	5	4	6
Caledonia	98	100	98	100
Canada Copper	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Cashboy	4	5	4	5
Florence	43	46	44	46
Genessee Copper	32	37	32	37
Kerr Lake	3¾	3⅞	3⅝	3¾
Majestic Mines	40	60	40	60
Nipissing Mines Co.	5⅞	6	6	6¼
Sandstorm Kendall	8	9	8	9
Tonopah Extension	2⅜	2½	2¼	2⅜
Tonopah Mining	5⅞	6	5⅞	6
Tri-Bullion	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tuolumne Copper	⅜	½	⅜	½

BONDS.

	Sept. 10. Bid.	Sept. 10. Asked.	Sept. 9. Bid.	Sept. 9. Asked.
Calaveras 6s	190	210	190	210
Delaware & Hud. rts.	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.
Aetna Explosives	125	130	124	129
Aetna Explosives pf.	72	79	74	79
Am. & Brit. Mf. Co.	9	12	8	12
Am. & B. M. Co. pf.	35	45	35	45
Atlas Powder	220	230	215	220
Atlas Powder pf.	95	99	95	99
Bliss (E. W.)	360	380	360	380
Bliss (E. W.) pf.	129	139	129	139
Canadian Explosives	325	375	325	375
Canadian Explos. pf.	101	110	101	110
Carbon Steel	22	28	22	28
Carbon Steel 1st pf.	45	50	46	50
Carbon Steel 2d pf.	25	32	26	30
Colts Arms	560	580	565	585
Driggs-Seabury	110	120	110	120
Dupont Powder	673	685	678	688
Dupont Powder pf.	100	105	99	104
Hercules Powder	373	383	378	385
Hercules Powder pf.	111	115	110	115
Hopkins-Allen	50	60	50	60
Hopkins-Allen pf.	95	105	95	105
Niles-Bement-Pond	113	116	113	116
Miles-Bement-P. pf.	95	105	95	105
Savage Arms	290	310	275	300
Submarine Boat	50	51	53	54
Winch. Rep. Arms	2300	2500	2300	2500

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.
Anglo-American	16⅛	17	16⅛	17
Atlantic Refining	625	635	630	640
Borne-Scrymser	275	285	275	285
Buckeye Pipe Line	100	102	100	102
Chesebrough Mfg.	720	750	730	750
Colonial Oil	130	140	130	140
Continental Oil	240	245	240	245
Crescent Pipe Line	46	48	46	48
Cumberland Pipe L.	50	54	50	54
Eureka Pipe Line	250	255	250	255
Galena Signal Oil	160	168	162	165
Galena Signal Oil pf.	135	140	135	140
Illinois Pipe Line	156	158	156	158
Indiana Pipe Line	100	103	102	104
Inter. Pet. Co. Ltd.	9⅝	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞
National Transit	32	34	33	35
N. Y. Transit	220	225	220	225
Northern Pipe Line	101	103	101	103
Ohio Oil	153	155	154	156
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	58	61	58	61
Pierce Oil	12½	13	12¼	13
Pierce Oil cv. 6s, '24	78	81	78	81
Prairie Oil & Gas	403	407	407	410
Prairie Pipe Line	178	180	178	180
Solar Refining	260	270	260	270
Southern Pipe Line	218	222	215	220
South Penn Oil	334	338	336	339
Sou. W. Penn.	127	132	127	132
Stand. Oil of Cal.	307	310	308	310
Stand. Oil of Ind.	460	465	460	465
Stand. Oil of Kan.	400	415	410	420
Stand. Oil of Ky.	275	280	272	277
Stand. Oil of Neb.	340	350	340	350
Stand. Oil of N. J.	446	448	446	448
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	191	193	192	194
Stand. Oil of Ohio	475	485	475	485
Swan & Finch	130	140	130	140
Union Tank	80	83	81	83
Vacuum Oil	227	230	227	230
Washington Oil	30	45	30	45

WILL OPEN ELECTRIC ZONE.

Pennsylvania Starts Service from Philadelphia Today.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company's electric equipment on the main line, between Broad Street Station and Paoli, will be put in operation at 5:55 o'clock tomorrow morning. The first regular train for passengers will leave Paoli at that time and arrive in Broad Street Station at 6:45 o'clock.

For the present the electric trains will make four round trips a day. As soon as practicable other electric trains will be added and the steam trains withdrawn.

The work of electrifying the line between Broad Street Station and Paoli was in progress more than two years, and cost approximately $4,000,000. Owing to the greater facility with which electric trains may be operated, the traffic-handling capacity of Broad Street Station will be increased about 15 per cent.

DRY GOODS SALES GROW.

Distribution Maintaining a Steady Volume—Collections Normal.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—Marshall Field & Co., in their weekly review of the dry goods trade, say:

"Wholesale distribution of dry goods is maintaining a steady volume, although not as large as a year ago, at which time the anticipated scarcity of foreign merchandise was resulting in large demand for imported lines.

"Our retail sales are heavy, although the warm weather has been unseasonable for the sale of Fall merchandise. Visiting buyers number about the same as a year ago, and collections are normal."

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

The market on the Consolidated Exchange opened lower in response to the news that our international relations were again in a strained condition. A sharp recovery came later, but in the afternoon the market declined again, and closed only slightly above the lowest prices of the day.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Alaska Gold	32½	32½	32½	32½
2,420	Allis-Chalm.	39⅞	41⅛	39¼	39⅞
170	Am. B. Sugar	66⅝	66⅝	65⅛	65⅛
710	Am. Can	58	58½	57	57
50	Am. C. & Fdy.	69	69¼	67⅝	67⅝
50	Am. Linseed	19⅝	19⅝	18½	18½
50	Am. Locom.	53⅝	54	53½	53½
10	Am. Smelting	81½	82⅜	80⅝	81
910	Anaconda Cop.	70⅝	71⅝	70	70½
40	A., T. & S. F.	101	101½	101	101½
270	Baldwin Loc.	80⅝	81⅝	79⅝	79⅝
50	Balt. & Ohio	83⅞	83⅞	83	83
90	B'klyn R. T.	84	84	83⅞	83⅞
80	Calif. Petrol.	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼
10	Can. Pacific	154	154	154	154
170	Cent. Leather	44	44¼	44¼	44¼
120	Ches. & Ohio	49	49¼	48⅞	48⅞
50	C., M. & S. P.	85	85	84	84⅝
410	C., R. I. & P.	18½	19⅝	17½	19
570	Col. Fuel & I.	46¼	47	45	45⅜
50	Corn Products	17¼	17⅝	17	17
8,900	Crucible Steel	89⅞	91⅞	86⅝	87
180	Dist. Secur.	27	27	26½	26½
2,170	Erie	29¼	30⅛	29⅜	29¼
80	Erie 1st pf.	48¼	48¼	47⅞	47⅞
710	Goodrich Co.	63⅝	64	62⅛	62⅞
190	Gt. Nor. Ore.	41⅝	41⅞	41½	41½
30	Inspir. Copper	34¾	34¾	34⅜	34⅜
40	Inter.-Met.	20⅞	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝
70	Inter. Consol.	21¼	21¼	20⅝	20⅝
90	Maxwell Mot.	43½	43½	43⅜	43⅜
770	Mexican Pet.	85⅝	87⅝	84⅜	84⅞
20	Mo., K. & T.	7⅞	7⅞	6⅞	6⅞
70	Mo. Pacific	4	4	4	4
30	N. Y. Central	93⅝	93⅝	93¼	93¼
170	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	68¼	68¼	67¼	67¼
20	Pitts. Coal	33	33	33	33
60	Pr. Steel Car	62⅝	62⅝	61⅝	61⅝
720	Reading	150⅞	151⅜	149⅛	149⅛
110	Rep. I. & St.	43⅞	44	42½	42½
170	So. Pacific	89¼	89¼	88⅜	88⅜
170	So. Railway	16½	16⅞	16⅛	16⅞
260	Studebaker Co.	116⅛	119⅝	116	116⅞
410	Tenn. Copper	57⅝	57⅝	55⅜	55⅜
330	Third Av.	56⅞	57⅝	56⅞	56⅞
570	Union Pacific	129⅝	130⅛	129	129⅝
80	U. S. Rubber	50⅜	50⅜	49⅞	49⅞
18,100	U. S. Steel	75⅜	76⅛	74⅛	74⅞
40	Va.-Car. Ch.	37⅞	38⅛	37⅞	38⅛
10	W. Un. Tel.	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞
460	Westing. Elec.	115½	116⅛	114⅞	115⅛
41,870					

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
600	Atlanta	.27	.27	.27	.27
600	Booth	.41	.42	.41	.42
300	Cons. Va.	.14	.14	.14	.14
1,100	Comstock	.14	.14½	.14	.14½
1,000	C. O. D.	.04	.04	.04	.04
400	Goldf'd Merg.	.17	.17	.17	.17
300	Goldf'd Flor.	.47	.47	.47	.47
500	Jumbo	1.37	1.37	1.37	1.37
500	Kewanas	.18½	.18½	.18½	.18½
600	Mexican	.49	.49	.48	.48
400	Montana	.27	.27	.27	.27
50	Ontario	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50
1,500	Oro	.05½	.05½	.05½	.05½
30	Quicksilver	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50
400	Round Mount.	.43	.43	.43	.43
600	Tonopah Ext.	2.50	2.50	2.47	2.47½
8,880					

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Light & Traction	326	330
American Light & Traction pf.	108½	110
Adirondack Electric Power	14	16
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	49	53
*American Gas & Electric	104	107
*American Gas & Electric pf.	48	50
American Power & Light	59	62
American Power & Light pf.	79	82
American Public Utilities	30	35
American Public Utilities pf.	64	66
American Waterworks & Electric	5	8
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	14	18
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	55	60
Atlantic Pow. & Lt. 7% cum. pf.	93½	96
Cities Service	46	50
Cities Service pf.	54	57
Colorado Power	17	19
Colorado Power pf.	93	97
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	50½	52½
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	78	80
Consumers Power 5s, 1929	90	91
Consumers Power pf., Me	90	94
Dayton Power & Light	30	35
Dayton Power & Light pf.	85	90
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	91½	94½
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	61	66
Electric Bond & Share pf.	99	100
Empire District Electric 5s	73	78
Empire District Electric pf.	60	70
Federal Light & Traction	14	18
Federal Light & Traction pf.	52	60
Gas & Electric Securities	50	75
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	50	70
Great Western Power 5s, 1946	81½	83
Lincoln Gas & Electric	10	20
Northern Ontario Light & Power	10	13
Nor. Ontario Light & Power pf.	47	52
Northern States Power	29	30
Northern States Power pf.	86	87
Ozark Power & Water	15	20
Pacific Gas & Electric	48	50
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	84½	86
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	11	14
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.	52	57
Southern California Edison	70	73
Southern California Edison pf.	93	97
*Standard Gas & Electric	6	7
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.	29	30½
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	4½	6½
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf.	20	25
United Light & Rys.	35	40
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	67½	69
Utah Securities	13½	14½
Western Power	13½	15
Western Power pf.	47	50

*Par value, $50.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.05	Kentucky Con.	.02
Alpha Con.	.02	Mexican	.47
Andes	.08	Occidental Con.	.79
Best & Belcher	.06	Ophir	.26
Caledonia	.56	Overman	.10
Challar	.03	Potosi	.03
Confidence	.15	Savage	.06
Con. Cal. & Va.	.12	Seg. Belcher	.04
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.19
Gould & Curry	.04	Union Con.	.44
Hale & Norcross	.04	Utah Con.	.08
Justice	.02	Yellow Jacket	.14

TONOPAH.			
Belmont	3.85	Comb. Fraction	.08
Jim Butler	.80	Diamondf. Daisy	.02
McNamara	.02	Diamondf. B. B.	.03
Midway	.10	Florence	.44
Mizpah Ext.	.18	Goldf. Con. M.	1.27½
Montana	.25	Goldf. Kewanas	.23
North Star	.10	Goldfield Merger	.17
Rescue Eula	.06	Jumbo Ext.	1.37½
Tonopah Ext.	2.40	Lone Star	.04
Tonopah Merger	.35	Silver Pick	.07
Victor	.27	Vernal	.02
West End	.55	Nevada Hills	.18
GOLDFIELD.		Rochester Mines	.26
Atlanta	.26	Round Mountain	.40
Booth	.41	MANHATTAN.	
C. O. D.	.03	Man. Big Four	.05

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot	9½	10	Isabella	17	17¼
Elkton	125	126½	Jackpot	6½	7
El Paso	76	90	McKinney	86	87½
Findlay	2¾	4¼	Portland	150	152
Gold. Cycle	176	177	Vindicator	156	161½
Gold Dollar	..	4	Rav. B. H.	3	4
Gold Sov.	3	3½			

COTTON IS EASIER ON PROFIT-TAKING

Prices Reach New High Levels for Part of the List Before Yielding to Pressure.

DAY'S LOSS 6 TO 10 POINTS

Strong Spot Demand in South, with Japanese Buying—Bullish Talk by E. G. Scales.

Although cotton prices yesterday made new high levels for part of the list, the undertone at the close indicated a desire to take profits and the net results showed a loss of 6 to 10 points. There was nothing in the news to account for the easier tendency, except a desire of buyers to realize on some of their recent purchases. There was also a feeling that the short interest had been fairly well covered, and the market position consequently was somewhat less favorable to a continued upturn.

Spot demand throughout the South is reported large. Texas wires stated that Japanese buyers were paying top prices for all offerings in the interior.

Liverpool showed a good deal of firmness in early trading, and prices there at the time of the local opening were about 6 English points higher than due. Spot sales amounted to 15,000 bales.

The week-end statistics were without influence. The New Orleans Cotton Exchange made the intosight for the week 179,000 bales, against 102,000 bales for the same week last year.

E. G. Scales, who has made several fortunes in cotton, and who for years has been one of the most prominent figures in the market, broke the policy of silence which has been his chief characteristic, and late yesterday gave out a striking bullish interview on cotton.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged, 6 to 25 points higher. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 10 points decline, 10.10 for middling. Futures closed steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct.	10.28	10.09	10.12@10.13	10.18@10.21
Dec.	10.64	10.43	10.47@10.48	10.54@10.55
Jan.	10.81	10.59	10.63@10.64	10.73@10.75
March	11.09	10.88	10.93@10.94	11.01@11.02
May	11.32	11.15	11.18@11.19	11.23@1.25
July	11.48	11.35	11.34@11.35	11.36@11.39

Total port receipts, 20,357 bales; last year, 8,411 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
New Orleans	1,135	1,274	715
Galveston	8,105	3,793	3,345
Mobile	782	184	189
Charleston	472	273	488
Savannah	7,344	5,350	1,473
Wilmington	101	19	112
Norfolk	864	747	65

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	1,029	644	*1,144
Memphis	92	398	280
St. Louis	..	49	91
Houston	7,624	4,653	8,197

Exports, 3,301 bales; total thus far this season, 213,024; total last season, 27,076.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.		Spots.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
551	Galveston	10.00	136,408	50,702
3,125	New Orleans	9.69	124,580	48,827
—	Mobile	..	12,389	3,601
2,480	Savannah	9⅝	87,048	19,350
150	Charleston	9¼	42,512	3,239
—	Wilmington	9½	28,378	8,074
789	Norfolk	9.75	38,473	13,347
1,325	Augusta	9.38	67,471	16,742
700	Memphis	9.63	56,902	14,222
—	St. Louis	9⅝	10,037	13,909

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was a good business in spot cotton, with middling 14 points advance, at 6.12. Sales, 15,000; receipts, 800; all American; market closed barely steady.

Wool Sales Irregular.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—There were 10,000 bales offered at the wool auction sales today. The selection was large and varied, and sold irregularly. Good sorts were firm, but poor merinos declined from 5 to 10 per cent. and heavy crossbreds were often 5 per cent. lower. Uncertainty regarding licenses restricted export business.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 10.—Thirty corporations with aggregate capital stocks of $622,600 were chartered today. They include:

Whitman Amusement Co., motion pictures, theatricals, $200,000; S. S. Slater, M. P. Winne, F. C. Simons, Great Neck.

Syracuse and South Bay Development Co., Syracuse, improvement, development, health and amusement resorts, $50,000; J. F. Hayden, W. A. Steckel, C. M. Bedell, Syracuse.

Consolidated Commission Merchants, commission, $50,000; F. Imperato, M. Trombetta, D. Dreyfuss, 2,020 First Av.

The Anglo-American Talc Corpn., mining, $50,000; A. Hornblow, Jr., L. M. Bament, P. R. Borland, 43 Exchange Place.

Knights of Columbus Building Assn. of Syracuse, realty, construction, $75,000; D. Horan, J. D. Enright, J. E. Clancy, Syracuse.

Cramer-Lynch Co., Olean, dry goods, millinery, $30,000; J. B. Cramer, E. A. Lynch, T. W. Lynch, Canandaigua.

Big Six Auto Livery Co., Rochester, taxicab, livery, garage, $25,000; J. Rodenbecker, C. J. Trumeter, C. R. Bradley, 500 Garson Av., Rochester.

National Sportsmens Show Corpn., sporting, athletic goods, rifles, ammunition, $25,000; H. W. Pollock, H. Louis Jacobson, S. H. Sternberg, 72 West 91st St.

United Pulp Wood Corpn., Rochester, lumber, pulpwood, $15,000; P. H. Morrison, C. R. Herle, R. F. Woodard, Rochester.

The New York State Retail Grocers Publishing Co., printing, $10,000; H. Minners, H. C. Christgau, P. A. Depuyt, 149 Pearl St., Rochester.

Derrick-Gannon Motor Sales Co., Buffalo, motors, engines, appliances, $10,000; J. G. Lessing, F. T. Gannon, Robert L. Derrick, 1,411 Main St., Buffalo.

W. S. Realty Co., realty, construction, $10,000; E. S., H. A., and W. R. Siebrecht, 114 W. 28th St.

John K. Kerr, Inc., Buffalo, coal, lumber, $10,000; M. W. Comstock, L. E. and J. K. Kerr, Buffalo.

Peerless Examining, Shrinking and Refinishing Works, sponging, shrinking, refinishing clothes, textiles, $10,000; N. Gorn, F. Silverman, H. Jacobs, 954 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

Kessler Theatre Co., theatrical, motion pictures, $10,000; L. Lehrer, D. Mandel, D. Kessler, 17 Livingston Place.

The Moelter Co., tailoring, haberdashery, $5,000; P. and Peter Tivnan, A. J. Moelter, 1,970 Bronx Av.

Municipal Wine and Liquor Co., $5,000; I. H. Taylor, J. H. and S. Prudowsky, 1,426 47th St., Brooklyn.

A. Paul's, Inc., artifical flowers made of fur, &c., $5,000; W. H. Madden, G. S. Carpenter, A. Paul, 728 Lexington Av.

The Medal and Badge Co., jewelry, novelties, $5,000; J. D. Jennings, M. C. Wolf, F. Papper, 3,657 Broadway.

Noble Sanitation Corpn., construction, contracting, building material, $5,000; E. V. Cassidy, L. H. Groser, M. R. Wilber, 52 Broadway.

Utilities Sales Assn., auto parts, tires, building supplies, $5,000; D. Doell, B. Sommer, F. B. Hull, 603 W. 43d St.

J. A. Lyons Construction Co., realty, contracting, constn., $5,000; J. J. Kirby, P. C. and J. A. Lyons, 237 Lincoln St., Marlboro, Mass.

New Jersey Charter.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 10.—Charter filed: Schmidt's American Made Artists' Colors, Inc., Montvale, to manufacture paints, &c., $30,000; Rudolph Schmidt and Harriet Schmidt of Montvale and J. T. Mulhall of Parkridge.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Sept. 10. Charters filed here: Honduras New York Development Company, New York; $1,000,000; to act as agent and broker for any person, firm, or corporation, to construct railways, tramways, docks, wharves, piers, canals, conduct and develop agricultural plantations; Frederick E. Townsend, Sperry H. Locke, New York; Charles H. Mead, Auburn, N. Y.; Henry W. Hullinghorst, Lacuiba, Spanish Honduras.

Manufacturers' Incorporated; $500,000; to acquire patent rights and trademarks in the manufacture of all articles for raiment for men and women; H. M. Brown, M. A. Shakespeare, and L. S. Dorsey, Wilmington, Del.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

One Case Involved the Question of Drawback on Exports.

Wilfred Schade & Co., St. Louis, were overruled yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers in protests against the Collector's assessment on buttons. They were returned for duty as pearl buttons, duty being taken according to size. Lower rates were claimed as imitation precious stones or merely as buttons. The case was submitted on samples, and without testimony. Judge Hay remarked in his decision that the board had no expert knowledge, and except in unusual cases where the question is perfectly clear, does not determine the classification of merchandise from an inspection of samples. The Collector was affirmed.

The Albany Felt Company protested the Collector's assessment on certain merchandise of American manufacture to cover the amount of drawback which he stated the records of the concern's office showed was allowed upon the exportation of the goods. Against this assessment protest was filed, the importers claiming that no drawback was allowed on this merchandise, but on other merchandise of the same character, and hence free entry should have been allowed under Paragraph 404 of the present tariff.

This paragraph provides free entry for American goods only upon compliance with regulations to be made by the Secretary of the Treasury. These the Collector reported were substantially complied with, except as to evidence of drawback. Testimony was offered at the hearing to show that no drawback was allowed on the merchandise in controversy, but Judge Hay held that the evidence was not convincing, and did not overcome the presumption in favor of the correctness of the Collector's action. The protest was overruled.

E. Cedar, Philadelphia, was sustained in a contention relating to the classification of bristles. They were in bundles, and were returned for duty at 7 cents a pound, as prepared or sorted. The board upheld the importer in the claim that free entry should be accorded as crude bristles, not sorted or bunched.

Kalter & Barth imported fabrics returned for duty at 60 per cent. ad valorem as drawnwork. After the protest had been filed the local appraiser amended his report by stating that the merchandise should have been returned at 25 per cent. ad valorem under the provision for "all woven fabrics." The board so ordered.

Executor — Trustee

Chartered 1822

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company

Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street
Branch Office, 475 Fifth Avenue
New York.

LONDON, 15 Cockspur St., S. W.; 26 Old Broad Street, E. C.
PARIS, 41 Boulevard Haussmann BERLIN, 56 Unter den Linden, N. W. 7

Travelers' Letters of Credit. Foreign Exchange.

Administrator — Guardian

REORGANIZATION OF

New Orleans, Texas & Mexico Railroad Company

To the Holders of New Orleans, Texas & Mexico Division First Mortgage Gold Bonds of St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company and of Certificates of Deposit representing said Bonds, issued under the Agreement dated May 28, 1913, between Holders of said Bonds and the Undersigned Committee:

Pursuant to the provisions of the Agreement dated May 28, 1913, between the undersigned Committee and such holders of New Orleans, Texas & Mexico Division First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company as have become parties thereto in the manner therein provided, the Committee has prepared and adopted a Plan and Agreement for the reorganization of the New Orleans, Texas & Mexico Railroad Company and its subsidiary companies, and has filed a copy thereof with the Depositary.

Any holder of a certificate of deposit issued under said Agreement of May 28, 1913, may, at any time within thirty days from the date hereof, upon surrender to the Depositary of his certificate of deposit, with a properly executed transfer thereof if registered, and upon payment to the Depositary for account of the Committee of the sum fixed by the Committee as a fair contribution for the compensation and expenses of the Committee, to wit: $6.50 for each $1,000 bond, and of the additional sum of $11 for each $1,000 bond to reimburse the Committee for the withdrawing bondholders' pro rata share of all the indebtedness, obligations and liabilities of the Committee, withdraw from said Agreement dated May 28, 1913, and thereupon shall be entitled to receive bonds to the amount of, and of the series represented by his certificate of deposit. Holders of certificates of deposit who shall fail to withdraw their bonds within thirty days from the date hereof shall be conclusively and finally deemed for all purposes to have assented to said Plan and Agreement of Reorganization.

Holders of New Orleans, Texas & Mexico Division First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company who have not already deposited their bonds under said Agreement dated May 28, 1913, may deposit the same under said Plan and Agreement of Reorganization at any time within thirty days from the date hereof.

Holders of certificates of deposit issued under said Agreement of May 28, 1913, or under said Plan and Agreement who desire, pursuant to the provisions of said Plan, to subscribe, to the extent of twenty per cent. of the face value of their deposited bonds, for the First Lien Gold Bonds of the new Railroad Company provided for by said Plan and thereby secure the benefits accruing by reason of such subscription, must, **on or before September 24, 1915,** surrender their certificates of deposit to the Depositary and receive in lieu thereof new certificates of deposit evidencing also their subscriptions and the rights acquired by virtue thereof under the Plan.

Dated, New York, September 2, 1915.

WILLARD V. KING, Chairman
STEDMAN BUTTRICK,
LEWIS L. CLARKE,
CARL A. DE GERSDORFF,
LEWIS B. FRANKLIN,
ALFRED LICHTENSTEIN,
C. S. W. PACKARD,
JOHN F. SHEPLEY,
G. H. WALKER,
Committee.

GEORGE E. WARREN, Secretary, No. 60 Broadway, New York City.
COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY, Depositary, 60 Broadway, New York City.

The Wabash Railroad Co.

REORGANIZATION

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit issued by The Equitable Trust Company of New York and Central Trust Company of New York, representing First Refunding and Extensions Mortgage Bonds of The Wabash Railroad Company.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that holders of the above mentioned Certificates of Deposit are required to make payment on or **before October 8, 1915,** of the sum of $654.82 in respect of each $1,000 face value of First Refunding and Extensions Mortgage Bonds represented thereby, that being the pro rata share of the underwriting payments required under the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization dated April 28, 1915, to be made by holders of First Refunding and Extensions Mortgage Bonds assenting to the Plan.

Holders of Certificates of Deposit may at their option pay 10% of the total amount payable as aforesaid on or before October 8, 1915, and the remaining 90% thereof on or before January 8, 1916, such deferred payments to carry interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and to be secured by the shares of stock of the New Company and any other benefits to which holders of the Certificates of Deposit would be entitled on making their payments in full.

Holders of Certificates of Deposit discharging the above underwriting obligation will be entitled to receive upon the consummation of the Plan and surrender of such Certificates of Deposit in negotiable form, the new securities (but only as and when issued and ready for delivery) to which they shall be entitled pursuant to the terms and provisions of the Plan.

The new securities so issuable in respect of each $1,000 face value of First Refunding and Extensions Mortgage Bonds represented by such Certificates of Deposit are:

$1,091.38 par value, in Profit Sharing Preferred Stock A;
1,200.00 par value, in Convertible Preferred Stock B, and
1,027.59 par value in Common Stock;
and in addition,
$20 (with interest) in cash for coupon due January 1, 1912, if not already advanced.

At the time of making the above payments the Certificates of Deposit representing said Bonds must be presented to The Equitable Trust Company of New York for the purpose of having appropriate notation of such payments made thereon. Checks should be drawn to the order of The Equitable Trust Company of New York and payments made in New York Funds at the office of said Trust Company, No. 37 Wall Street, New York City.

Holders of Certificates of Deposit representing said Bonds who fail to make any of the above payments (including any deferred payments of 90%) within the periods above limited, shall cease to be entitled to any rights or benefits under the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, and shall not be entitled to the return of their deposited Bonds or to the payment of any cash theretofore paid in respect thereof, or to any further interest or right under or in respect of the same or under the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization; and shall also forfeit any shares of stock of the New Company and other benefits to which they would otherwise be entitled.

JOINT REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE,
By WINSLOW S. PIERCE, Chairman.
Dated New York, September 7, 1915.

To Holders of First Refunding and Extensions Mortgage Bonds of

The Wabash Railroad Co.

Referring to the above notice, the time within which further deposits of Bonds may be made under the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization has been extended to and including October 8, 1915, but at the time when any Bonds are so deposited and as a condition of such deposit, payment must be made in respect thereof as provided in the foregoing notice.

JOINT REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE,
By WINSLOW S. PIERCE, Chairman.
September 7, 1915.

THE WASHINGTON WATER POWER COMPANY OF SPOKANE, WASHINGTON.

First Refunding 5% Bonds of 1909, Due 1939.

The Trustee has $26,486.38 to invest for the quarterly purchase of bonds for the Sinking Fund, and will receive offers of bonds up to noon on Wednesday, September 15, 1915. Proposals should be directed as follows: "Proposals to Sinking Fund of The Washington Water Power Company, The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Nos. 16-22 William Street, New York, N. Y."

Circulars giving details may be had on application.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.
By EDWIN S. MARSTON, President.
New York, September 1st, 1915.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL BREWING COMPANY

FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY, Trustee under the Mortgage of the Pennsylvania Central Brewing Company, dated October 25, 1897, invites proposals for the sale to the said Trustee of all or any part of **Fifty thousand dollars ($50,000)** of bonds secured by the said Mortgage, proposals to be addressed to the said Trustee at its office, Nos. 325-331 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia; to be opened and acted upon **Wednesday, September 15, 1915, at 12 o'clock M.**

R. ELLIS, President.

DIVIDENDS.

STEWART MINING COMPANY. Dividend No. 14.

The Board of Directors has declared a dividend of ten per cent. upon the capital stock of the Company, payable Sept. 30th, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 15th, 1915. Stock Transfer Books close at three o'clock P. M., Sept. 15th, 1915, and reopen at ten o'clock A. M. October 1st, 1915.

CHAS. W. SAACKE, Vice-Pres.

THE TEXAS COMPANY, Houston, Texas.

A dividend of $2.50 per share on the outstanding capital stock of this company has been declared by the Board of Directors, payable September 30th to stockholders of record September 20th.

W. A. GREEN, Treasurer.
September 9th, 1915.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of any other business of the Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Milwaukee, at 12 o'clock, noon, Saturday, September 25, 1915.

The transfer books will be closed on Thursday, the 12th day of August, and reopened on the 27th day of September next.

H. R. WILLIAMS, Vice President.
July 2, 1915.

Borden's Condensed Milk Company. ANNUAL MEETING.

The Common and Preferred Stock Books of this Company will close on September 18th, 1915, at 12 M., by order of the Board of Directors, for the purposes of the Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be held at 10:30 A. M., on October 20th, 1915, at 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J. Stock Books will reopen on October 21st, 1915, at 10 A. M.

F. D. SHOVE, Treasurer.

TAKE NOTICE THAT THE TRANSFER Books of The Lake Superior Corporation will be closed from three o'clock in the afternoon of September 15th, 1915, to ten o'clock in the forenoon of October 7th, 1915, for the purpose of holding the Annual Meeting of the Corporation. ALEX. TAYLOR, Secretary.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

[No. 2,370.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

CHASE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business September 2, 1915:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$111,727,272.55
Overdrafts, secured, $148,734.50; unsecured, $65.73		148,800.23
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)	$450,000.00	
U. S. bonds pledged to secure U. S. deposits (par value)	50,000.00	
U. S. bonds pledged to secure postal savings deposits (par value)	700,000.00	
U. S. bonds loaned	300,000.00	
Premium on U. S. bonds	92,868.52	
Total U. S. bonds		1,592,868.52
Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure postal savings deposits	$3,748,461.80	
Bonds and securities pledged as collateral for State or other deposits or bills payable (postal excluded)	2,119,810.22	
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged	24,378,432.69	
Total bonds, securities, etc.		30,246,704.81
Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve Bank, $600,000.00; less amount unpaid, $300,000.00	$300,000.00	
All other stocks, including premium on same	188,710.24	
		488,710.24
Net amount due from Federal Reserve Bank	$13,734,157.99	
Net amount due from banks and bankers	1,910,902.29	
Exchanges for Clearing House	10,704,791.59	
Other checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank	955,200.18	
Outside checks and other cash items	38,191.49	
Fractional currency, nickels, and cents	1,008.63	
Notes of other national banks	28,000.00	
Federal Reserve notes	70,000.00	
Lawful money reserve in bank: Total coin and certificates	39,119,533.75	
		66,556,795.92
Legal-tender notes		5,867,608.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (not more than 5 per cent. on circulation)	$22,500.00	
Due from U. S. Treasurer	127,000.00	
		149,500.00
Customers' liability under letters of credit		5,297,945.40
Customers' liability—account of "Acceptances"		148,759.39
Customers' liability—account of loans		6,504,107.32
Total		$226,229,057.38

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$5,000,000.00	
Surplus fund	5,000,000.00	
Total capital and surplus		$10,000,000.00
Undivided profits	$5,335,123.00	
Reserved for taxes	56,538.29	
	$5,391,661.29	
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	640,922.96	
		4,750,738.33
Circulating notes		450,000.00
Due to banks and bankers	$118,913,583.06	
Dividends unpaid	30.00	
Demand deposits: Individual deposits subject to check	69,670,303.60	
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days	58,087.16	
Certified checks	2,940,595.05	
Cashier's checks outstanding	4,166,166.62	
United States deposits	100,922.88	
Postal savings deposits	4,108,499.23	
State, county, or other municipal deposits	97,150.36	
Total deposits		200,045,237.96
Time deposits (payable after 30 days, or subject to 30 days' or more notice): Certificates of deposit	$100,000.00	
Other time deposits	900,430.03	
		1,000,430.03
Letters of credit		5,329,738.75
Acceptances based on imports and exports		148,759.39
Loans for account of customers		6,504,107.32
Total		$226,229,057.38

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, ALFRED C. ANDREWS, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ALFRED C. ANDREWS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of September, 1915.

GEORGE E. SCHOEPPS, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
A. B. HEPBURN,
FRANCIS L. HINE,
GUY E. TRIPP,
} Directors.

Corn Exchange National Bank
Philadelphia
September 2, 1915.

RESOURCES

Loans & Investments	$21,315,659.64
Due from Banks	4,143,248.19
Clearing House Exchange	1,079,466.27
Cash and Reserve	6,319,558.27
	$32,857,932.37

LIABILITIES

Capital	$1,000,000.00
Surplus & Net Profits (Earned)	2,128,091.02
Circulation	90,000.00
Deposits	29,639,841.35
	$32,857,932.37

N. W. CORSON, Cashier.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF New York, County of New York.—In the Matter of the Application of SELIGMANN, REY & CO., INC., for Authority to Change Its Name to ARNOLD SELIGMANN, REY & CO., INC.—Notice of application for order to change name.

Notice is hereby given that Seligmann, Rey & Co., Inc., a domestic corporation, having its principal office at 7 West 36th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County of New York, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term, Part I. thereof, to be held at the New York County Court House, in the City of New York, County and State of New York, on the 20th day of September, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to Arnold Seligmann, Rey & Co., Inc.

Dated New York, August 26, 1915.

DENNIS & BUHLER, Attorneys for Seligmann, Rey & Co., Inc., Office and P. O. address, 140 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

East Twenty-fifth Street Loft in $350,000 Investment Deal—Upper Fifth Avenue Corner Transfer to Tufts College—Mrs. W. Astor Chanler Sells Great Neck Estate—Leasing Market.

The midtown loft zone in the Madison Square district furnished a good deal yesterday in the announcement of the sale of the twelve-story commercial structure now nearing completion at 44 and 46 East Twenty-fifth Street, between Fourth and Madison Avenues. It has been sold for the John M. Slattery Building and Construction Company to the Ritz Realty Corporation, of which Robert M. Catts is President. The building will be ready for occupancy by Dec. 1. Schwartz & Gross are the architects.

The brokers, Pease & Elliman, sold the plot a short time ago to the sellers, who took it in exchange for their new apartment house at 157 East Eighty-first Street, securing at the same time a building loan of $200,000 from the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. The holding price has been $350,000, and the recent sale was an all cash transaction. Title to the property passed to the new owners yesterday. It adjoins the Hyde building and abuts on the Metropolitan Life annex.

The store, basement and first loft were recently leased for ten years by Pease & Elliman through Stephen H. Tyng & Co. to A. L. Reid & Co., white goods, now at 64 White Street.

Fifth Avenue Corner Transferred to Tufts College.

As part of the legacy of $500,000 bequeathed to Tufts College by the will of Henry J. Broker, who died several years ago, Austin B. Fletcher and other executors of the estate transferred yesterday to the college the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue, the Circle and 110th Street, a vacant plot, 157 feet on the curve of the Circle, 50 feet on Fifth Avenue and 120 feet on 110th Street. The property is assessed at $129,000.

Two Fine East Side Dwellings Leased.

Mrs. Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt has leased for her town house the residence of Amos R. E. Pinchot, on the northeast corner of Park Avenue and Eighty-fifth Street, at an annual rental of about $25,000. Worthington Whitehouse was the broker.

The Henry G. Trevor dwelling on the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Fifty-second Street has been leased to Chamberlain Dodds.

Bronx Sales.

A builder has purchased from Frederick Brown the two lots 50 by 102 by irregular on the north side of Webster Avenue, between 205th and 207th Streets, recently acquired in part payment for the flat at 1,359 Lyman Place. O'Hara Brothers were the brokers.

Queens Foreclosure Sales.

Forty-three lots in Queens on the Boulevard, Sherman Street and Freeman Avenue, once part of the estate of the late Frederick A. Freeman, but recently owned by Franklin C. Haven, were sold under foreclosure proceedings yesterday to satisfy a mortage of $35,000, held by the Title Guarantee and Trust Company. They brought $33,000. One parcel was bought in by the Title Company for $25,000, while Charles A. Freeman paid $8,000 for another parcel, with added taxes and liens to the amount of $4,000. A second mortgage of $4,000 was wiped out.

A business plot on Jackson Avenue and Arch Street, Long Island City, owned by Mrs. Mary Hicks, was sold to satisfy a mortgage of $10,000 held by Frank Bunge of Manhattan. He bought it in for the amount of the mortgage.

Brooklyn.

James R. Williamson has sold the two-story brick apartment house 1,149 Thirty-ninth Street to a client of F. C. Sauter. In part payment the buyer gave 392 Fifth Street, a two-story dwelling.

Mrs. William Astor Chanler Sells Country Estate.

Mrs. William Astor Chanler has sold her residence situated on Elms Point, Great Neck, L. I., to Peter M. Lanehart of Manhattan.

The property, in three parcels comprising about two and quarter acres, with a thirty-two-room residence, servants' hall, barn, garage, and tennis court. Frank Crowell negotiated the sale, the price paid by the buyer being about $50,000.

Fifth Avenue Lease Recorded.

The lease was recorded yesterday from D'Orsay of the two-story building at 716 Fifth Avenue, adjoining the southwest corner of Fifty-sixth Street, to the Metropolitan Trust Company for 16 years and 1 month from Sept. 1, 1915. The rental is $18,000 a year and taxes.

Commercial Leases.

Cross & Brown Company has leased the entire building at 243-5 West Sixty-fourth Street to the Taxicab Association and the Town Taxicab Company, Inc., for the Bournonville Realty Company, for a long term of years.

The M. Rosenthal Company has leased for a term of years the easterly half of the store and basement in the Bawo & Dotter building, 28-30 West Thirty-third Street, to Eugene Teschner & Co., Inc., flowers and feathers.

Building Loans.

The New York Title Insurance Company has loaned $48,000 on a five-story apartment house now being erected at the northeast corner of 183d Street and Andrews Avenue, by the West 183d Street Building Company, Inc., and also $65,000 on the southwest corner of 184th Street and Valentine Avenue, 76 by 101, to the Nista Construction Company, for the erection of a five-story apartment house.

Real Estate Notes.

The Robert E. Farley Organization at its meeting this week created a new office—that of second Vice-President—and elected Harvey W. Craw, who has been one of the members of the sales force for the past two years, to fill it.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. announce that J. M. Eriksen is in charge of their business department. Mr. Eriksen was for many years assistant in charge of the Henry Phipps Estates.

Newport Court, a six-story apartment house at 111 to 117 West 104th Street, was taken over at foreclosure sale yesterday by the Commonwealth Securities Company. The only bid was $5,000 over a prior mortgage of $110,000 and interest. Joseph P. Day conducted the sale.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

104th St, 111 to 117 West, n s, 137 ft w of Columbus Av, 88x100.11, six-story apartment house; Commonwealth Securities Co. against West 134th Street Realty Co. et al.; Almy, V., E. & K., attorneys; H. V. Story, referee; due, $25,909.95; taxes, &c., $4,382.50; subject to a first mortgage of $110,000; to the plaintiff for $118,423.

By Henry Brady.

61st St, 233 West, n s, 300 ft e of West End Av, 24.9x100.5, five-story tenement; A. A. Guld against Samuel Rosenthal, individually, et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; G. F. Roesch, referee; due, $11,561.15; taxes, &c., $1,044.05; to the plaintiff for $12,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By James J. Donovan.

Teller Av, 1,040 to 1,046, n e corner of 165th St, 80.1x107.7x39x—x106 to Clay Av (1,039) x49.11x209.1, 2 five and 1 four story flats; J. M. Dollinger et al. against Wenigmann Construction Co. et al.; Feltenstein & R., attorneys; Lamont McLoughlin, referee; due, $14,145.12; taxes, &c., $3,083.17; subject to prior mortgages of $136,250; to the plaintiff for $145,250.

Washington Av, s s, 151.11 ft w of Halsey Place, 25.4x94.10x irregular; Sophie Kolloff against M. E. Gordes et al.; O. J. Kalt, attorney; Edgar Hirschberg, referee; due, $3,961.09; taxes, &c., $250; to the plaintiff for $3,000.

By Henry Brady.

Beaumont Av, 2,286, e s, 52 ft s of 183d St, 20x92.11, two-story dwelling; also Beaumont Av, 2,284, e s, 72.6 ft s of 183d St, 20.11x 92.11, two-story dwelling; also 179th St, 782 and 784 East, s w corner of Mapes Av, 100x 35, five-story flat; withdrawn.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Melville St, e s, 95.01 ft s of Morris Park Av, for a one-story brick garage, 25x50; Desiderio Trinita, 436 Morris Park Av, owner; Anthony Vendrasco, 183 Spring St, architect; cost $1,000

Nelson Av, w s, 229.03 ft s of Macomb's Road, for a five-story brick tenement, 75x 88; Isador Rosenfeld, 870 Kelly St, owner; Charles B. Meyers, 1 Union Square West, architect; cost....$60,000

Bathgate Av, n e cor of 172d St, for a one-story brick store, 20.15x115.56; John R. Shields, 1,628 Bathgate Av, owner; M. W. Del Gaudio, 401 Tremont Av, architect; cost $6,000

Alteration.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Grand St, 430 and 432, to a five-story tenement and store; Corporation of St. Mary, 28 Attorney St, owner; G. F. Pelham, 30 East 42d St., architect; cost $5,000

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, Sept. 10.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BROOME ST, 448, n s, 50 ft e of Mercer St, 25x50; Greene St, 69, n s, 188.6 ft s of Spring St, 37.6x100, (mtgs on first parcel $13,000, on second parcel $30,000;) Windamere Real Estate Co. to George W. Sutton, at Sutton Manor, New Rochelle, N. Y., Sept. 10; attorney, Title Guarantee Company, 176 Broadway $1

LAFAYETTE ST, 430, w s, 256.6 ft s of Astor Place, 27x137.8; Joseph C. Levi, referee, to Metropolitan Savings Bank, 59 Cooper Square East, Sept. 10; attorneys, A. S. & W. Hutchins, 84 William St....$30,000

ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, 442, e s, 189.11 ft s of 133d St, 20.3x131.11; Adolf Glaser to Bernard Malone, 382 8th Av, (mtg $15,000,) Sept. 9; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway $100

WASHINGTON ST, 719-721, n e corner of 11th St, 337 to 345 West, 75x98x60x115.10; 58th St, s s, 80 ft e of Madison Av, 20x50.4; Irving W. Street to James H. Merwin of Utica, N. Y., quit claim, Aug. 14....$1

5TH AV, e s, 50.11 ft s of 111th St, runs e 100 x s 50 x e 120 x s 100.11 to 110th St x w 120 to circle x n and n w on curve 157 to avenue x n 50.11 to beginning; Austin B. Fletcher and another, executors of Hy. J. Braker to Trustees of Tufts College of Medford, Mass., May 14; attorney, A. B. Fletcher, 165 Broadway $1

6TH ST, 811 East, n s, 95.10 ft w of Lewis St, 26x91.4; Daniel J. O'Leary to Bridget O'Leary, his wife, 811 East 6th St, Sept. 9; attorney, James A. Lynch, 51 Chambers St $1

25TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of Park Av, 50x98.9; John M. Slattery Building and Construction Co. to Ritz Realty Corporation, 14 East 46th St, Sept. 1, all liens; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway......$100

95TH ST, 111 East, n s, 90 ft e of Park Av, 18.6x100.8; Abr. Schwab to Isabella Schwab, his wife, 18 East 60th St, ½ part, June 17; attorneys, M. B. & D. M. Blumenthal, 35 Nassau St $1

132D ST, 225 West, n s, 230 ft w of 7th Av, 15x99.11; Jackson R. Campbell to Charles G. Moller and another, executors of Peter Moller, Jr., 290 Madison Av, (mtg $8,000,) Sept. 8; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St $1

132D ST, 72 West, s s, 185 ft e of Lenox Av, 18.9x99.11; A. Welles Stump, referee, to Charles N. Weber, 544 East 134th St, Sept. 2 ....$6,600

Bronx.

AMETHYST ST, 1,860; Ferdinand Hofmann to Frank Pruet, 1,860 Amethyst St, (mtg $3,300,) Sept. 10; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

BARTHOLDI ST, s s, 75 ft w of Pine Av, 25x95; Edward J. Moran, referee, to Marie E. Fincke, 3,463 White Plains Road, April 28; attorney, Marie E. Fincke, 3,461 White Plains Road....$1,000

BARTHOLDI ST, s s, 100 ft w of Pine Av, 25x95; same to same, April 28; attorney, same $1,000

BRYANT AV, e s, 100 ft n of Freeman St, 25x100; Mae Vogt to George App, 1,412 Bryant Av, Sept. 2; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

GREEN AV, s s, 150 ft e of Mapes Av; John Mulholland, referee, to James Henderson, 1,531 Benson Av, Nov. 24, 1914; attorney, R. H. Arnold, 120 Westchester Square $400

GREEN AV, s s, being lot 98 map W. W. & H. C. Mapes, 25x100; John H. Carpenter to James Henderson, 1,531 Benson Av, July 10; attorney, R. H. Arnold, 120 Westchester Square $1

KINGSBRIDGE TERRACE, 2,707, w s, 25.2x 67.5; Patrick Davis to John W. Place, 210 Washington St., Mount Vernon, N. Y., (mtg $5,000,) Sept. 9; attorney, Charles Buckbie, 507 East Tremont Av....$100

KINGSBRIDGE ROAD, s w corner of Doon Av, 25.8x112.3; also Kingsbridge Road, s e corner of Oakes Av, 25x92.3; Myron Straus to Anna Pekowsky, 450 Audubon Av, Aug. 23; attorney, I. V. Schavrien, 49 Court St, Brooklyn $1

LONGWOOD AV, n e cor of Fox St, 210x 110; George Daily et al. to Oland Realty Co., Inc., 200 Broadway, Sept. 8; attorney, H. W. Friel, 200 Broadway....$100

LOT 616, map of Van Cortlandt estate; Norah Reardon to Michael Henrahan, 122 West 100th St, ½ part, Sept. 7; attorneys, Beekman, M. & G., 52 William St....$100

LOT A, map of Mary C. P. Macomb, Macomb G. Foster et al. to Boure-Dash Realty Co., at Dash Place and 240th St, July 31; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

LOTS 183, 196, 197, 215, 216, 229, 230, 241, 242, 182, and 256, map of Arden property; Bessie K. Fleger to Nodaway Co., Inc., 299 Madison Av, Aug. 30; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway......$100

MONTICELLO AV, w s, 375 ft n of Randall Av, 36.4x100; Aloysius Fellenstein to Eva Fellenstein, 840 East 229th St, March 13; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; Eva Fellenstein to Carl G. Hakanson, 772 East 233d St, Sept. 2; same attorney $100

13TH ST, s s, 230 ft e of White Plains Road, 50x114; Eva Krupin to Ida Miller, 519 Nostrand Av, Brooklyn, Sept. 7; attorney A. J. Herrick, 99 Nassau St....$600

134TH ST, 1,006 East, s s, 17.3x103.6; Sarah A. Pinner to Pinner Realty Co., Inc., 90 Nassau St, Aug. 31; attorney, A. J. Westermay, 90 Nassau St....$1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

HAVEN AV, w s, 437.10 ft s of 181st St, 74.3x114.1; Charles Hensle Realty Co. to City Mortgage Co., 15 Wall St., Sept. 9, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St $65,000

HAVEN AV, w s, 362.10 ft s of 181st St, 75x119; same to same, Sept. 9, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, same....$65,000

LAIGHT ST, n s, 80.3 ft e of West St, 60.2x 49.11; John V. Dollard et al. to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Sept. 9, due as per bond....$4,000

NAGEL AV, n w s, 50 ft s w of Arden St, 40x129.6; the W. S. Hill Realty Corp. to Rose Breitbart, 169 Rivington St, prior mtg $32,500, Sept. 8, 2 years, 6 p. c....$4,000

NAGEL AV, n w s, 90 ft s w of Arden St, 40x129.6; W. S. Hill Realty Co. to Isidor Klein, 566 Christopher Av, prior mtg $32,500, Sept. 8, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Breitbart & B., 309 Broadway....$4,000

WAVERLEY PLACE, n s, 173.3 ft e of 6th Av, 28.6x100; Margaret V. Reynolds et al., trustees, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, Sept. 10, 5 years; attorney, M. J. Scanlon, 51 Chambers St.... $22,000

2D AV, 1,496, s e corner of 78th St, 26.2x80; Jno. F. Ward to Bowery Savings Bank, 128 Bowery, Sept. 10, due May 28, 1917; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St....$4,000

55TH ST, n s, 270 ft e of 6th Av, 50x100.5; Banley Realty Corporation to Thomas C. Dunham and another, trustees, 53 West 55th St, Sept. 9, due Oct. 1, 1936; attorneys, Geller, R. & H., 22 Exchange Place....$100,000

110TH ST, 251 East, n s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 16.8x100.11, prior mtg $7,000; Teresina Sorgi to Donald U. Smith, at Ashley Falls, Mass., 1 year, without interest; attorneys, Timme & K., 149 Broadway....$600

123D ST, 218 to 224 West, s s, 208.4 ft w of 7th Av, 66.8x100.11; Minzesheimer Realty Co. to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Sept. 10, due, &c., as per bond. $20,000

Bronx.

AMETHYST ST, 1,860; Frank Preat to Ferdinand Hofmann, 1,860 Amethyst St, (prior mtg $3,300,) Sept. 10, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1,700

BROADWAY, n e corner of 233d St, 363.1 to 234th St x209.10 to Putnam Av West x337.7 x177.6; also Albany Road, w s, 137.2 ft s of 234th St, 140x7.8 to 233d St x 321.11x147; William B. Dennison to Charles L. Gagnebin, 41 Carlton Av, Brooklyn, prior mtg $85,000, Aug. 26, due as per bond; attorney, Chase National Bank, 57 Broadway..$10,000

BRYANT AV, e s, 100 ft n of Freeman St, 25x100; George App to Max Vogt, 504 East 55th St, Sept. 7, 3 years, 4 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $2,000

GREENE AV, s s, being Lot 98, Map W. A. & H. C. Mapes, 25x100; James Henderson to John A. Voorhies, 1,926 Lexington Av, Aug. 23, as per bond; attorney, R. H. Arnold, 120 Westchester Square....$400

MARION AV, e s, 250 ft n of 189th St, 112.1x21.5x113.8 to Webster Av x50x100x 150x125x18.6x25.1x19x54.8x125x225; Church of Our Lady of Mercy to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, Sept. 10, 3 years; attorneys, Amend & A., 119 Nassau St....$40,000

MOUNT HOPE PLACE, 66, s w s, 25x125; Martha F. Mazzetti to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Sept. 9, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$1,000

SHAKESPEARE AV, s e corner of 169th St, 67.2x114.11; Catharine A. Karl et al., executrix, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, Sept. 10, 3 years; attorneys, Amend & A., 119 Nassau St..$12,500

VILLA AV, e s, 550 ft n of 204th St, 25x 129.3; Louis Luminoso and another to Joseph Liso, 3,160 Villa Av, Sept. 7, demand, 6 p. c.; attorneys, O'Hara Bros., 200th St and Webster Av. $300

WASHINGTON AV, s w corner of 185th St, 50.2x96.6; Rosanna Havanagh to Alex. Nicholson, 132 West 47th St, Sept. 10, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, William C. Orr, 51 Chambers St....$5,000

WESTCHESTER AV, e s, 63.9 ft s of Mayflower Av, 31.10x78.6; Carlo Marroccoli to Antonio Sarrocco, 744 East Side Av, Jersey City, N. J., prior mtg $4,000, Aug. 20, due as per bond; attorney, Michael Cappiello, 2,950 Paine St....$800

6TH AV, n e corner White Plains Rd, 105x 50; also 3d St, e s, being part of Lot 726, map Wakefield; also White Plains Rd, w s, 50 ft n of 6th Av, 25x80; deed recorded as mortgage to secure promissory note, (mtg tax paid, $17.50;) John O'Brien to Morris Liberman, 719 East 218th St, (prior mtg $18,000,) Sept. 10, due as per note; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

BROADWAY, 1,687, all; Mary T. Yorrell and another to Hy. Garbade, Woodside, N. Y., 5 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, E. M. Burghard, 111 Broadway....$3,250

2D AV, 1,127, all; Max A. Cramer to Thomas F. Purcell, 1,068 2d Av, 10 years from May 1, 1916 ....$4,000

5TH AV, 716 all; D'Orsay, Inc., to Metropolitan Trust Co., 49 Wall St, 16 years and 1 month from Sept. 1, 1915. Taxes and $18,000

55TH ST, 51-55 West, all; Thomas C. Dunham and another, trustees, to Banley Realty Corporation, 170 Broadway, 21 years from Oct. 1, 1915; attorneys, Geller, R. & H., 22 Exchange Place....$10,000

72D ST, 358 East, store and basement; A. & A. Realty Co. to Charles Belsky, 358 East 72d St, 5 years from May 1, 1915....$840

Bronx.

HOLLAND AV, 3,632, store; Serafina Del Mastro to Giuseppe Lisanti, 5 years from Aug. 1, 1915; attorney, V. D. Calenda, 277 Broadway $336

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

72D ST, Nos. 42 and 118 West, and 73d St, No. 136 West; White Marble & Terrazzo Co., agt., Edw. W. Browning, owner; Cerassi Marble Works, contractor..$1,746.90

Bronx.

BRONXWOOD AV, n e corner of 228th St, 55x109; A. P. Dienst Co., Inc., agt.; H. Schloss and E. Metzger, owners, City Cornice & Skylight Works, contractors..$95.43

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 98 ft n of 169th St, 48x140; George and Eugene Vairo, agt., Roseff Realty Corporation, owner, James Contracting Co., and Thomas Fox, contractors $200

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

HAVEN AV, w s, 362.10 ft s of 181st St, 149.3x119 x irregular; City Mortgage Co. loans Charles Hensle Realty Co. to erect two five-story apartments....$80,000

55TH ST, Nos. 51 to 55 West; Thomas C. Dunham and Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., trustees, loan Banley Realty Corp. to erect a nine-story apartment....$100,000

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

GORE LOT, beginning at a point in centre line of block between 40th and 41st Sts, 100 ft w of 3d Av, runs w 10.8 x s e 55.1 x n 33.1 to beginning; Samuel M. Cohen against Albert B. Graham et al., (partition;) attorneys, Rosenthal & Heermance.

7TH AV, n w corner of 121st St, 50.11x95; Levi P. Morton against Ephraim L. Ennis et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Winthrop & Stimson.

53D ST, 409 West; Joseph M. L. Striker against Metropolis Securities Co., (action to regain possession of ¼ part;) attorney, C. R. Hawes.

118TH ST, 215 East; Alfred F. Hess against Reginald de S. Loughran et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Elkus, Gleason & Proskauer.

Bronx.

WEBSTER AV, s s, 1,175 ft n e of Woodlawn Road, 50x78.2; Mary E. Goodwin, as executrix, against Emily Howes et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. J. Lenehan.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

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Beautiful Brick Houses, $4,500 to $9,000.

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Near 86th Street.

Elegant four-story house. All improvements; ideal for physician; from Oct. 1 or before. BIERHOFF, 345 Lenox Ave.

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10 Rooms, 2 Baths, Electric Lights, Parquet Floors; beautiful condition; rent $2,000. PEASE & ELLIMAN, Agents

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TRUSTEE'S SALE.

NOTICE OF SALE.

Commonwealth Trust Company of Boston, Massachusetts, as it is trustee under a mortgage or deed of trust dated July 1, 1912, recorded July 5, 1912, in the office of the City Clerk of Boston, Massachusetts, in records of Mortgages, book 1200, page 321, and executed by Boston Herald, Incorporated (a Massachusetts corporation having a usual place of business at 171 Tremont Street, Boston, Massachusetts), to secure an issue of Twenty Year Five Per Cent. Refunding Bonds of said Boston Herald, Incorporated, hereby gives notice that default has been made in the payment of semi-annual interest due on the bonds secured by said mortgage and that pursuant to the provisions of Section 3 of Article IV., of said Mortgage, it will sell as an entirety free and discharged from all liens except municipal taxes which have accrued since April 1, 1915, at public auction to the highest bidder at the office of the Treasurer of said Boston Herald, Incorporated, 171 Tremont Street, Boston, Massachusetts, on Tuesday, September 14, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the enforcement of the security of the bonds secured by said mortgage, all the property of whatever description and wheresoever situated of said Boston Herald, Incorporated, subject to said mortgage, except cash on hand and in banks, including all the goods and chattels, merchandise, machinery, furniture, fixtures, and equipment of every name and nature whatsoever then owned by said Boston Herald, Incorporated, and used in connection with its business contained in the buildings numbered 11, 13, 15, 17, and 19 Avery Street, Boston, Massachusetts, and 171 Tremont Street, Boston, Massachusetts, together with the goodwill of Boston Herald, Incorporated, all its copyrights and trademarks, its Associated Press franchises and rights, its choses in action, including its accounts receivable and leasehold interests, the right to the name "The Boston Herald" and "Boston Herald" and the right to the name "The Boston Traveler" and "Boston Traveler," and the right to the rents, assets, income, product and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest or claim whatsoever as well in law as in equity of said Boston Herald, Incorporated, in and to the same which said Boston Herald, Incorporated, now has or may hereafter acquire in and to the aforesaid property and every part and parcel thereof.

No bid shall be received from any bidder who shall not first deposit with the undersigned trustee thirty thousand dollars ($30,000) in cash or in a check certified by national bank or trust company situated in the City of Boston, Massachusetts, or in the City of New York, New York, to be forfeited by the bidder to whom the property is sold if such bidder fail to make good his bid as provided by the terms of the sale hereinafter set forth.

The cash or certified checks so deposited will be returned to all unsuccessful bidders at the conclusion of the sale and will be credited to the successful bidder as part payment of the purchase price.

The terms of the sale are ten per cent. (10%) of the purchase price in cash to be paid at the time of the sale and the balance in cash on the tender of the Trustee's deed for the property sold, except that as provided in Section 8 of Article IV. of said Mortgage any purchaser at such sale may in paying the purchase money turn in any of the bonds or coupons secured by said Mortgage of July 1, 1912, in lieu of cash to the amount which shall, upon distribution of the net proceeds of such sale, be payable thereon.

The sale may be adjourned from time to time in the discretion of the Trustee.

COMMONWEALTH TRUST COMPANY, Trustee under the aforesaid Mortgage of Boston Herald, Incorporated, dated July 1, 1912.

By GEORGE S. MUMFORD, President, 30 Congress St., Boston, Massachusetts.

GASTON, SNOW & SALTONSTALL, Solicitors for the Trustee, Shawmut Bank Building, Boston, Massachusetts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

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It Only Takes Four Minutes
To Go from 42d St. to Long Island City

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SEE FOR YOURSELF THE

293 Fully Improved Dual Subway Station **LOTS**

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ON QUEENS BOULEVARD (200 feet wide), Greenpoint Ave., Bliss St., Carolin St. and adjoining streets, to be sold at

CLOSING OUT
ABSOLUTE AUCTION SALE

without reserve, to the highest bidder, to close out the interests in the Courtney Development Co., on

Saturday, September 25, 1915

ON THE PREMISES AT 1:30 P. M., RAIN OR SHINE.

LIBERAL TERMS:—60% on mortgage at 5% or 50% at 4%, or payments may be made in 24 equal MONTHLY INSTALMENTS.

SIGHT-SEEING AUTOMOBILES FREE TO-DAY and Sunday from 12 noon to 5 P. M. at Long Island City Terminus of QUEENSBORO SUBWAY (Belmont Tunnel), which runs from 42d St., between Lexington and 3d Av., direct to Long Island City, and at the Queensboro Bridge Plaza.

FREE TRANSFERS are issued at Grand Central Subway Station of Interboro System.

Long Island City trolleys run east on 42d St., Manhattan, via 3d Av., 59th St., and Queensboro Bridge direct to Plaza.

Queens Boulevard (Thomson Av.) trolleys from Manhattan End of Queensboro Bridge (59th St. and 2d Av.) pass the property.

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On plot 50x130

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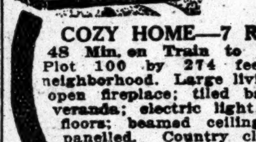

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$6,000
EASY TERMS

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Come and See for Yourself or Write for Booklet. Really New and Exceptional.

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Southwest Corner 43d St.
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5, 7, 8 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths, all light rooms, modern elevator house, $840 to $1,400.

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2612 BROADWAY (98TH ST.)
5-6 Rooms & Bath, $600 to $930.
Fireproof elevator house, all improvements.

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At 100th St., facing Park. Elevator house.
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THE STANTON
9 West 91st St. Elevator House.
8 Rooms & Bath, 2 Toilets, $960-$1,050.

200-202 WEST 78TH ST.
7 & 8 Rooms & Bath, $57.50-$60.
Hall service, steam heat, hot water.
Broadway **REMCO** 98th Street.

CENTRAL PARK
APARTMENTS
7th Av., 58th & 59th Sts.
Large Corner Apartment with 5 Baths.
Smaller Ones with 2 & 3 Baths.
Two Apartments suitable for physicians.
Modern plumbing. Parquet floors.
Apply at Office,
175 West 58th St.

If you are seeking a beautifully ventilated office with splendid light on all sides, call at

THE TIMES BUILDING
Times Square

Accommodations of every kind, from small single rooms to extensive floor space.

Rental Agent—Room 406
Telephone 1000 Bryant

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

Great Rent Reduction NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENTS

The Northern Northwest Cor. 181st St. & Northern Av.
3 blocks west of Broadway. Subway station at 181st St.
8 Immense rooms, (Corner,) 2 baths, butler's pantry, southern exposure. You will have to pay $125 for such apartments elsewhere ....**$75 to $85** Formerly $110
5 & 6 Rooms & Bath, Butler's Pantry....$45 to $60 Formerly $60 to $75

The Kenilworth 45 Pinehurst Av., Northeast Corner 179th St.
Highest location in city, most desirable residential section.
All rooms outside and extraordinarily large.
6 Rooms, 2 Baths (Front) ....$55-$60 Formerly $65 to $70
5 Rooms & Bath (Front)....$50 Formerly $55
4 Rooms & Bath (Front)....$40 Formerly $45

Riverside Drive, 745 Southeast Corner 152d St. **Onondaga**
Highest altitude on Riverside Drive, with magnificent views of the Hudson and Palisades. Spacious rooms, with every conceivable improvement.
7 Rooms, 3 Baths (Corner) ....$95 to $100 Formerly $110
7 Rooms, 2 Baths ....$60 to $75 Formerly $90
6 Rooms, 2 Baths ....$55 to $65 Formerly $85

Regent Hall, 3100-3110 Broadway, N. E. Cor. 123d, S. E. Cor. 124th. **Bellport Hall**
High-class house, convenient to subway; block from Grant's Tomb and Riverside Drive.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths (Corner)....$60-$70 Formerly $80 to $85
6 Rooms and Bath ....$45-$60 Formerly $65
5 Rooms and Bath ....$38-$50 Formerly $55 to $60
4 Rooms and Bath, ground floor, front, adapted for physician ....$40 Formerly $50

MANHATTAN—West Side.

150 West 79th St.
Bet. Columbus & Amsterdam Aves.
12-Story Fireproof Building.
One 9-Room Duplex Apartment.
Rental $2,600.

587 Riverside Drive
Corner 136th St.
5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms.
Rental $780 to $1,380.

1,100 Park Ave.
Corner 89th St.
9 Rooms.
Rental $1,600.
EDGAR A. LEVY,
505 Fifth Ave.
Telephone 5960—Murray Hill.

166W.72dSt.
Superb Apartments
3 Rooms and bath, $900 to $1400
4 Rooms and bath, $1400 to $2000
EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE
Unobstructed light. Particularly fine bathrooms with tiled alcove shower. Kitchens are tiled and exceptionally well appointed. Ice refrigeration. Service of highest standard. Location and accessibility unsurpassed. Maids' service if desired. MAID'S ROOM, $120 PER ANNUM. MANAGER ON PREMISES.

325 WEST 83D ST.
THE DEVONSHIRE
Close to Riverside.
7 Rooms & Bath $720 to $900
All Improvements.
Wm. Cruikshank's Sons
Tel. 6047 John. 37 Liberty St., N. Y.
Or apply to Superintendent on premises.

309 West 86th St.
NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS.
NEW FIREPROOF BUILDING.
1 ROOM and bath $420 to $600
2 ROOMS and bath $660 to $960
3 ROOMS two baths $1,350 to $1,560
MAID SERVICE INCLUDED IN RENT.
RESTAURANT.
Manager, on premises. Tel., 8280—Schuyler.

Fairview Court,
3117-3127 Broadway,
Near 125th St.
Apartments of 3, 4, 5 and 6 large rooms
RENTS $30 TO $60
Elevator service—all improvements.
Superintendent on Premises, or
E. C. SIMONSON, 100 Broadway.

250 W. 88 ST.
BETWEEN
B'WAY & WEST END AV.
THE METROPOLITAN
6-7 ROOM APTS., $1,400 TO $1,600.

LIDO HALL
110th St. at 7th Av. (N. W. Cor.)
8 Rooms, 2 Baths
Rentals $1150 to $1300.
Overlooking Central Park. Fireproof. Block to "L" or subway, car and bus. Seven rooms, ground floor, for physician. Representative on premises, or
W. F. Fuerst, 87 Nassau St.

3 Rooms (front)..$60
4 Rooms..........$65
5 " $75
New fireproof elevator apartment house, fine location, near subway and "L" stations.
55 WEST 95TH ST.

THE ADRIAN,
58 West 72d.
Eight large, light rooms, bath; parquet floors, electric light; elevator service day and night; convenient subway, elevated, and surface lines. $1,100-$1,300. Inquire Superintendent.

THE AYLSMERE,
60 West 76th St.
Seven and eight large, light rooms, bath; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam dryer; convenient all traction lines; $1,200-$1,500. Supt. on premises.

NEAR CENTRAL PARK
4 WEST 101ST ST.
electricity, near "L," subway; all improvements; inducements; $30 to $48. Hall boy, on premises.
Large, light 5, 6, 7 rooms, bath; telephone.

80 WEST 92ND STREET
7 large rooms, bath, single flat, all improvements; refined neighborhood, near "L," Subway, $40.
Also 9 Rooms and Bath. $60.

GREYLOCK,
61 West 74th St.
8 large, light, outside rooms; elevator service; southern exposure; near subway and elevated. Telephone Columbus 2945.

Skylight Studios
5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $60

West Side, Above 110th Street.

X **THE URANIA** X
240 West 129th St.
5 and 6 sunny outside rooms; electric elevator, steam dryer, every improvement; quiet, homelike house. Faultless service. $480-$600. Superintendent or H. Nelson Flanagan, 53 Bond St.

GRAND CORNER
7th Av., 1,919, corner 116th; open plaza, bet. subway and "L" express stations; 7-8 rooms, extra large, light, high class; all improvements; newly decorated; reduced to $80, $70, $65; great concessions; see our inducements before you select.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING
APARTMENTS.
SPENCER ARMS,
S. E. cor. Broadway & 69th St.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS
or larger combinations — maid service included, and meals served in apartments.
Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space.
Most Convenient location in city.
RENTAL, $70 to $125.
Chas. F. de Casanova, Agt., on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 3996.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

New Apartment House
at 145 Vermilyea Ave.
Corner of West 207th St.
3, 4, 5 and 6 Rooms
Every room perfectly light. Abundance of Closets.
Attractive in every detail.
Rents Moderate.
Very convenient to 207th St. Station West Side Subway.
G. L. LAWRENCE, Owner, 2228 Broadway.

536 W. 111th St.
Modern fireproof building, adjacent to Broadway. Superb Apartments, large, light rooms. Appointments and service of highest standard.
3 Rooms, kitchenette and bath.......$570 to $700
4 Rooms and bath.....780 to 825
5 Rooms and bath.....840 to 1,000
6 Rooms, bath, extra lavatory.........960 to 1,050
7 Rooms and 2 baths..1,100 to 1,250
APPLY MANAGER, ON PREMISES.

AMESBURY HALL,
610 West 115th St.
Modern fireproof building, near Riverside Drive. Large, bright rooms. Every modern improvement. Superior service. Subway express station one block.
3 Rooms Kitchenette and bath $42.50 to $55.00
4 Rooms and bath, $50.00 to $65.00
5 Rooms and bath, $70.00 to $75.00
REPRESENTATIVE ON PREMISES, OR PHONE 3885 MORNINGSIDE.

THE FLORIDA,
1061 St. Nicholas Avenue,
N. W. Cor. 163rd Street.
Elevator Apartments; large light rooms, every convenience.
4 Rooms, $35 and $37.50
5 Rooms, $43 and $45.00
6 Rooms, $45 and $50.00
7 Rooms, $60 and $65.00
NORMAN DENZER,
159th Street and Broadway.

REED HOUSE
Broadway at 121st St.
6 rooms.... $780 $900
7 rooms.... $900 $1200
Perfect Service.
OWNER ON PREMISES.

Manhattan Av. & 123d St.
Near 125th St. "L" and Subway.
High Class Elevator Apartments.
2-3-4 & 5 Rooms
Kitchens and Kitchenettes,
$28 to $60 Per Month.
Large Rooms, Unusual Closet Space.
'Phone 3927 Morningside.

COLUMBIA HEIGHTS.
THE MELVILLE,
Amsterdam Ave. at 118th St.
THE WINTHROP,
5-6-7 Rooms, $600-$900
All Night Service.

CARVEL COURT
Cor. 114th St. & St. Nicholas Av.
5 and 6 Rooms.
High Class Elevator Apts.
ALL IMPROVEMENTS.
RENT $45 TO $55.

504 WEST 111TH ST.
MODERN BLDG., NEAR BROADWAY
Night and Day, Hall and Elevator Service.
EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS
4 Rooms and Bath, $510 to $660
MANAGER ON PREMISES

THE MIDLOTHIAN
355 West 117th St.
5 and 6 Rooms, $35.00 to $45.00.
Elevator, steam heat, hot water, tiled bath, uniform service, electric light; all rooms outside light and air. Apply to janitor.

REFINED APARTMENTS
8 and 9 rooms, $80 upward.
All outside, restricted avenue, high-class service; modern. Owner resides on premises. WESTWOOD and CLIFFEWOOD COURTS, West 180th Street on Fort Washington Avenue.

CONCORD HALL
468 Riverside Drive,
Corner 119th St.
7-8 rooms, 2 baths, extra lavatory.
$1150—$1700. STRICTLY FIREPROOF.

THE CHESTERSHIRE,
568-570 West 183rd St.,
1½ blocks from subway station, modern six-story elevator apartment, 6 and 7 rooms and bath, $48 to $65. Superintendent on premises.

NEW HOUSES
4-5-6 Rooms, $30 up.
Every improvement; refined neighborhood; owner's management; high class. 865 West 180th Street.

PORT ROYAL, 246 W. 129th
EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT. OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT. MODERN RENTS. BIG VALUE.
5-6 LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

Liberal offer by the Owner
The owner of these houses is desirous of filling them at once. Hence will give extraordinary inducements to desirable tenants.

Brockton—Elevator.
661 West 180th Street,
N. E. Corner Broadway
4-5 Rooms, $40 to $50.

Swampscott—Elevator.
660 West 180th Street,
S. E. Corner Broadway.
4-5-6-7 Rooms, $37.50 to $60.

542 W. 179th St.—Non-Elevator
4 Rooms, $30.

These houses are exceptionally well managed and of recent construction, and are located in the best section on Washington Heights.
KNAP & WASSON CO., Agents,
4249 Broadway at 181st St.
3759 Broadway at 156th St.

APARTMENTS OF
2, 3, 4 ROOMS
Kitchen & Kitchenettes
Unfurnished,
$40 to $67.50.
Furnished,
$50 to $82.50.
LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS.
THE POINCIANA
434 West 120th St.,
Corner Amsterdam Av.
Overlooking Columbia Campus.
Superintendent on premises, or
BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.
Tel., 6410—Bryant.

Three minutes to 116th St. Express Station, 6th and 9th Ave. "L."
MORNINGSIDE PARK APARTMENTS
Facing Most Picturesque Park in Manhattan.
4 ROOMS, $35-$45
5 ROOMS, $50-$60
6 ROOMS, $60-$70
7 ROOMS, $80-$85
Every Modern Housekeeping Convenience.
RESTAURANT OPTIONAL
40 MORNINGSIDE AVENUE
N. E. CORNER WEST 118TH ST.

The Ferncliff
High Class Elevator Apartments
N. W. Cor. 120th St. & 7th Av.
7 and 8 large, all light outside rooms & bath; all modern improvements; all-night elevator service. Rent reasonable, **$55.00.** The finest apartments on the 7th Ave. Drive.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Apartments
998 Fifth Avenue
18 Rooms and 5 Baths, $15,000
500 Madison Avenue
Northwest Corner of 52d Street
7, 8, & 10 Rooms & 3 Baths, $2,500—$4,000
776 Lexington Avenue
2 & 3 Rooms and Bath, $420—$840
120 East 31st Street
8 Rooms & 2 Baths, $1,000—$1,500
Further particulars and plans of all the apartments on the east side are on file at our office at
10 East 45th St.
Tel. 3100 Murray Hill.

Douglas Robinson
Charles S. Brown Co

The Manhanset
63 East 59th Street
ADMIRABLY suited to professional and business people who seek a refined home with apartment house privacy and hotel service.
There are now available a few suites of 3 rooms and bath, ranging in rental from $55 to $70. These have been newly renovated and include the most desirable apartments in the Manhanset.
For details apply to Supt. Tel. 4490 Plaza

645-647 Madison Ave.
Adjoining 59th St. (Transfer Corner)
Apartments, 2 and 3 rooms and bath; day and night elevator and telephone service; maid and meal service; rentals $50 to $80; several studios; north light.
MARSTON & CO., Agents,
30 EAST 42ND STREET,
or Superintendent on Premises.

PARK AVENUE, 550, S. W. Cor. 62nd.
7 ROOMS & BATH, $1,350-$1,750.
Fireproof. All Night Elevator.

16-18 EAST 87TH ST.
Between Fifth and Madison Avenues.
7 & 8 Large, Light Rooms & Bath, **$45 to $55** Per Month.
Newly decorated, steam heat, hot water.
MARSTON & CO.,
30 East 42nd Street. Tel. 540 Murray Hill.

145 EAST 37TH STREET.
Third and fourth floors. Rents $50 and $40 on yearly lease. Large, light rooms. Modern plumbing. For further particulars apply by mail to owner, ARNOLD S. FURST, 19 East 48th St.

44 EAST 49TH ST.
FINE APARTMENT, SEVEN ROOMS AND BATH; ALL LIGHT ROOMS; RENT $1,600.

BROOKLYN.

New Apartments
READY OCTOBER 1ST
LINCOLN PLACE
BETWEEN WASHINGTON & UNDERHILL AVS., within easy walking distance of subway and one block from Flatbush and Vanderbilt Ave. cars and main entrance to Prospect Park.
6 Large Rooms (2 Families on Floor)
$46-$47-$48.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

Eastern Parkway
At Franklin Avenue.
3-4 & 5 Large, Light, Airy Rooms.
$28-$38-$45.
Exceptional inducements; every improvement, including telephone. Office on premises, 796 Franklin Ave. Telephone 8900 Prospect.

9 Montague Terrace
Between Remsen and Montague sts; one and two rooms; maid service; ten minutes to Manhattan; $18 to $50; comfort, convenience and elegance.

EASTERN PARKWAY,
749 to 781, Corner Kingston Ave.
$40 TO $50.
Modern apartments, 7 and 8 rooms, 2 baths; in the most healthful section of Brooklyn; easy access to Manhattan via subway.

BRONX.

3-4-5 Room Elevator Apartments **NEW BUILDINGS**
fine residential section, conveniently located; good transit facilities; 3 rooms, $24; 4 rooms, $29; 5 rooms, $43.
179TH AND MORRIS AV.
Take subway to 180th, then crosstown car, get off at Morris Avenue; or Jerome Avenue car to 179th.

City Property
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Clifford B. Harmon & Co., Real Estate, Vanderbilt Avenue Bldg., opposite Grand Central.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES, Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER, 156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO., 56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

462 West 144th St.—Great bargain. Duff & Brown, 1,715 Amsterdam Av.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Craftsman Homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 13th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn. Avenue J station, Brighton Beach "L."

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Jamaica—Sacrifice, six rooms, bath, $2,900; eight rooms and bath, $5,900; all improvements. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Beautiful water front home, 9 rooms; garage; large plot. Severance Johnson, Whitestone.

City Houses to Let—Furnished

Well-furnished house on West End Av.; modern improvements, 10 rooms, 2 baths, $2,500. Telephone 5086 Gramercy.

To Let For Business Purposes
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Loft, New York; rent 3,500 feet or more in fireproof building, Bushwick section, Brooklyn; cheap. H. C. Lockwood, Woolworth Building.

Doctor's Office.—Large, well lighted, furnished or unfurnished; may be seen at any time. 105 West 74th St. Telephone Columbus 1812.

Space to let in a corset shop for woman making fine waists and lingerie. L 104 Times.

Corner office, six windows, stenographic and telephone service. Suite 1,602, 110 West 40th St.

180 Madison Av., at 34th St.—Studios. Telephone 3873 Greeley.

Desk Room, light office, reasonable. Evening Post Building, Room 401, 20 Vesey St.

Mortgage Loans
Forty-five cents an agate line.

For Sale.—Second mortgage, $3,500, 6 per cent., expires June 10, 1917; six-story mercantile building; rented for $5,000; present first mortgage, $24,000, expires 1918. S. De Angelis, 840 Broadway.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF New York, County of New York.—In the matter of the Application of the A. & E. LEATHER GOODS COMPANY, a Corporation, for authority to change its name to M. J. SPIEGEL COMPANY, INC.

Notice is hereby given that the A. & E. Leather Goods Company, a Corporation having its principal place of business in the City, County, and State of New York, Borough of Manhattan, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York at a Special Term thereof, to be held on the 27th day of September, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing the said corporation to change its corporate name to M. J. Spiegel Company, Inc.

Dated, New York, N. Y., the 7th day of September, 1915.

A. & E. LEATHER GOODS COMPANY,
By MAX J. SPIEGEL, President.

ERWIN, FRIED & CZAKI, Attorneys for Petitioner, 15 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 22,139.—In Bankruptcy.—ROBERT B. FLINTOFF and BENJAMIN MALAT, individually and as co-partners doing business as FLINTOFF & MALAT, Bankrupts.

Creditors of said Flintoff & Malat are hereby given notice that on September 7th, 1915, they were duly adjudicated bankrupts. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, September 23d, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 21,401.—In Bankruptcy.—SAMUEL ELLIS and MORRIS ELLIS, individually and as copartners trading as S. ELLIS & SON, Bankrupts.

Creditors of said Samuel Ellis and Morris Ellis, individually and as copartners trading as S. Ellis & Son, are hereby given notice that on April 20th, 1915, they were duly adjudicated bankrupts. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, September 23d, 1915, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 21,867.—In Bankruptcy.—F. A. MILLS, INC., a New York Corporation, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said F. A. Mills, Inc., a New York Corporation, are hereby given notice that on June 26th, 1915, it was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, September 24th, 1915, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 18819.—In Bankruptcy.—NEW YORK STATE CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said New York State Construction Company are hereby given notice that on August 6th, 1915, they were duly adjudicated bankrupts. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, September 24th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. of N. Y.—No. 22082.—In Bankruptcy.—MUNRO CHEMICAL COMPANY, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Munro Chemical Company are hereby given notice that on August 31, 1915, it was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, September 21st, 1915, at 12 M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, September 10th, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 22,025.—In Bankruptcy.—MORRIS UNGAR, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Morris Ungar are hereby given notice that on July 15th, 1915, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William St., New York City, September 24th, 1915, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 22,146.—In Bankruptcy.—GEORGE GATSOS, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said George Gatsos are hereby given notice that on September 8th, 1915, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, September 23rd, 1915, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 22002.—In Bankruptcy.—ISAAC WEINSTEIN, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Isaac Weinstein are hereby given notice that on July 23rd, 1915, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, September 24th, 1915, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 21,857.—In Bankruptcy.—GOODSTYLE HAT WORKS, INC., Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Goodstyle Hat Works, Inc., are hereby given notice that on July 1st, 1915, it was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, September 23d, 1915, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

INFORMATION FOR BUSINESS MEN.

The Annalist provides in convenient form a survey of financial and commercial developments throughout the world. Clear, impartial, and authoritative. Every Monday. On all news stands, 10 cents. $4.00 a year. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

Property Out of the City
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

707 North Broadway and 148 and 152 Robert Lane, Yonkers, two-story eight and nine room dwellings, just completed; very attractive; newest improvements, handsome decorations; high-class location; attractive prices. River View Building Co., on premises, and 713 North Broadway, Yonkers.

Chester Hill, Mt. Vernon.—Large, exquisite apartments, appearance of private dwelling, surrounded by shady lawns; each apartment an entire floor, 25 windows, piazza, heat, hot-water supply; $900-$960 yearly. Janitor, 174 Rich Av., Mount Vernon.

28 MINUTES FROM GRAND CENTRAL. Modern homes for rent in Mount Vernon. ANDERSON REALTY COMPANY, near New Haven Sta., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Scarsdale.—New ten-room house, five baths, newly furnished, near station, for rent from October to June; garage. W. J. Reed, Scarsdale, N. Y.

Doctor's office; large, well lighted; furnished or unfurnished; may be seen at any time. 105 West 74th St.; telephone Columbus 1812.

New "Old Colonial," 8 rooms, 3 baths, in park, handy station, for sale; others to let. Maxwell Smith, Greenacres, Hartsdale, N. Y.

HOMES AND ESTATES FOR SALE OR RENT. ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

New Rochelle Properties.—Sale, rent, exchange. Jas. D. McCann, 221 Huguenot St.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Eight-room house; 2 story and attic; best material used; open plumbing, excellent heating plant and all improvements; plot 8,000 square feet; two blocks from bathing beach; near trolley connecting with Kings County elevated, schools, churches, hotels, stores and all conveniences; price $4,950; terms $400 cash and $40 per month; possession by Oct. 1. Call, phone or write Owner, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. 1760 Greeley.

Chicken or vegetable farm; new, attractive six-room house; range, tubs, china closets, &c.; large plot of rich soil; near trolley and depot and Long Island Sound; one hour from city; terms, $100 down, $12 monthly. C. Owner, 1,218 Broadway, corner Van Buren St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

AN OPPORTUNITY. Would like to make appointments to visit my 27 waterfront lots, with all improvements, asphalt streets, shade trees, drainage, &c.; 22 minutes from Metropolis. Will make terms to suit. Address J. G. M., 1,425 Bigelow Av., Queens County.

Five-room house, bungalow style, well built; all modern improvements; 5,000 square feet of land; price $2,900; terms same as rent; near railroad, trolley and bathing beach. Call, phone or write Owner, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. Phone 1760 Greeley.

BAYVIEW, FREEPORT. LARGEST COMMUTING SUBURB ON L. I. A popular place to live; house on large plot at a bargain; terms easy. A. A. Sealy, Freeport, or 165 Broadway, New York.

Forest Hills Gardens.—Three lots for sale at a very low price. Marchbanks, 114 East 13th, New York.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

BEAUTIFUL new house, artistic outside and a model of perfection in its interior; 6 large rooms, tiled bath; plot 60x120; large trees, park approach, fine street, 2 minutes to depot; easy commuting, $5.90 monthly. Price to sell quick, $4,000. For particulars call, write or phone G. R. ANGELL, 76 East 94th St. Phone 6743 Lenox.

BUNGALOW, UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE, practically new, 7 rooms, oak floors, steam heat, electricity, gas, city water, thoroughly modern, A1 condition; lot 60x175; convenient to station; for sale at less than cost. Write for photo. S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN, Ridgewood, N. J. Phone 555.

RENT IN RIDGEWOOD. Test its merits as a suburban place of residence; 1,000 commuters like it; attractive homes, $50 to $150 per month. Write us. S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN, Ridgewood, N. J. Phone 555.

Small fruit farms, 75x500; five minutes to station; restricted section; twenty-mile view; new houses; every improvement; wonderful fruit; real opportunity, $5,000 to $6,500; terms. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL." All about the "Ideal Home Town." SECRETARY, Box 314, Nutley, N. J.

RENT—Westfield; magnificent new house, $25; another, $60; plenty of land. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

Orange, N. J.—Valuable corner lot and buildings, residential and business. Address Realty, 45 7th Av., New York.

LITTLE FARMS, hour out, for city workers; $10 monthly. Room 1,701, 141 Broadway.

ENGLEWOOD homes; lots and plots for sale. Gorham Co., Englewood, N. J.

Country Property
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

FOR RENT, IN BERMUDA, a modern hotel and two large bungalows; fifty-eight rooms, completely furnished; run successfully five seasons of five months. Situated on a commanding site, overlooking City of Hamilton and surrounding country; one mile from steamship landing and only a few minutes from the ocean and bathing; grounds consist of six acres, with garden and tennis court. Apply to Asher F. Black, Malden, Mass.

Apartments to Let
Furnished.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

Apartments to rent, furnished and unfurnished, full hotel service; restaurant; cheapest rates in New York; 2 rooms and bath, furnished, $12 weekly and upward. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

67th, 130 East.—Five large, light, all outside rooms and bath; handsomely furnished; complete outfit of china, glass, kitchen, and laundry utensils. Supt., 3867 Plaza.

38th St., 10 East.—Elegant floor, 3 very large rooms; also smaller apartments.

West Side

Attractively furnished non-housekeeping floor; three rooms, bath. Inquire 244 Waverley Place.

148th, 562 West.—Attractive six rooms, completely furnished; elevator; $75. Apartment 64.

Exclusive listings; personally selected; Claremont Morris, specialist, 30 East 42d. Murray Hill 358.

52 WEST 39TH ST. Suites of two rooms and bath, charmingly furnished; sunny; electricity; phone.

Choice list personally inspected furnished apartments. Frederick L. Hurt, 30 E. 42d.

RECEIVERS' SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—WILLIAM J. ROBINSON, Plaintiff, against VANOSCOPE COMPANY, Defendant.

Pursuant to an order of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, dated September 9th, 1915, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York on the 9th day of September, 1915, the undersigned, as receiver of the Vanoscope Company, a Delaware corporation, will sell all the right, title, and interest which the said Vanoscope Company had on the 16th day of April, 1915, or at any time thereafter, in and to certain patents, contracts, blue prints, models, machines, machinery, stocks, furniture, and all other personal property of the said corporation, a description of which will be given upon the sale and is contained in the order of September 9th, 1915, on file in the office of the Clerk of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, at the office of Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of September, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M.

Dated September 10, 1915.

AUGUSTIN DERBY, Receiver.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.—On September 8, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above-named court on behalf of the United States against seven cases of eggs upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise or interested therein to appear before said court in the General Post Office Building, on September 29, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

September 8, 1915.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, United States Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

Apartments to Let
Furnished.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

We offer hotel conveniences and comforts at apartment house rates.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Ave. } 1, 2, 3, & 4 Rooms SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE. with private bath and kitchenette; Complete—Dishes, Silver, Cooking Utensils. Furnished—$30, $40, $50, $60 up monthly. CONCESSIONS ON LEASE and unfurnished. Near Subway and "L"—Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River 3970. CONVENTIONS ACCOMMODATED.

APARTMENTS, NEWLY, BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED AND DECORATED TO SUIT, one, two, three rooms and bath, four rooms and two baths; month or year; $35 a month up per room; meals optional; $8 a week; full hotel service; quiet location; one block from "L" and subway express, ten car and bus lines; references; just completed; very exceptional opportunity owing to tardiness in completion of building; great sacrifice in rates. Hotel Nobleton, 126 West 73d St.

A.—A.—A.—YOUR IDEAL AT LAST. How would YOU like to select first-class furnishings and decorations to suit entirely YOUR OWN discriminating tastes and requirements? You can do this in the newest, sunniest apartment hotel in New York for $80 per month, two rooms and bath. Hotel Nobleton, 126 West 73d St., between Broadway and Columbus Av., one block from express subway and "L" stations.

98th St., 305-307 West.—Schuyler Arms Hotel, between Riverside and Broadway. Strictly high-class house; beautifully furnished apartments; shower baths; 2, 3, 4, and 5 rooms, with or without kitchen, fully equipped for housekeeping; all-night elevator; telephone; bellboy and maid service; restaurant in building. Phone 3964 River.

An apartment that is a real home; location convenient to shops, theatres; West 71st St., 342, 6 and 8 rooms, 2 baths; living room 22x18, bedroom 22x16; elevator house; will furnish new rugs, furniture, beds, bedding, &c., to suit prospective tenant; rent $200 to $300 per month. Apply premises or Ernest Tribelhorn, 60 Wall St.

THE LANGHAM, Central Park West, 73d to 74th Sts. TO SUBLET, FULLY FURNISHED. A TEN ROOM Apartment, with three baths, on the ninth floor. Can be seen by applying to the manager.

To rent, furnished, eight months or one year, elaborately furnished six-room, two-bath apartment, 10th floor, Roxborough, Broadway and 92d St.; butler in charge; can be seen any time. E. M. Robinson, 1,564 Broadway, City. Telephone 3710 Bryant.

51st, 355 West.—New elevator building; unusually furnished two, three, four rooms and bath, kitchen and kitchenettes; adjacent subway and "L"; $12 up; references necessary.

258 Riverside Drive, corner 98th.—Unusually large and attractive nine-room furnished apartment, two baths; $250 per month. Telephone 9281 River. Apartment D. D.

Riverside Drive, (103d St.)—Elegantly furnished five-room apartment; all rooms directly on Drive; $160; or would share apartment for $110. Phone 8600 Riverside.

Riverside Drive, 528, Overlooking Claremont.—Sublease, attractive five-room modern front apartment; shower; immaculate; delightful view Hudson; $75.

Private party will sacrifice beautifully furnished seven rooms, two baths; bargain, $150, lowest. 450 Riverside. Phone 4208 Morningside. See superintendent.

97th St., 308 West.—Five unusually large rooms; southern exposure; handsomely furnished; $115; elevator house. Ernest Tribelhorn, premises.

51st, 355 West.—Elegantly furnished, elevator building, two, three, four rooms and bath; kitchens and kitchenettes; $12 up; references necessary.

552 Riverside Drive, 6-F, beautiful apartment, seven rooms, overlooking river. Morningside 7028.

95th, 160 West.—Handsomely furnished five rooms, bath; southern exposure; elevator house. 8D

118th, 507 West.—Delightful 4 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

168th, 601 West, (Broadway.)—Seven rooms, two baths; $150. Ellsworth, 3515 Audubon.

Apartments to Let
Unfurnished.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

1,186 MADISON AVENUE, COR. 87TH ST. 7 unusually light rooms; electric light, parquet floors; elevator service. $1,200.

THE LISPENARD. 53 East 86th St. Exceptional arrangement; 7 extra large, light rooms. Rental $75. Others $65. Agent on premises. EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS. A. L. Mordecai & Son, 30 East 42d St.

Apartment, six rooms and bath; or arrange for studios. Owner, 132 East 47th St.

West Side

An apartment that is a real home; the home you want before you have seen it; location convenient to shops, theatres; West 71st St., 342; Apartments 6 and 8 unusually spacious, airy, light, cheerful rooms, three baths, living room 21x24, bedroom 16x22; good layout; comforts of private house on one floor; sunshine in every room; high-class elevator house; attentive service; plenty hot water and steam heat; rent $1,350 to $1,850, being 20% lower than similar apartments rent for elsewhere; renting agent on premises.

Apartments 1, 2, 3 rooms and bath; 4 rooms and 2 baths; full hotel service; phone; maid service; newly decorated to suit; $35 per month up per room; meals optional; $8 a week; one block from "L" and subway express, cars, and bus lines; special inducements for leases; references; just completed; very exceptional opportunity owing to tardiness in completion of building; great sacrifice in rates. Hotel Nobleton, 126 West 73d St. Write for booklet.

A.—A.—A.—YOUR IDEAL AT LAST. How would YOU like to select first-class furnishings and decorations to suit entirely YOUR OWN discriminating tastes and requirements? You can do this in the newest, sunniest apartment hotel in New York for $70 per month, two rooms and bath. Hotel Nobleton, 126 West 73d St., between Broadway and Columbus Av., one block from express subway and "L" stations.

Wadsworth Av., 382, one block from 191st St.-Broadway subway station; highest elevation in Manhattan; exceptionally high-class elevator house; rooms are extraordinarily large and light and contain every newest improvement; 4 all front rooms, $40; 5 rooms, $45, $50; 6 rooms, $60; 7 rooms, $65.

EMPIRE COURT, 311 West 95th St.

Very light rooms,	4 rooms, bath, $45 up
All Night	5 rooms, bath, $50 up
Elevator,	6 rooms, bath, $60 up
Telephone, &c.	7 rooms, bath, $70 up

GEO. R. READ & CO., 30 Nassau St.

The Hamilton.—Elegant apartments, 5 and 6 rooms; opposite City College; rent, $40 to $55. Apply to Owner, on premises, 477 West 140th St.

Six rooms and bath; spacious and light; $1,200, $1,500 yearly; can be used by dentist or studio. Room 229, 45 Broadway. 3796 Rector.

20-21 Morningside Av. East, (cor. 116th St.)—Desirable apartments 6 and 7 rooms; park view; elevator. Supt. on premises. Morningside 214.

Courtwood, 600 West 169th St., Corner Broadway.—Five rooms, $720; six rooms, $780; seven rooms, 2 baths, $1,000.

ELEVATOR, 5 ROOMS, $45. Convenient, fashionable neighborhood. 509 West 112th.

47th St., 120 West, (Bet. 6th & Broadway.)—Seven rooms; elevator apartment. L. Biloon & Co., agents, on premises.

84th St., 15 West.—Seven large rooms and bath, newly decorated; immediate possession; rent moderate.

228 WEST 58TH ST. Two rooms, tiled bath, and kitchen; also studio apartments; $35 up. Lovell.

Broadway, 2708 (103d).—Three rooms, bath; housekeeping; non-housekeeping; restaurant service; $40.

College Av. and 170th St.—Three and four grand rooms; beautiful neighborhood; references required.

57th St., 329 West.—Three large light rooms, bath; modern improvements; rent $50 to $60. Inquire on premises.

172d, 575 West.—Corner elevator house, 4-7 large, beautifully decorated apartments.

For apartments on Grand Concourse, consult H. A. Douglas, 2,428 Grand Concourse.

Wellesley, N. E. Cor. 81st, West End Av., apartments, 7, 8, or 9 rooms.

130th, 202 West.—Modern apartments; seven all large, light rooms; $40, $50.

112 W. 120th.—Six light rooms, bath; all improvements; well kept; $28.

156th, 601 West.—Elevator apartments, 4, 6, 7, 8 rooms; $38 to $100.

Brooklyn.

ST. JAMES PLACE, NEAR FULTON ST. Delightful 6-room apt., $42; 7-room, $45; electricity, steam; parquet floors; near subway and L. Booklet. GOLDEN REALTY, 238 St. James Place.

New Jersey.

New and up-to-date apartments of five and six rooms and bath, with heat, hot water supply and janitor service, will decorate to suit. Full particulars of Charles Fall, agent, Hoboken Trust Co. Building, 14th & Washington Sts., Hoboken. Telephone 393 Hoboken.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—HADDON HALL. Finest apartment in State; 8-story elevator; fireproof; strictly high class; 5 and 7 rooms; decorations to suit; $65 and $75; any broker, or on the premises, 57 and 59 Union St.

Country Board
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

The Willows, Hugenot Park, on the beach; boating, bathing, fishing, tennis, delightfully cool lawns, porches; exclusive, comfortable surroundings.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches, well-shaded grounds; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Long Island.

Far Rockaway.—Maison Louis, 80 Carlton Av. Boarding; week-ends; $3.50; French table.

New Jersey.

A real homelike boarding place in beautiful suburb; location desirable and convenient; references. 41 South Willow St., Montclair.

Apartments Wanted
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Wanted—Furnished housekeeping apartment for three months, possibly longer; 4 or 5 rooms and bath; location, between 50th and 80th Sts., west side. State location and price first letter to J. Wild, Room 1,901, 110 West 40th St., New York.

Responsible young couple wish to sublet small furnished apartment. Morningside 6480. Laud.

Boarders Wanted
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

5TH AV., 47.—Comfortable family house; modern conveniences; transients, permanent; table board.

19TH, 116 EAST, Gramercy Park.—Large connecting rooms and small rooms; southern exposure; sunny dining room; block subway; references.

21ST, 145 East, (Gramercy Park privileges.)—Large, small, cool rooms; electricity; private bath, excellent table; references; phone.

34TH, 117-119 EAST, (near Park Av.)—Large, single rooms, with board.

45TH ST., 8 EAST. Table board; rooms; references.

MADISON AV., 213, (Near 36th St.)—Large and small rooms; some with private baths; newly furnished and decorated; excellent cuisine; references.

West Side

16TH, 7 WEST.—Well-furnished rooms; private bath; excellent table; refined surroundings.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

54TH, 54 W.—First-class single, double rooms; suites; private baths; electricity; references.

56TH, 332 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms; excellent board; table guests; references.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms, with board; suite; private bath; references.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Electricity, steam heat; private bath; large and medium rooms; near park, subway; excellent Southern cooking.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive rooms, single, suite; electricity, steam, hot water, home cooking.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Exceptionally large rooms; electricity, steam, hot water; home cooking.

76TH, (344 West End Av.)—Select pension offers exceptional, immaculate accommodations; exquisite furnishings, baths; excellent home table; electricity.

70TH, 132 WEST.—Attractive rooms; twin beds; large private bathrooms; references.

71ST, 62 WEST.—EXCEPTIONAL BOARD; DOUBLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS; STEAM, ELECTRICITY; REASONABLE.

72D, 120 WEST, newly decorated and refitted, offers suites with private baths, M. Luez, phone 6941 Columbus.

72D, 242 WEST.—Handsome large single rooms; private baths; electric lights; references.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; excellent board; table guests.

73D ST., 256 WEST.—Attractive rooms, well appointed house; unsurpassed table; table guests.

74TH, 106 WEST.—Pleasant rooms, with improvements; excellent table; table guests; references.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; electricity; parlor dining room.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths; table guests; reference.

74TH, 123 WEST.—Suites of rooms with private bath; also medium and small rooms; steam heat, electricity; excellent table.

75TH ST., 155 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms, with board; references.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; excellent table; homelike; parlor dining; table guests.

76TH ST., 241-243 WEST.—Desirable large and medium sized rooms, with and without private bath; references.

76TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive rooms, connecting bath; table guests accommodated; reasonable; telephone.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large, small, attractively furnished rooms; excellent table; table guests accommodated.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms, parlor dining; references.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Single and large rooms, connecting shower baths; gentlemen; private family.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Nicely decorated large, small rooms superior board; table board.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Front rooms; private baths; superior table; high grade.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; also parlor floor; newly decorated; continuous hot water; excellent cuisine and service; private baths.

80TH, 108 WEST.—The House Richards. An "Old Home" place for refined people; all new, high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; electricity; good table; parlor dining.

82D, 52 WEST.—Large, small rooms, bath; excellent table; telephone, electricity; references.

82D, 124 West (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

82D, 45 WEST.—Pleasant large, small rooms; running water; excellent table; reasonable.

83D ST., 42 WEST.—Select boarding house to be opened Sept. 10; newly decorated and furnished throughout; table guests; references.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms; gentlemen, couple; superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large, newly-decorated room, with connecting bath; excellent board.

85TH, 122 WEST.—Desirable room, one or two gentlemen; homelike surroundings.

86TH, 55 WEST.—Exceptional 2d floor; private baths; continuous hot water; other rooms.

90TH, 16 WEST.—Choice rooms; gentlemen, adults; exclusive; Jewish house. River 9793. Hellman.

91ST, 149 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; kitchenette suite; table guests.

91ST ST., 51 WEST.—Furnished or unfurnished back parlor; private bath; board.

93D, 303 WEST.—Will take table guests; food and service highest quality.

94TH, 142 WEST.—Rooms, suitable two appreciating superior table; home comforts. Lucken.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Newly renovated rooms; electric lights; private bath; telephone; references.

94TH, 36 WEST.—Large, second floor front room; excellent board; references. Strauss.

102D, 316 WEST.—Large room; home cooking; in private family owning beautiful home near Riverside. Phone 6427 Riverside.

102D, 250 WEST, (West End Av.)—Accommodation for bachelors or man and wife; board, rooms; private house; first-class.

164TH, (Broadway Subway.)—Newly furnished rooms, adjoining bath; exclusive private home; all conveniences; excellent home cooking. Z 272 Times Annex.

105TH, 76 WEST.—Thirty of our guests have been with us from two to nine years; comfortable rooms; refined and homelike; exceptionally good table; references; reasonable; Southerners.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; 3 large rooms and bath; also single room; between Riverside and Broadway.

115TH ST., corner Manhattan Av.—Morningside Park and 116th elevated near by; the "Morningside"; newly fitted up; 40 choice rooms to select from; every comfort; $8 up, single; $15 up, two. Phone Morningside 4021.

113TH, 525 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private boarding house; table guest; home cooking.

113TH ST., 635 WEST.—Large room; private bath; suitable gentlemen, couple; home cooking; references.

Boarders Wanted
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

118TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms; private bath; single or en suite; excellent cuisine.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Large, small rooms, connecting with bath or single; table guests.

121ST, 150 WEST.—Large, small rooms; conveniences; excellent table; Hebrew family; table guests.

145TH, 349 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, overlooking park; gentlemen, couples; Southern cooking; telephone.

145TH, 623 WEST, (Corner Riverside Drive.)—Large front rooms, with board; private family; view of Hudson; subway at corner; home comforts.

149TH, 544 WEST, (nr. Broadway Subway.)—The "Audubon;" bright room, good board, $8 up, single; $15 up, two. Tel. 2757 Audubon.

152D, 561 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room; running water, electric light; southern exposure; excellent table. Aud. 4678.

BACHELORS. TWO OR FOUR GENTLEMEN WANTED TO JOIN FOUR OTHERS HAVING BEAUTIFUL HOME WEST EIGHTIES. PARTICULARS "H.," ROOM 1,410, 43 EXCHANGE PLACE. PHONE 7146 HANOVER.

BEAUTIFULLY furnished rooms; excellent Southern cooking; convenient location; west side. Z 258 Times Annex.

BROADWAY, (245 West 104th.)—Attractive rooms, southern exposure; home cooking. 7388 Riverside. Jantzen.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583, Apt. 31.—Beautiful rooms; southern exposure; superior board; refined.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 847, (153d.)—Large and small rooms; running water; home cooking.

THE EVELYN LODGE. Charming family Hotel of high standard; Grand location; 20 min. Broadway, 5c fare; Lovely furnished rooms; suites; all comforts; Excellent chef and service; separate tables; Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly, $10-$14 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

WEST END AV., 531, (86th St.)—Desirable rooms; steam heat, electricity; excellent cuisine; exclusive neighborhood; table guests; references.

WIDOW, charming house, Riverside Drive, will rent two large, handsomely furnished connecting rooms, overlooking Hudson; private bath; also large room, private bath; exceptional cuisine. 3926 Audubon. Write L 78 Times Annex.

Brooklyn.

NURSE takes invalids and infirm in her detached cottage; countrylike; homelike; terms reasonable. 357 77th St., Brooklyn.

Board Wanted
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

TWO JEWISH young men desire room with private family; reasonable. W 156 Times.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH ST., 10 EAST, (NEAR 5TH AV.) Pleasant large, small rooms; every convenience.

34TH ST., 46 EAST.—Elegant room, bath, electricity, $6.50; another, $4; telephone.

43D ST., 16 EAST.—GENTLEMAN, TIRED OF HOTEL OR CLUB LIFE, MAY FIND SUITABLE ROOM, WITH OR WITHOUT BATH.

58TH ST., 506 EAST.—Nicely furnished room; private family, private house.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV, 265, (near 36th.)—Attractive large front room; bath. Murray Hill 728.

MADISON AV., 220.—Desirable rooms; running water; furnished, unfurnished; adjoining bath; electricity, telephone.

MADISON AV., 527.—Large and small rooms, adjoining bath; electricity; gentlemen; references.

West Side.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming suite for bachelors; hot water, electricity; references.

9TH ST., 64 WEST.—Daintily, newly furnished large rooms; every convenience; telephone, electricity.

12TH, 34 WEST.—Single one, two, three room suites; private baths; telephone; references.

12TH, 111 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; private house; references.

16TH, 18 WEST.—Fine parlors, 2-3; telephone; private bath; other rooms.

32D ST. and Broadway.—Permanent rates; rooms, with and without private baths, 1 or 2 persons, $9 to $12 per week; single rooms, $7 per week; parlor bedroom and bath, 1 or 2 persons, $15 per week. Hotel New Strand.

34TH, 357 WEST.—Newly decorated; shower, tub baths; phone; closest inspection invited.

49TH, 139 WEST.—Clean, comfortable front rooms; steam heat; hot water; wardrobe. Bold.

49TH, 59 WEST. Exceptionally desirable rooms in private house.

53D, 62 WEST.—Large and small rooms; southern exposure; every convenience; references.

55TH, 49 WEST.—Exceptionally large, well-furnished rooms; private bath; gentlemen; references.

57TH, 264 WEST.—Large front corner room; bath, electricity, steam; beautifully furnished.

58TH, 118 WEST.—Beautiful room, private bath; select, quiet home location; small room.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Parlor floor studio suite, with grand piano; also small room.

61ST, 119 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private bath; hot water constantly; telephone.

65TH, 5 WEST.—Front room with alcove, telephone; one flight; $6. Beeson.

69TH, 143 WEST.—Attractive living, bed room; exclusive apartment; shower, electricity; breakfast. Wilde.

70TH ST., 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms for gentlemen; suite, with private bath, or single; up-to-date in every particular.

70TH, 262 WEST.—Pleasant front room; every convenience.

71ST, 106 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive large rooms; board optional; all conveniences; homelike atmosphere.

71ST, 221 WEST.—Fine front, medium room; also small room; continuous hot water; references.

71ST, 218 WEST.—Electricity, parquet floors, hot, cold water; no rooming house.

72D, 138 WEST.—Convenient location, newly furnished; rooms with private bath; also beautiful kitchenette apartment; reasonable prices.

73D, 121 WEST.—Large, sunny front room for one or two; modern improvements; large closets, wash room; private house. Telephone 3426 Columbus.

73D ST., 153 WEST.—Attractively furnished large, small rooms; electric lights; subway express.

73D, 269 WEST.—Large front room, bath; southern exposure; also medium room.

73D ST., 302 WEST.—Large front room, private bath; small room; board; phone.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive single and double rooms; private baths; subway express; references.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Large rooms; also front parlor; connecting bedroom; $6, $8; telephone.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Attractively furnished large, small rooms; dressing room; private bath; telephone.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Attractive, homelike, sunny rooms; near bath; continuous hot water; electricity.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive rooms, including handsome back parlor, with private bath.

77TH, 124 WEST.—High-class private residence; newly furnished, decorated; large and small rooms; private baths, electricity; breakfast optional.

77TH ST., 102 WEST. Very attractive, pleasant rooms; home comforts.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Large, airy front room; southern exposure; conveniences; reference; reasonable.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive, large room; private house; suitable one, two; references.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; shower baths; select.

79TH, 140 WEST.—Attractive small rooms; also large rooms adjoining private baths; references.

80TH ST., 122 WEST.—High-class house for gentlemen; medium and single rooms, adjoining bath; all modern conveniences; references.

81ST, 251 WEST.—Sunny, immaculate, handsomely furnished double room, adjoining bath; elevator, electricity; near subway, elevated; one or two gentlemen; also smaller room. Barney.

81ST, 261 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive rooms, adjoining bath, high-class apartment. Holton.

82D, 134 WEST.—Large, handsome second-floor rooms; private baths; single room; references.

82D, 56 WEST.—Large furnished front room, private bath, electric light; references.

88D, 63 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms; clean, homelike; telephone; references.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

84TH, 57 WEST.—Business woman; apartment; rent large, small rooms; references. Call evenings. Morris.

84TH, 124 WEST.—Newly decorated, finely furnished parlor; running water; gentlemen; phone. Wallace.

85TH, 134 WEST.—Hotel comforts, private baths, newly furnished, decorated rooms; refinement.

85TH, 120 WEST.—Attractively furnished, clean room, suitable two; running water; $4.

87TH, 319 WEST.—Fine, large; also small rooms; private family; gentlemen; references.

88TH, 100 WEST.—Desirable light rooms; single, parlor suite; refined atmosphere. Apt. 5.

88TH, 173 WEST.—Rooms; running water; electricity; en suite, single; meals. 7792—Riverside.

90TH, 58 WEST.—Newly furnished, attractive, large, medium-sized rooms, with private bath, telephone; references; private house.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Just opened, newly furnished house; rooms, en suite with baths, or single, $5, $7, $10; convenient "L."

91ST, 38 WEST.—Newly furnished house; rooms; private bath; electricity; parquet floors.

91ST, 21 WEST.—Elegant, newly decorated, comfortably furnished rooms; private bath; telephone; references.

91ST, 64 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable rooms; shower baths; refined private house; references.

91ST, 66 WEST.—Large and small rooms, nicely furnished; private house; reasonable.

91ST, 46 WEST.—Desirable, furnished, large room; private bath; select, private house.

93D, 253 WEST, (Broadway.)—Handsomely furnished large, medium rooms; baths; private residence.

94TH ST., 163 WEST.—Owner would rent entire floor of dwelling; sitting room, bedroom, and bath; references required.

94TH ST., 165 WEST.—Unusually large room, private house; breakfast if desired; references.

94TH ST., 163 WEST.—Owner would rent entire floor of dwelling; sitting room, bedroom, and bath; references required.

96TH, 324 WEST.—Large, attractive rooms; telephone; electricity; independent entrance. Leonard.

97TH ST., 64 WEST.—Large, small, newly furnished rooms; quiet, well kept house; telephone.

97TH, 150 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms, adjoining bath; every convenience; gentlemen. Owner.

97TH ST., 147 WEST.—Private house; unusually attractive; well furnished room; bath; telephone.

97TH, 230 WEST.—Single, double rooms; running water; board; elevator. Apt. 6A.

101ST, 16 WEST.—Light, attractive rooms; telephone, electricity; housekeeping; $2.50 to $5. McNamara.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house; Riverside Drive; nicely furnished room; piano; telephone.

102D, 254 WEST.—Private house; refined environment; two attractive rooms; adjoining bath.

105TH, 248 WEST.—Attractive outside room; also single room; adjoining bath; references. Clark.

105TH, 61 WEST.—Comfortably furnished rooms; private family; conveniences; reasonable; references. Holzman.

109TH, 200 WEST.—Exceptionally clean and attractive; for one or two; high-class elevator building; excellent transportation facilities.

109TH, 301 WEST, Near Riverside.—Two beds, 1 sitting room, adjoining, separately or together; no other roomers; gentlemen. 3B.

112TH, 605 WEST, Apartment 1.—Large front room; reasonable; only roomer; southern exposure.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Outside, attractive rooms; shower; private; convenient location. Apt. 4E.

112TH, 605 WEST, (Apt. 52.)—Attractively furnished rooms; private family.

114TH, 528 WEST.—Attractive, homelike rooms; private house; near Columbia University; convenient transportation.

114TH ST., 610 WEST.—KITCHENETTE, PRIVATE BATH, LABORATORY; REASONABLE.

115TH, 419 WEST.—Large, sunny front room; also outside single; reasonable. Hale.

115TH, 419 WEST.—Large, sunny front room; also outside single; reasonable. Hale.

116TH ST., 420 WEST.—Exceptional single, double rooms obtainable at $25 and upward per month; excellent service included. Write, call, or phone 5800 Morningside.

116TH, 404 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms; running water; private family; gentleman. Apartment 2.

118TH, 401 WEST, Apt. 44.—Desirable rooms, single, en suite, in high-class building; some overlooking Morningside Park. Lawrence.

118TH, 417 WEST.—Airy, dainty, large or small, to referenced person desiring permanent home; restaurant; electricity; elevator. Apartment 43.

118TH, 430 WEST.—Homes for one or two; opposite Columbia; subway; all conveniences; unusual furnishings and care. Emmett.

118TH, 401 WEST; southeast corner rooms; Morningside Drive near Columbia; suite two rooms private bath kitchenette; $4-$7.

118TH, 401 WEST.—Southeast corner rooms; Morningside Drive near Columbia; suite two rooms, private bath, kitchenette; $4-$7.

118TH, 155 WEST.—Attractive room, bath; private house; refined Jewish family; gentlemen.

118TH, 201 WEST.—Light room, facing street; private family. Dorfman, first floor.

121ST, 501 AND 519 WEST, (Morningside Heights.)—Delightful all-the-year-round location; opposite Columbia University; near Riverside and Morningside Parks; attractively furnished front rooms, with view of campus and southern sun, single or double, one to three windows, $6, $7, $8 week; front or rear, with running water, $4.50 to $7; with morning sun, $5, $6; other rooms front, side and rear, with kitchen privilege, $3.50 to $7; parlors for callers; meals entirely optional at cost in co-operative dining room, very reasonable; elevator, steam, gas, electricity, hot water, shower, telephones; Broadway subway; chaperons. At No. 501, Mrs. Young; telephone Morningside 4887. At No. 519, Miss Williams; telephone Morningside 8790.

121ST, 573 WEST, No. 61.—Business woman, college graduate, will rent room; single, double; well-furnished apartment; conveniences; subway; references.

122D ST., (130 Claremont Av.)—Overlooking Hudson; large; small; suite; conveniences. Wells.

122D, 512 WEST, Apt. 6 E.—Large, light rooms; high-class elevator apartment.

124TH ST., 533 WEST.—Private family offers large room, opening into bath, for two, $6; single, $3; modern; clean; references. Wilson, second front. Morningside 5288.

136TH, 611 WEST.—Desirable room, adjoining bath; neat, cool; electricity, telephone; near subway, Riverside Drive. Pusey.

138TH, 606 WEST.—Large and small rooms, newly furnished; private house; breakfast optional.

138TH, 618 WEST.—Cozy single rooms; private house; bath, telephone; gentlemen; references.

141ST ST., (94 Hamilton Place.)—Block Broadway; outside rooms; elevator; gentlemen; $4. Schaeffer.

144TH, 513 WEST.—Handsome room, 16x16; alcove; running water, bath, shower; telephone; private house; clean, quiet; gentleman; permanent.

150TH, 544 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms; southern exposure; private house; reference.

152D ST., 598 WEST.—Outside single and double rooms; all conveniences. Phone 8787 Audubon.

152D, 511 WEST.—Private family will rent beautiful front room or floor with kitchenette; suitable couple gentlemen; private house.

A GENTLEMAN wishes to share his apartment on Central Park West with a bachelor; furnished or unfurnished. Z 275 Times Annex.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106.—Delightful, outside front rooms; overlooking Hudson, park. Apt. 92.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 528.—Attractive outside, large, sunny room; private family; gentleman; $5.

SOUTHEAST CORNER 118TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

WEST END AV., 569, (86th Subway.)—Desirable rooms; steam heat; gentlemen; references.

Rooms Wanted
Furnished.
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

YOUNG English lady, business, nicely furnished room, refined family, kitchen privileges; between 59th and 79th St. W 122 Times.

For Sale—Miscellaneous
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Purchase and Exchange.

Wanted—Plays and scenarios suitable for stage and moving pictures; plays and scenarios handled on a commission basis; send by mail or express only. H. T. Lichtig, Play Broker, 108 West 42d St.

Automobile Exchange
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

$25 REWARD

Will be paid for each legitimate prospect or lead of persons contemplating purchasing an automobile and eventually terminating into a sale.

This offer is made in good faith and represents one of the most reputable standard-made cars on the market selling around $1,250. Give your telephone number if possible.

ADDRESS Z 289 TIMES ANNEX.

PRIVATE PARTY WISHES TO DISPOSE of a late model Studebaker runabout; electric lights, self-starter, new tires, extras; runs like new; price $375. See coachman, private estate, 921 Putnam Av., two blocks off Broadway, Brooklyn. Telephone 7112 Bushwick.

BUICK, 1915 MODEL C-25, FIVE-PASSENGER TOURING CAR FOR SALE. RUN 6,000 MILES. IN PERFECT CONDITION. BARGAIN. LOWA, 209 So. Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.

Hupmobile 1915 Touring Car, slightly used, and guaranteed same as new; has every equipment and many extras; $775. Hupmobile Agency, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Overland Touring, 1914 model, electric starting and lighting, and in excellent condition throughout; $450. Hupmobile Agency, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Autocar, Touring, used only 4,000 miles; like new in condition and appearance; $300. Hupmobile Agency, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Flat Raceabout, Quimby body; extra tires and rims; perfect condition; any demonstration. Bacon's Garage, Hackensack, N. J.

Packard (6-48) touring, Holbrook body Victoria top; run 4,000 miles; absolutely perfect; sacrifice, $1,500. Shay, 216 West 76th.

I can save a buyer $50 on a Model 43, 1916 Oldsmobile Touring Car; prompt delivery. Phone Greeley 5600.

Automobiles for Rent.

Stearns-Knight, 1915, touring, only used 1,000 miles; owner leaving town, will sell sacrifice price; see salesrooms Charles E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway. L. T. Hollister, 19 Liberty Street.

Renault and Packard cars for hire, hour, day, or month; classy and up to date; reliable chauffeurs. Lewis, Hotchkiss Garage, 20 West 60th St. Phone 1509 Columbus.

Attractive new limousine, with excellent chauffeur. Rogers, 25 West 56th St. Phone Plaza 4489.

Most beautiful Packard six; touring rates reasonable. Call Schuyler 1160. John Tymoff.

Beautiful Flat landaulet, by hour, day; special rate for month or season. Bord, 114 West 50th. Circle 1420.

Beautiful Garford Six; seven-passenger touring; like new; wire wheels; hour, week, or month; owner drives. Lenox 8767.

O'Connor Rental Company; Packard cars for hire. 235 West 50th. Tel. 2177.

Large five-passenger touring car for special trips; reasonable. Phone 429 Madison.

Handsomely appointed cars to rent; late models; reasonable. Tucker, 4849 Morningside.

Automobile Storage.

P. BRADY & SON CO. Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export. 552-556 W. 58th St. Col. 3440.

Automobile Instruction.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. 302 W. 57th St. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

Owners will profit greatly by taking our special six weeks' course. Y. M. C. A. Automobile School, 1,121 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Booklet and pass to school free.

Situations Wanted, Female
Fifteen cents an agate line.

REFINED, respectable woman, with small boy; general house worker; references. W 54 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Energetic and capable; writes a good hand; understands filing, manifolding, billing, &c.; trustworthy; will begin at $7. Miss H., 36 West 123d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—Take rapid dictation; neat, accurate typist; $8. Doris Grundy, 220 West 42d St. Bryant 1319.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, typewriter; neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

WOMAN, neat, clean, wishes care bachelor's or lady's apartment part day; 5 years' references from last employer. Mrs. A. Danigren, 3 West 64th St.

YOUNG WOMAN wants to do housework in business or private house; sleep home. Olassen, 218 East 80th St.

Employment Agencies.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St.; first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

CAPABLE HOUSEWORKER.—Experienced colored girl; good cook; city references. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d. 6916 Morningside.

Help Wanted, Female
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

100 GIRLS WANTED; must be beautiful, perfect 36 models, and able to wear handsome imported gowns. Apply at stage door, Hudson Theatre, Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

MILLINERS ABLE TO DO GOOD WORK ON FINE MATERIAL. WORKING IN IDEAL WORKROOM. PAID BEST SALARIES, WITH CHANCE FOR YEARLY POSITION. OUR WORKROOM NEVER CLOSED. WM. ROSENBLUM CO., 7 E. 37TH ST.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST.—Bright beginner; must be good speller; Underwood machine; $4 to start. Room 1,206, 200 5th Av.; apply 12 to 1 today.

Instruction.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING SECRETARIES at a reliable school. Registered and inspected by the Regents of the State of New York. Day and evening session. Individual instruction; monthly payments. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St. Known throughout the country for thorough work.

Situations Wanted, Male
Fifteen cents an agate line.

A.—ACCOUNTANT.—Balances, audits, $5 monthly, upward; books systematized, opened, closed. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 2351.

BOOKKEEPER.—21; experienced; N. Y. U. training; accurate, speedy; excellent references; salary, $16. W 94 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER desires position; fourteen years' experience; salary, $18. A 291 Times Downtown.

BOY, (16,) desires position as office boy; am in good physical health and residing with parents; graduate of public school, and have studied two years at Boys' High School in Brooklyn; have unquestionable credentials regarding character and ability; salary no object but desire chance for advancement. Henry Zinnel, 145 Macon St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BUTLER.—A young Swedish gentleman, (26,) of good family, wishes position as assistant butler; sober, trustworthy; best references. Esses, 24 Greenwich St.

CARETAKER.—An experienced Swedish gentleman wishes position as invalid caretaker; references. K 268 Times Downtown.

CARPENTER, experienced, wishes work by day or contract. Carpenter, 809 2d Av.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic, 28, married, ten years' shop and private family experience, wishes situation, city or country; highest references; competent. D 72 Times Annex.

CHINESE SCHOOL BOY, age 12, wishes to serve in return for benefit of being brought up in American family. W 151 Times.

CREDIT MAN, A1, many years' experience in wholesale clothing trade, licensed attorney and accountant, desires responsible connection; references. W 158 Times.

DRAUGHTSMAN, architectural, experienced detailing, taking off quantities, wishes position with builder, trim mill, or realty company. Z 294 Times Annex.

GREENHOUSE MAN.—By general greenhouse man; single; 7 years' experience; excellent reference. Address John Carlson, 5 Water St., New York City.

MACHINE DESIGNER of automatic machinery desires responsible position. Z 290 Times Annex.

Lost and Found
Forty-five cents an agate line. Count six words to a line. Telephone 1000 Bryant.

LOST—Package containing water-color drawing, on 6th Av. elevated train. A suitable reward will be offered for the return of same. Wood, 17 West 38th St.

LOST—Friday night, Sept. 3, at South Side Hospital ball, Babylon, L. I., openwork diamond barpin; $50 reward. N. L. Carpender, 67 Exchange Place, New York City.

LOST—Diamond horseshoe pin; $50 reward; either at Sea Gate or Coney Island Monday. Mrs. William Mugraw, 42d St. and Atlantic Av., Sea Gate, L. I.

LOST — Kodak Ansco, from taxi on 42d St., between Broadway and C. C. & N. J. Dock; reward. Return to C. C., 605 West 112th St.

LOST—Platinum circle, with small pearls and diamonds, on Amsterdam car, or 42d St., Friday; reward if returned to Room 99, 80 Broadway.

LOST—A gold vanity box, Sept. 8; suitable reward, no questions asked. I. Kutner, 200 West 81st St.

LOST.—Lady's gold watch, photograph on back case. Bowen, 609 West 127th. Reward.

LOST.—Kindly return contents, excepting money, taken Room 323 42d Street Building.

LIBERAL REWARD. No questions asked. Envelope lost Sept. 7, containing diamond bar pin, one pair of diamond earrings, three diamond rings. S. Aronson, 86 Greenwood Av., Far Rockaway, L. I. 'Phone, 1210—Far Rockaway.

REWARD—Enamel pendant watch, Wednesday, Carnegie Hall and 96th. Hilborn, 46 West 96th.

REWARD—Eyeglasses, Wednesday, Jersey City, Erie ferry or 23d. M. D., 168 E. 61st.

$25,000.00 REWARD.

Until Saturday, October 2, 1915, $25,000 reward will be paid and absolutely no questions asked for the return of the 71-pearl necklace with pearl clasp, also marquise diamond ring, taken from owner's residence at Southampton, Long Island, on June 21st last. Proportionate reward for the return of any part of these articles and liberal reward will also be paid for information leading to their recovery. This reward will be positively withdrawn on October 2, 1915. This offer is made in absolutely good faith, and will be lived up to. Dreicer & Co., 560 Fifth Av., New York City.

$50 REWARD—For lady's small oblong, black leather dressing bag, about 12x10, containing blue enamel and gold finished toilet set, gold eye glass case and other articles, lost Sept. 7, between Madison Av., 47th St. and Park Av., 55th St. Tiffany & Co., Fifth Av. and 37th St.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Thursday, Penn. Station, female, black Dachshund. Reward. Mrs. Mori, 157 Lexington Av.

Public Notices
Forty-five cents an agate line.

PERSONAL.—Not responsible for any bills not contracted by us under direct written order. Standard Index Card Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Business Opportunities
Forty-five cents an agate line.

$10,000 wanted in established business manufacturing a product largely used by moving picture manufacturers, but with a worldwide market through other channels. This is not a chance to "get rich quick" and there are no "very large profits." Now operating at a fair profit under conservative management, it is an excellent opportunity for a "real man" looking for a clean business with a future. Banking references indispensable or no attention paid. American Gentile, Box W 124 Times.

WANTED—Capital for a first-class hotel and mineral spring, close to a large city; new hotel; have contract with a million dollar company, selling them water on royalty; big future. Z 290 Times Annex.

Partner with $1,500; established jobbing business; thoroughly experienced on dresses. D 69 Times Annex.

Business Notices
Forty-five cents an agate line.

Business Loans.

Loans on outstanding accounts, notes, and various securities; confidential. Y 223 Times Annex.

Pianos and Organs.

PIANOS to be sold for storage, regardless of value, to cover cost. 35 West 14th St., ground floor rear.

Printing and Multigraphing.

Multigraph letters, 300, $1.30; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $9. G. R. Weatherford, 120 B'way, Room 1,131, Equitable Building. Rector 4543.

Situations Wanted, Male
Fifteen cents an agate line.

SALESMAN.—23; inside; experienced autos, accessories, other mechanical lines; references. W 100 Times.

YOUNG LAWYER, one year's experience, desires clerical position; good references. Box 306, 318 West 57th St.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) married, wants outside position; 5 years surveyor and civil engineer's assistant. Smith, 1,121 Willow, Hoboken, N. J.

YOUNG MAN, five years' experience, wants position at anything. H. Cohen, 814 Hewitt Place, City.

YOUNG MAN (20) desires position, anything. John Dundon, 1,468 Seabury Place, Bronx. Telephone 1088 Intervale.

Help Wanted, Male
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR, temporary engagement; acquaintance with marine accounts preferred; commission. W 149 Times.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER and Voucher Clerk.—State age, education, experience, and salary expected. Z 268 Times Annex.

BOY.—About 17, for office work and errands; state experience and salary expected. A 293 Times Downtown.

BOY for engineer's office; not over 15; $4 to start; answer own handwriting. A 292 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR.—Overland "6"; married preferred; good references; steady position. M. K., 214 Times.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR; pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes; send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

PHYSICIAN, registered, in Pennsylvania advertising office; experience unnecessary but must be sober, reliable, and possess good professional ability and appearance; permanent position for wideawake man under 50 years of age; state in reply where can be reached by telephone the 13th and 14th. Z 293 Times Annex.

PRIVATE SECRETARY required by head of large publishing house; must be stenographer, have tact, executive ability, good habits; moderate salary; good opportunity; give complete qualifications in your application, including salary wanted. W 119 Times.

SALESMEN.—If you call on photographers, wallpaper, book, or furniture stores or any other trade that makes picture frames, and you want to sell a side line of mouldings for picture frames, (good commission, sample case weighs 8½ pounds,) address Z 292 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—City salesman, to represent West Publishing Company; salary to commence, $100 per month; permanent position to right man; must have some legal education. Apply by letter only, giving age, reference, and business experience. Address West Publishing Co., 100 William St., New York City.

SALESMEN.—Are you satisfied with your present salary? Are you sure of a future? Our salesmen are making from $2,400 to $20,000 per annum in commissions, with guaranteed future income; we do not believe there is a better opportunity in New York. Ask for Mr. Wadsworth, 111 Broadway, Room 1,130.

Salesman, calling on out-of-town haberdashery trade, to carry a first-class line of jewelry as side line on commission basis; an excellent opportunity for hustler. Z 265 Times Annex.

TIME CLERK with experience in manufacturing or newspaper plant; night work; state age, education, experience, and salary expected. Z 287 Times Annex.

TRACER wanted in car manufacturing plant; state age, lowest salary, and experience. Address K 221 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

TIMEKEEPER.—Five years' experience large buildings; $21. Call between 9 and 1. National Employment Exchange, 30 Church St.

Instruction.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists; day or night; begin any time; graduates assisted; investigated situations; see catalogue. [illegible] Institute, (founded 1882,) B'way.

HOLDS PRO-GERMAN SOLD ALLIES METAL

C. W. Beckel, in Resigning from Brooklyn Germania Club, Accuses E. G. Hothorn.

CALLS HIM A HYPOCRITE

Charges Another Member Said "To Hell with America!"—Week-End Invitation Withdrawn.

George Washington Beckel, 8,105 Colonial Road, Brooklyn, who has severed all connections with the Brooklyn Germania Club, of which he was Secretary, because of the anti-American tenets of many of its members, yesterday made public correspondence between himself and members of the club in which it is shown that E. G. Hothorn, prominent in German circles, withdrew an invitation to Mr. and Mrs. Beckel to visit him for a week-end because of the quarrel over the attitude of members of the club.

In a letter to the club, Mr. Beckel accuses Mr. Hothorn, who is a member of the firm of L. Vogelstein & Co., 42 Broadway, dealers in metals, of selling metals to the Allies. He also records that Mr. Hothorn sells sand from his farm in Pennsylvania to the Bethlehem Steel Works, which makes ammunition for the Kaiser's enemies. In addition, Mr. Beckel calls Mr. Hothorn a hypocrite.

Mr. Beckel's letters allege that Alvin Buechner, another member of the club, quit the club house when in a conversation in the club over Germany's submarine warfare, his Argument was answered by an exclamation of "To Hell with America!"

After Mr. Beckel sent to Adolph Muller, President of the club, his resignation as Secretary, on Sept. 6 he found that the reception of his letter caused such a tide of resentment, that on Thursday he finally resigned as a member of the club.

Mr. Hothorn's letter to Mr. Beckel withdrawing his invitation to his then fellow club-member, said in part:

The only excuse I have for you and most so-called Americans who do not know the real needs of America is this: Last Sunday a Russian merchant was at my farm, and we discussed conditions in Russia. He made quietly the statements finally that politically and as far as national Government is concerned Russia is a hundred years behind Germany, which was in the same position as Russia now is in the eighteenth century. He also added immediately that the same was the case with the United States, which is run by a lot of ranting and grafting politicians, the decent people in this country having nothing to say about national, State, or city government, while they do a great deal of talking.

In resigning from the club Mr. Beckel sent a letter to the counsel of the Brooklyn Germania, in which he stated:

My resignation from the club is due to two facts.

First, the interview granted by Mr. Muller to a reporter and which was published in The Brooklyn Daily Eagle on Monday, Sept. 6. I cannot permit any man to call me a liar even in polite terms without taking action in the matter. If Mr. Muller thinks that he can save the Brooklyn Germania by such methods I think he is mistaken. I was very careful in my article to state that the members with anti-American sentiments in the club are in the minority. Such sentiment does exist, as you, Mr. Muller, and others know. In the course of an argument between Mr. Alvin Buechner and another member regarding the submarine warfare, Alvin expressed his doubt as to whether some of the methods employed in this respect by Germany were according to international law and fair to the United States. The other man, whose name I prefer not to mention, shouted, "To hell with America!" Alvin Buechner got up and left the table and the club.

Second, to the attitude which Mr. Ernest G. Hothorn has adopted toward me. I have tried to be friendly with this man because I thought I was under obligations to him, as he helped me financially and loaned me money. He, however, always held good security and I have paid him interest on the loan at 6 per cent. per annum. Mr. Hothorn had invited Mrs. Beckel and myself to his farm for Saturday and Sunday of this week. He has cancelled this invitation, and I am heartily glad of it. I am surprised that a man who has the reputation of being a big business man should be so narrow minded. I consider him a hypocrite. He makes no secret of the fact that he is selling sand from his farm to the Bethlehem Steel Works, who are manufacturing ammunition for the Allies, and, further, that his firm sells metals to the antagonists of the Teutonic allies.

Mr. Hothorn was asked last night if it was true that he sold sand to the Bethlehem Steel Works.

"Well, it is true that I own a farm in Pennsylvania," he said; "but I lease out a part of it, and I have absolutely no control over the leased part. If they sell sand to the Bethlehem Works, I cannot help it. Anyway, there is a lot of sand in Pennsylvania, and if the Bethlehem Works did not get it from me they would get it from some one else."

"Is Mr. Beckel correct when he says your firm sells metals to the enemies of Germany?" was asked.

"Our firm sells metals to whoever wishes to buy them and can pay for them. That is all. We cannot tell for whom our products are intended in many cases."

Mr. Beckel is Assistant Secretary and Sales Manager of the Brooklyn Branch of the Lawyers' Mortgage Company, 184 Montague Street, Brooklyn. He served with Troop C, United States Volunteers, in the Spanish-American war, and later was Lieutenant in Company I, Twenty-third Regiment, National Guard of New York. One of his sisters is the wife of Burchard Baron von Munchausen of Schloss-Schwoebber, Province of Hanover, Germany, now with the German artillery at the front.

WANT NO PONTOON BRIDGE.

Yacht Owners Object to Germans' Plan to Block Channel.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, Sept. 10.—Officials of the New York Athletic Club, the Huguenot Yacht Club and private owners of yachts here have protested to the United States Harbor Line Board against the plan of German societies to throw a pontoon bridge across the channel from New Rochelle to Glen Island during the Volks Fest there tomorrow and Sunday.

Those who attend the Volks Fest tomorrow will have to cross to the island by boat and ferry, and it is doubtful whether a pontoon bridge will be built for use on Sunday, when the larger crowd is expected.

Officials of the Harbor Line Board told Commodore Ernest M. Williams of the Huguenot Yacht Club that no application for the building of the pontoon bridge had been received, although it was announced by Robert Lesser of the Committee of Arrangements for the Volks Fest that passage to Glen Island would be by such a bridge. Commodore Williams said tonight that the Huguenot Yacht Club had agreed to withdraw its objection, if it were agreed that the bridge would be in place only on Sunday instead of on Saturday and Sunday, but that he did not know whether permission had been secured from the War Department engineers for the building of the bridge under any circumstances.

The bridge would cut off the yacht club members and others from entrance to the Sound by the main channel. It would leave open a way to the sea by the west channel, which is unmarked and dangerous. Mr. Lesser said that great crowds were expected at the Volks Fest, as 87,000 tickets had been sold. The proceeds will go to the widows and orphans of German soldiers.

STABS JUVENILE GANGSTER.

11-Year-Old Leader Tells Police He Will Get Satisfaction.

Charles Foorman, 12 years old, of 256 East Twelfth Street, entered the reception room of the People's Hospital at 203 Second Avenue last night supporting Paul Zara, 11 years old, of 213 East Thirteenth Street, who was bleeding from a stab wound near the heart.

After Zara had been treated for the wound, which is probably not serious, he told Dr. Katz, Superintendent of the hospital, that he had led his gang in a battle at Thirteenth Street and Second Avenue with the East Twelfth Street gang. He said that he stood his ground after his followers had retreated before a shower of missiles from superior numbers, that he had been surrounded, and when he resisted capture had been stabbed. He refused to tell who stabbed him, saying that he would get satisfaction after he leaves the hospital.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evening 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Thurs. 2:15. MARIE TEMPEST in the Double Comedy Bill J. M. BARRIE'S ROSALIND and Robert Marshall's THE DUKE OF KILLICRANKIE

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d Street. Evenings 8:15. LAST 2 WEEKS. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:10. The Greatest Musical Show Ever Produced. ZIEGFELD FOLLIES After the Play Visit Danse de Follies, ZIEGFELD ROOF Also This NEW MIDNIGHT FROLIC Theatre

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evs. at 8:15. LAST MATINEE TODAY 2:15. Last Mat. Today. Last Time Tonight RUTH CHATTERTON in DADDY LONG-LEGS Next Monday: "YOUNG AMERICA."

EMPIRE Broadway and 40th St. Seats Now. OPENING NEXT MONDAY. MR. CYRIL MAUDE in his international triumph, GRUMPY

HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:15. UNDER FIRE with WM. COURTENAY.

HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evgs. at 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:15. "Exciting, Surprising, Amusing. A Positive Thrill."—Eve. Post. Rolling Stones

FULTON 46th St., nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:25. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:25. SOME BABY! "A Laughing Triumph."—N. Y. American

GEO. COHAN'S Thea. B'way & 43 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:20. M. JULIAN ELTINGE in "COUSIN LUCY," by CHARLES KLEIN.

BIRTH OF A NATION AT LIBERTY W. 42d St. THE TWICE Daily, Incl. Sunday. 2:15 & 8:15. Sv. & Hol. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2. Other Matinees, 25c, 50c & $1. D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of 40.

ELTINGE West 42d Street. Last 2 Times. LAST MATINEE TODAY 2:20. SEE MY LAWYER with T. Roy Barnes

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:20. COMMON CLAY with JOHN MASON and JANE COWL. SEATS SELLING 8 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Thurs. 2:30. THE BOOMERANG

Park Col. Circle 7500. Phone 8580 Col. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed. May Irwin "Laugh Genius" in the new comedy '33 Washington Square'

GLOBE B'way & 46th St. Evgs. at 8:15. MONTGOMERY & STONE Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:15. Lyon Chin

VITAGRAPH THEATRE B'way, cor. 4th St. J. Stuart Blackton & Albert E. Smith Present Twice Today 2:30 8:30 "The Uncle Tom's Cabin of Pictures" —ZIT, Eve. Journal. With Charles Richman & All-Star Vitagraph Cast. BATTLE CRY OF PEACE Prices: Matinees (except Sat.) $1-50-25c. Evs. & Sat. Mat. $2, $1, 75-50-25c.

LUNA REMAINS OPEN UNTIL SUNDAY NIGHT, SEPT. 19.

STRAND B'way & 47 St. Noon to 11:30. 10c to 50c. MARY PICKFORD. "Esmeralda." Strand Orch. & Soloists. Nxt. Wk.—Blanche Sweet. "The Case of Becky"

PALISADES Amusement PARK Opp. W. 130th St. Ferry. SURF BATHING in Large Dance Pavilion. World's Largest Pool. Miles of Merry Midway.

MARDI GRAS AT CONEY ISLAND ALL NEXT WEEK Children's Day, Sat., 3 P. M.

LONGACRE West 48th St. Evenings 8:20. Mat. Today & Wed. 2:20. THE BRILLIANT MUSICAL HIT. THE GIRL WHO SMILES with Natalie Alt, Geo. Baldwin, Wm. Danforth.

CANDLER W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15 Sharp. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:15. THE HOUSE OF GLASS By MAY MANNING. Best American Melodrama

ASTOR Broadway & 45th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:20. YOUNG AMERICA By FRED BALLARD. NOTE: "YOUNG AMERICA" moves next door to the GAIETY THEATRE NEXT MONDAY EVE., SEPT. 13th—SEATS NOW. "Superior to 'Peg o' My Heart' and 'Daddy Long-Legs.'"—Ev. Sun

ASTOR THEATRE. Special—BEGINNING Next Mon., Sept. 13—Seats Now GEO. M. COHAN'S AMERICAN FARCE, Hit-the-Trail Holliday with FRED NIBLO and a Great Cast.

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LEXINGTON 51st & Lex. Av. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. TODAY 25c & 50c. Geo. M. Cohan's Mystery Farce, 7 KEYS TO BALDPATE. Next Week—"THE YELLOW TICKET."

STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. TODAY 25c to 75c. A. H. Woods Presents THE YELLOW TICKET Next Week—Selwyn & Co.'s "TWIN BEDS."

YORK 116 St., nr. Lenox Av. Phone 1354 Morn. Ev. 25c to $1. Mat. TODAY 25c to 75c. John Cort Presents THE NATURAL LAW Next Week—"A FULL HOUSE."

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B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY AT 47 ST. GERTRUDE HOFFMANN & Co. of 60 in "SUMURUN." EDDIE LEONARD, FANNIE BRICE, ORVILLE HARROLD, others. D'ly Mat. 25c to $1.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Burlesque DAVE MARION Matinee Today In an Entirely New Show.

YORKVILLE 86th St. at 3d Ave. Burlesque THE MILITARY MAIDS Mat. Today 10c to 50c. Smoking Permitted.

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